

## ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

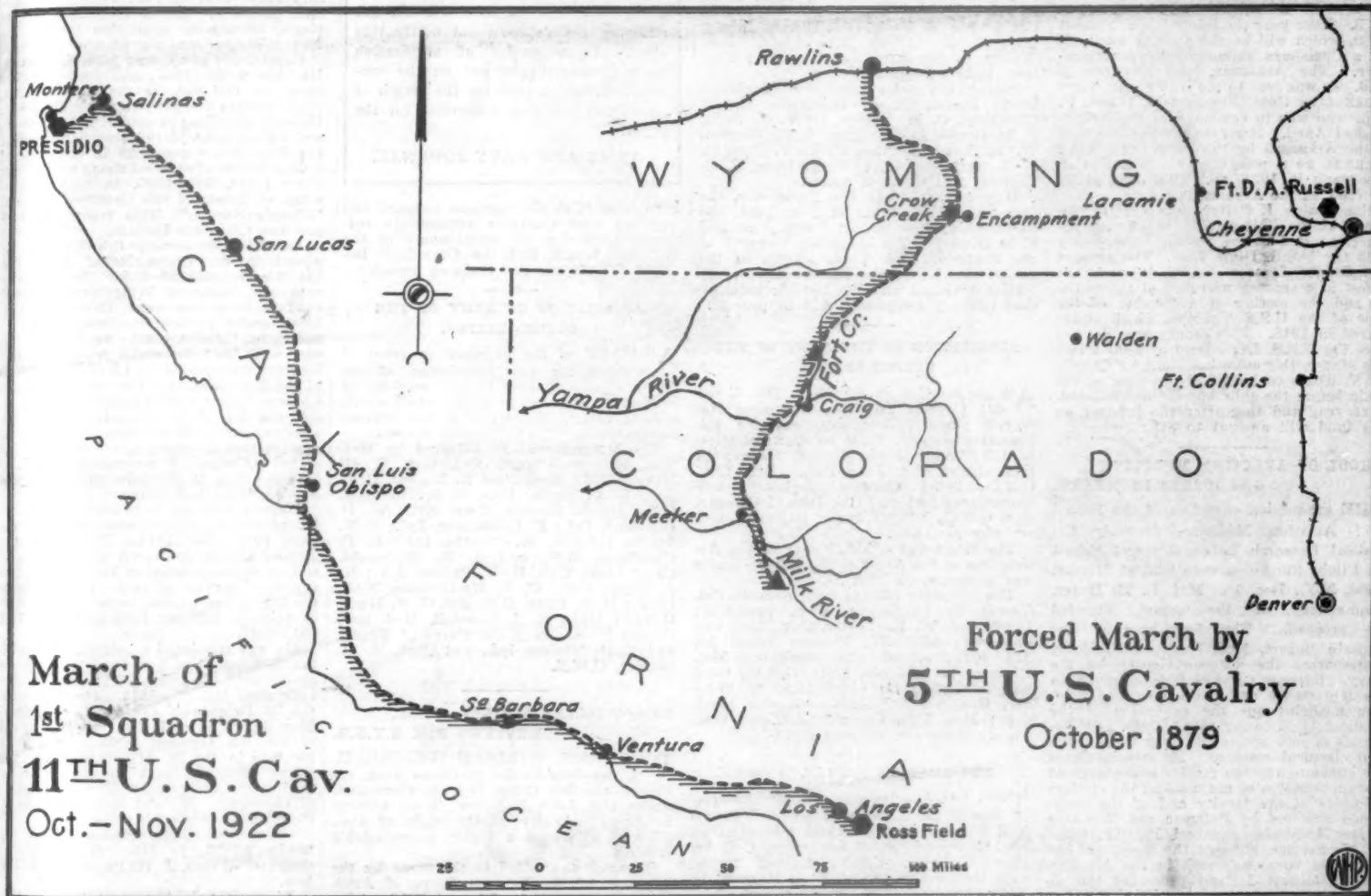
## NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
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## JOURNAL.

A Record Cavalry March on the Frontier  
During the Indian Uprisings of 1879

**A** CORRESPONDENT writing to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as to famous marches made by troops, invites attention to a famous and record-breaking march made by a part of the 5th U.S. Cavalry in the difficult Indian country in 1879. The writer, Mr. S. H. Middagh of Accord, N.Y., says, in part:

"As a peace proposition, I am taking an incident recorded during the period of peace, 1869-1880; still, during that time our little peace army was engaged in a most dangerous, trying and thankless service, a service rendered without incentive of recognition, favor or reward. A service which was not considered as war by the United States Congress, still possessed of all the disadvantages of civilized warfare, supplemented with the horrible accompaniments that barbarism could invent and savage execute."

The incentive in form of a telegram from Rawlins, Wyo., was handed to Col. Wealey Merritt, 5th Cav., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The record of the courier service in connection with the delivery of that telegram is that of another interesting march, but a march in which the horses were not in at the finish, and but one of the three men who started. That they kept it on the move, however, is evidenced by the fact that in the brief space of twenty-four hours it was placed in the hands of the operator at Rawlins, just 170 miles distant from the writer.

The following is the telegram:

Milk River, Colo., Sept. 29, 1879.  
Via Rawlins, Wyoming Territory.

This command, composed of three companies of Cavalry, was met one mile south of Milk River by several hundred Ute Indians, who attacked

and drove us to our wagon train, which had been parked, with great loss. It becomes my painful duty to announce the death of Major Thornburgh, who fell in harness, together with ten enlisted men and Wagonmaster McKinstry, with the painful but not serious wounding of Lieutenant Paddock, Dr. Grimes and about twenty men and teamsters. I am now corralled near water, with three-fourths of our animals killed. After a desperate fight since 12 o'clock, m., we hold our position at this hour, 8:30 p.m. I shall strengthen during the night, and believe we can hold out until reinforcements reach us, if they are hurried through. I am also slightly wounded in two places.

PAYNE, Commanding.

#### The March

AS quickly as possible after receipt of orders at Fort D. A. Russell, Colonel Merritt with Troops A, B, I and M, 5th Cavalry, was upon a special train for Rawlins. From this point by a march of almost unparalleled rapidity, in something over forty-eight hours, Colonel Merritt's column, consisting of 350 men, 131 of whom were infantry following in wagons, marched over a most difficult road to the relief of the besieged command.

The march was made from Rawlins as follows:

Date.	Marches.	Hours.	Miles.
Oct. 2, 11 a.m.	left Rawlins.	12	40
	11 p.m. Crow Creek.		
Oct. 3, 8 a.m.	left Crow Creek.	15	55
	11 p.m. Fortification Creek.		
Oct. 4, 8 a.m.	left Fortification Crk.	21	75
	5 a.m. Milk River.		
		48	170

"From a casual glance at the above table, it would seem that the command from the time it left Rawlins to the time it reached its destination was on the road sixty-six hours, forty-eight of which were marching hours during which it marched 170 miles. But let the reader put it in any form he desires, and then compare it with the marches you refer to. It is only due to the fact that I was engaged in putting some of the odds and ends of records together at the time I read the record of that most commendable practice march, of the 11th Cavalry, U.S.A., in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 28, that made the record of the forced march I am forwarding you available."

"Two of the regimental writers in former years touched upon this march, and while the story is incomplete without that covering the service of the troops to which the men were burrying, the following quotations are furnished."

#### Arrival of Colonel Merritt

"THE first writer states, in part: 'Remaining in camp until 8 a.m., Oct. 4, (Fortification Creek), he again set out on what was the roughest part of the march with seventy-five miles still laying between him and the besieged command. All day and all night they continued the excited ride, allowing only breathing spells for their horses. Now the road would follow along the edge of a precipice, then would widen again where naked bodies of teamsters were shining in the moonlight. Two brothers meet there, one riding with the advance, the other laying in the trail. Finally the guide calls a halt, pointing out the position of the camp beyond the hill, when Colonel Merritt ordered the trum-

peter to sound "officer's call" and the command awaited the reply.

Note: While laying in the trenches on the night of Oct. 4, Captain Payne recalled that during the Sioux campaign of '76, while he and Captain Price were making a forced night march to overtake Colonel Merritt, then on his way to join General Crook, having reached a point where it was expected to find Colonel Merritt's command and seeing no signs of camp, they sounded the "Officers' Call" with the hope that their comrades might, if in the vicinity, indicate their presence by a reply, and greatly to their delight the response came. Believing it just possible for Colonel Merritt to reach them next morning, the besieged command was on the alert for the signal. And so it was. Just as the gray of dawn appeared their listening ears caught the sound of "Officers' Call," filling the valley with the sweetest music they had ever heard. Joyously the reply for which the Colonel's men were listening rang out, and the men rushing from the rifle pits made the welkin ring with their glad cheers.

"It was touching to see the gallant fellows hovering around to get a look at Colonel Merritt, whose name had been on their lips for days, and who, as they heard from their comrades just arrived, had to make a march unparalleled in military annals."

"Another regimental writer, Lieutenant Swift, who rode with Colonel Merritt's command on that march, stated: 'Although the Indians have made no attack, the morning sun shows them about a mile

(Continued on page 424.)

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December 30, 1922.

The AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is not responsible for the opinions held or the views expressed by contributors to its columns.

## Christmas Funds Make Three Families Happy

THE widowed and orphaned families of three sailors of the U.S. Navy were made happy on Christmas day by means of the Christmas dinner funds founded by the crews of the U.S.S. Arkansas and the U.S.S. Dixie.

Mrs. Margaret P. Wright, secretary of the New York Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, expended the interest on the U.S.S. Arkansas fund in buying a dinner for the widow of a ship's cook who is making a heroic struggle to care for herself and two minor children. The interest on the fund for the length of time it has been in existence in 1922 amounted to \$5.75. Next year the interest will amount to \$9, which will be the amount available for a Christmas dinner every year thereafter. The Arkansas fund amounts to \$150. It was sent to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by Capt. Stanford E. Moses, U.S.N., who was in command of the Arkansas last April. It represents the \$50 paid to the Arkansas by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as a prize for the best Christmas menu in 1921, and \$100 donated by the crew of the Arkansas.

Miss Bessie L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Red Cross, expended the money from the U.S.S. Dixie fund. The amount was \$9.50. It was divided between the widow of a seaman who died of tuberculosis and the mother of a member of the crew of the U.S.S. Cyclops, which disappeared in 1918. This money was derived from the U.S.S. Dixie fund of \$300 which was sent to this office last June by Comdr. W. V. Tomb on behalf of the crew of the Dixie before the ship was decommissioned. Next year and thereafter the interest on this fund will amount to \$18.

## SCHOOL OF AVIATION MEDICINE GRADUATES EIGHTEEN.

THE graduation exercises of the School of Aviation Medicine, formerly the Medical Research Laboratory and School for Flight Surgeons, were held at Mitchel Field, N.Y., Dec. 16. Maj. L. H. Bauer, commandant of the school, directed the program. The first speaker was Captain Bogert, Med. Corps, U.S. Navy, representing the Surgeon General of the Navy. Surgeon General Ireland spoke on the importance and development of aviation medicine and the expansion of the Medical Department to meet the new demands of new specialists such as aviation and chemical warfare. He congratulated the students and the faculty and expressed his appreciation of the work of the civilian members of the faculty and of the assistance rendered by Bellevue and Brooklyn State Hospitals. General Patrick, Chief of Air Service, stressed the importance of the flight surgeons' work in the Air Service. General Ireland presented the diplomas.

Other guests were Commander Childs, representing Bureau of Aeronautics, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. W. R. Davis, chief surgeon, A.S.; Col. F. R. Keefer, surgeon, 2d Corps Area, and Maj. W. R. Weaver, commanding officer, Mitchel Field. The commandant of the school stated that this was a most unusual class in that there was a greater percentage of honor graduates than in any previous two classes put together. The class comprised:

Honor graduates—Lieuts. John R. Poppen, George L. McClintock, Robert P. Henderson, John C. Adams and William H. Wynn, U.S.N.; Maj. Benj. B. Warriner, U.S.A.; Capt. Dalmat R. Blakely, U.S.A.; Lieut. Frank H. Clements, U.S.N.; Lieut. Alma C. Smith, U.S.N.; Maj. Wood S. Woolford, U.S.A.

Graduates—Maj. John F. Duckworth, U.S.A.; Capt. Charles V. Hart, U.S.A.; Lieuts. James D. Benjamin, Frank R. Bealer, William W. Davies and Charles C. Ammerman, U.S.N.; Capt. Byron J. Peters and Ira J. Gibson, U.S.A.

Following the exercises the faculty of the school gave a reception to the class and guests and officers and ladies of the post in honor of Generals Ireland and Patrick.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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## Military and Naval Clubs and Societies

### VETERAN CORPS ARTILLERY, NEW YORK MILITARY SOCIETY, WAR OF 1812.

IN commemoration of the 108th anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, the Veteran Corps of Artillery, New York, and Military Society War of 1812 will give in place of the annual banquet, a subscription dinner dance in the grand ball room, Hotel Baltimore, New York city, Monday evening, Jan. 8.

The committee of arrangements includes Col. Charles Elliot Warren, Capt. Louis H. Dos Passos, Capt. Chandler Smith, Col. DeWitt C. Falls, Col. Thomas Denny, Maj. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Maj. Walter L. Suydam, Maj. Howland Pell, Gen. Robert Olyphant.

Among the patrons are Messmates David Banks, O. B. Bridgeman, C. M. Chauncey, C. M. Depew, DeW. C. Falls, F. D. Grant, A. Hamilton, C. E. Warren, W. K. Vanderbilt 2d, F. L. V. Hoppin, H. L. Satterlee, T. B. M. Terhune, P. G. Thebaud and C. S. Whitman.

It is expected that His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, the commanding generals, 2d Corps Area and 27th Division, The Adjutant General of the State of New York, officers of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the National Guard and the historic independent military companies, will be present.

### ASSOCIATION OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT the meeting in Baltimore Dec. 2 the 62d Cavalry Division, Organized Reserves, made two nominations for the executive council, third zone, Association of the Army of the United States; of these Lieut. Col. John Philip Hill, Cav. O.R.C., 306th Cavalry Regiment, was elected president, and Col. John C. Groome, Cav. O.R.C., 305th Cavalry Regiment, second vice president.

The Hagerstown, Md., sector of the Association of the Army of the United States was organized on Nov. 11.

The following officers were elected: Col. George T. Langhorne, Cav., president; Lieut. Col. W. R. Taylor, Cav., first vice president; Maj. W. Preston Lane, Jr., Md. N.G., second vice president; Maj. Clarence E. Whipple, Engr. O.R.C., third vice president; 1st Lieut. Scott R. Wagner, Chaplain O.R.C., fourth vice president; Maj. John J. Carmichael, Engr. O.R.C., secretary and treasurer.

### LOS ANGELES SECTOR, A.A.U.S.

THE Los Angeles sector of the Association of the Army of the United States held a banquet in Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 15. The president of the sector, Col. Arthur Williams, U.S.A., retired, turned over the meeting to Col. F. J. Morrow, U.S.A., chairman of the evening.

Colonel Morrow read a letter from Maj. Gen. William Lassiter, Assistant Chief of Staff, War Department, to the sector which outlined the status of the organization of the three components of the Army of the United States, and which also presented the War Department's plans for the summer's training in 1923.

Capt. W. T. Cluverius, U.S.N., spoke upon the Navy's operations in the North Sea during the World War, particularly in regard to the laying and maintaining of the mine barrage against the German submarines.

Count Enrico Luccerna, captain Italian army and formerly military attaché of the Italian Embassy in Washington, discussed the Fascist revolution and the Fiume situation.

### OHIO SOCIETY, S.A.D.

THE Richard Montgomery chapter, Ohio Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at a meeting held in Dayton on Dec. 16, passed resolutions vigorously protesting against the reduction in the strength of the Regular Army; favoring an Army of 500,000, or of such strength as will, in the opinion of the War Department, enable

zations of any kind. Subscription, \$6.00 per year. Subscriptions at special rates are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

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## Notice to Subscribers

A PACKAGE containing a number of signed subscription blanks from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, taken by Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hines as representatives of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, unfortunately became lost in transmission to this office, so that we have no record of these particular subscriptions. As the money was paid for the paper when the subscriptions were taken, those who subscribed are entitled to the paper, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL would greatly appreciate if those who are not receiving the paper would notify this office. Upon receipt of notification their names will be put on the subscription list at once for the length of time for which they subscribed for the paper.

### ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

it to accomplish the missions assigned and insisting that Congress appropriate sufficient funds for the maintenance of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves for the summer training period.

### ASSOCIATION OF ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A DRAFT of the proposed program of lectures for the Association of the Army of the United States, sessions of 1922-1923, has been prepared, which shows a great variety of interesting and instructive subjects.

The lectures will be delivered by Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Maj. Gen. C. G. Morton, Brig. Gen. Paul B. Malone, Brig. Gen. W. C. Davis; Cols. L. R. Holbrook, G.S.; Ira A. Haynes, Coast Art.; W. P. Burnham, Inf.; F. L. Munson, Inf.; E. V. Smith, Inf.; R. W. Mearns, Inf.; B. F. Cheatham, G.S., and J. B. McDonald, Cav.; Lieut. Cols. G. V. Packer, J.A.; K. A. Joyce, G.S.; G. V. Mathewson, N.G., Calif.; R. S. Fitch, G.S., and G. A. Hunt, O.R.C.; Majs. R. J. Dowdall, Med. Res. Corps; U. S. Grant, 3d, Corps of Engrs., and T. B. Maghee, Inf., and Capt. M. H. Houser, C.W.S.

### GEN. WILLIAM WEIGEL, U.S.A., REVIEWS 9TH N.Y.N.G.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM WEIGEL, U.S.A., on duty in the 2d Corps Area, reviewed the 9th Coast Defense Command, under Col. John J. Byrne, in its armory in New York city on the night of Dec. 27 and witnessed a highly commendable display.

Interest was added to the event by the presence of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, Society of the War of 1812, under command of Col. Charles Elliot Warren, O.R.C., together with the V.C.A. Post, who paraded on the left of the regiment during the ceremonies of review and parade. During the parade state service medals were presented to a number of members of the V.C.A., who performed duty in guarding various Government property and works during the World War. A number of members and ex-members of the 9th also received the medals.

General Weigel during the review was accompanied by an honorary staff, which included Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Col. R. E. Ingram and James B. Mitchell, U.S.A.; Col. G. W. Burleigh, Col. J. R. Delafield, Col. DeWitt C. Falls and Maj. H. P. O.R.C.

Other special guests present included Col. G. C. Stewart, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stewart, Col. Rhinelander Waldo, O.R.C., and Mrs. Waldo, Capt. Walter G. Schuyler, ex-7th N.Y., Major Snyder, Old Guard, and Col. A. G. Schermerhorn, O.R.C.

The regiment had a large turnout and was greeted by a big audience. There was dancing after the military ceremonies. General Weigel expressed himself as very much impressed with the appearance of the 9th.

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## Missing Officers' Bodies Reported to be Found

THE charred bodies of Col. Francis C. Marshall, Cav., U.S.A., and Lieut. Charles L. Webber, Air Ser., according to newspaper dispatches, were found in the wreckage of their airplane on the Papago Indian Reservation about seventy-five miles west of Tucson, Ariz., on Dec. 21. The finding of the bodies came to the time the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL went to press had not been officially confirmed. The plane had apparently fallen in a nose dive, and striking the ground had caught fire, burning the bodies to a crisp.

The plane had been missing since Dec. 7, and when last seen was about forty or fifty miles west of Fort Huachuca. Colonel Marshall was a passenger in the plane, making an inspection trip. Lieutenant Webber was the pilot of the plane.

Colonel Marshall was born in Galena, Ill., March 26, 1867, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1890, when he was assigned to the 8th Cavalry. He was an officer of distinguished service, and among other duties served throughout the Pine Ridge campaign in command of a detachment of enlisted Sioux scouts. For three years, 1892-1895, he was in command of Troop I, 8th Cavalry, known as "Casey's Scouts." This troop was composed of Cheyenne Indians.

As first lieutenant, 8th Cavalry, he served in the China Relief Expedition. He was recommended for the brevet of captain by General Wint for meritorious conduct in action near Tientsin, China. Here, under adverse conditions, he led a successful Cavalry charge against the Chinese with his troop and a troop of Bengal Lancers commanded by Lieutenant Gauvin of the French army. The casualties in the Chinese forces were greater than the entire strength of the attacking troops. He also captured 300 prisoners. During the months that followed Lieutenant Marshall served as adjutant general of the United States forces at Tientsin under command of Maj. Gen. S. S. Sumner.

He was with the New England National Guard cavalry as inspector-instructor for three years, 1911-1914. The president of Trinity College conferred upon him at the college commencement in 1916 an honorary degree of master of arts. His service in the Philippine Islands includes three tours of duty, as follows: 1900-1901, 1902-1903, 1915-1917.

He was appointed a brigadier general in the National Army on Dec. 17, 1917, and commanded the 165th Field Artillery Brigade until Oct. 20, 1918. He commanded the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division until May 28, 1919, and then the 8th Brigade of the 4th Division until Aug. 1, 1919. He was in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives with the 3d Army and during the first stages of the occupation of Germany. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with palm.

Colonel Marshall was married in September, 1894, to Miss Sophie Page, a daughter of Gen. J. H. Page, who survives him.

Lieutenant Webber was born in Colorado, Jan. 15, 1896, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant in July, 1920. He had previously served during the World War as a private in the aviation section of the enlisted Reserve Corps and as a temporary second lieutenant of Air Service.

### NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION PROGRESSING.

THE Navy Mutual Aid Association is still booming, having now 2,684 members, one assessment from each amounting to \$6,547.11.

The following officers have been admitted to membership since the last issue: Lieut. H. S. Bear, Ens. C. A. Collins, Lieuts. S. P. Ginder, E. E. Sullivan and H. R. Lacey, Corp. W. F. Leahy, all U.S.N.; 2d Lieut. Cornelius McFadden, U.S.M.C.; 1st Lieut. M. A. Richal, U.S.M.C.; Ens. C. W. Smith, U.S.N.; Maj. G. W. Van Hoose, U.S.M.C.; Capt. N. C. Bates, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Henry Ernest, U.S.N.; 1st Lieut. Francis Fisk, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. H. J. Meneratti, Ens. H. W. Mergen, Comdr. O. J. Mink, Lieut. G. D. Price, Lieut. R. C. Reed, Comdr. A. H. Rice and Lieut. J. H. Robbins, all U.S.N.

M. Hobby, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 354 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

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**THE THREE "AGES" OF SHOEMAKING**

For centuries and centuries the method of making footwear did not vary. A mural painting discovered in the ruins of ancient Thebes shows Egyptian sandal-makers at work after the manner of the early New England cobblers. Until a few generations ago boots and shoes were made entirely by hand, and wholly by the individual craftsman. This was the first "age" of shoemaking.

In the Eighteenth Century small domestic shoe-shops arose, and groups of men and women, in shops and homes, made the footwear of the people, the work being more or less divided, but all still done by hand. This was the second "age".

About the middle of the Nineteenth Century the factory system developed and the introduction of shoe machinery began, until to-day in no field of manufacture has greater progress been made or more efficiency been attained through machinery. This is the third "age".

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## Weekly Washington Letter

By E. B. Johns, Washington Correspondent

THE real purpose which inspired Senator Borah when he introduced his resolution for an economic conference and further reduction of armament conference was to lay a foundation upon which to oppose appropriations for a treaty Navy. The same idea was back of the amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill providing for a second arms conference. Both the amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill and the Borah resolution go farther and provide for limitation of land armament. The two were thus planned as a drive against the Army as well as the Navy. They were planned as anti-preparedness measures, as they appeared to hold out the hope that the day is approaching when there will be no need for an Army or a Navy.

### Borah and the League of Nations

BUT the Borah resolution has taken an unexpected turn in the Senate and before the country. Senator Borah is now being charged with having changed his attitude upon foreign affairs. From Senator Johnson, who stood with Borah against the League of Nations, comes the charge, since the Senator from Idaho is now a supporter of the Wilson League of Nations policy. It has created a situation in the Senate which may be far-reaching in its consequences. The harmonizers in the Senate have been busy attempting to adjust the differences that have developed in the Republican party since the introduction of the Borah resolution.

It is notable that the League of Nations advocates are now following Senator Borah, while those who were with him in the fight against the League are opposing his resolution. Both sides are trying to enlist the support of the National Administration. At this writing the indications are that the Administration will oppose the Borah resolution in its present form. The passage of the resolution would dispense with the necessity of the Foreign Debt Commission which, under a former resolution by Congress, had been appointed and is now negotiating with our debtor nations.

### New Political Parties

WHAT is feared by some of the Republican leaders is that the passage of the Borah resolution would inferentially commit this Government to a reduction or cancellation of the war debt which is due the United States from Europe. This is loaded with dynamite, as far as its effect on the next Presidential election is concerned. An effort is being made in certain quarters to commit both parties to a debt reduction or cancellation. If this succeeds there will be another political party in the next Presidential election. Every great war has produced a new political alignment. There has been an indefinite impression that a new party would grow out of the World War, but so far no issue of sufficient magnitude has developed to produce a new party. The passage of the Borah resolution and an economic conference which even proposes to reduce or cancel Europe's war debt to this country will furnish an issue for a new political party if both the Democratic and Republican parties support the resolution.

Aside from the merits of the proposition, there is an uncompromising sentiment in this country against any reduction of the debts due this country from the European nations. All of the argument from financial experts and international statesmen in favor of a reduction of the war debts passes over the heads of the great mass of people. Rightly or wrongly, an overwhelming majority of the people in this country think that every cent of the debt should be paid. Political leaders who keep in touch with public sentiment realize this, and if both parties should support the Borah program some of them will take advantage of the situation and history will repeat itself again, in that a new party will spring into existence out of a war.

It would be a strange development if Senator Borah and the other anti-preparedness members of the Senate, in an effort to conduct a drive against the Army and Navy, should create a situation which would bring into existence a new political party. But this is the very thing that is feared by the Republican leaders. The leaders of both parties, some of whom think that the reduction of the debt would be a good business measure, have studiously attempted to avoid an issue on the

question. They now fear that the Borah resolution will force an issue.

### Revising the Pay Law

UNLESS the Comptroller General, in his reply to the letter of the Secretary of War asking for a revision of his opinions affecting the pay act, indicates a change of policy for his office there will be an omnibus bill introduced correcting the decisions in question. The letter of the Secretary of War which covered most of the objectionable decisions had been on the Comptroller's desk for over six weeks and had been the subject of numerous conferences. Upon the character of the Comptroller's reply will depend whether any new legislation of a general character will be urged by the departments.

This bill will cover not only the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, but all of

the six Services which come under the recent pay act. The measure will doubtless be framed by representatives of the six Services, as the original act was.

Under the present policy of the Comptroller General the administration of the affairs of the six Services is being conducted with great difficulty. One Finance officer remarked the other day: "I hesitate to draw my own pay, fearing that under some Comptroller's decision it may be necessary for me to turn part of it back into the Treasury after I have spent it." All former decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury are of very little value in administering the affairs of the Services. They are constantly being reversed and the authorities in the Service are completely at a loss as to what they will be permitted to do without interference from the Comptroller General.

The Comptroller General as a general

policy takes the position that he is not bound by the decisions of the courts. It is claimed at the Comptroller General's office that the departments or any claimant can resort to the Court of Claims. This is true, but it will be impossible for the Finance officers of the departments to go to the Court of Claims every time they have a difference with the Comptroller General. If all of the claims which the Comptroller General has rejected and which the department authorities think are just, according to law, were referred, the Court of Claims docket would soon be overloaded and it would be years before decisions could be reached.

### Would Restrict Comptroller

IF the omnibus bill is introduced for the six Services an effort will be made to limit the authority of the Comptroller General. Under existing law even the President of the United States is without authority to reverse or modify the Comptroller General's decisions. All of the important decisions of the War, Navy and other departments on personnel matters must be approved by the President. The President must approve the report of the Dickman board for the reduction of the Army and courts-martial verdicts from the Services. But the Comptroller General is supreme in the administration of the finances of the Services. There is no higher executive authority on finances in the departments and the Comptroller General is appointed for twenty years.

This, it is insisted, not only by the authorities in the departments but some influential Senators and Members, is too much authority to place in the hands of any bureau chief. During the consideration of the pay bill a provision was adopted by the Senate committee which made the President the final arbiter in matters under the act. This provision was opposed by Representative Oliver of Alabama, and in the interest of harmony and with a view to securing the early passage of the bill the provision was stricken out before it came out of the House special committee. It was known that Senator Wadsworth was an advocate of the provision, and if there should be an omnibus Comptroller General's bill for the six Services there is no doubt that the provisions along this line will receive serious consideration.

### Investigation of Retired Pay

IN a letter to Chairman Campbell, Representative James T. Begg of Ohio asked for special rule for the consideration of his resolution (H.J. Res. 414) calling for a special committee to investigate the retired pay of the six Services. As has been stated previously in these columns, Mr. Begg proposed an investigation of the retired pay of the six Services by a special committee of the two houses of Congress. The investigation is of the same character as that which was conducted by a special committee previous to the enactment of the existing law for the pay of the six Services.

Mr. Begg, in his letter to the chairman of the Rules Committee, went over the same grounds as he did in his interview published in these columns on Dec. 16. He insists that it is with no unfriendly spirit to the Services that he asked for the investigation. Although, according to the usual proceedings of the House, Mr. Begg should be appointed chairman of the House section of the special committee, he has told the Speaker that he has no desire to serve in this capacity.

"I have some work," said Mr. Begg, "which would interfere with the duties connected with the membership of such a committee. I realize that it is quite a task, and that there are many questions involved in such an investigation. I am confident that the Speaker will appoint an able and eminently fair committee for the House and that the Vice President will do the same for the Senate."

"It appears to me that in view of the criticisms that have been made of the retired list, the Services will welcome the investigation. If upon investigation it shall develop that there is no reason for amending the retired pay of the Services I for one would vote to approve such a report. You will note by the terms of my resolution that the committee is not required to submit a bill."

It is understood that Mr. Begg does not expect his resolution to come from the Committee on Rules, to which it has been referred, until the latter part of January or the first of February. The plan is to have the resolution passed late in the session so that the committee can sit during recess and report to the next Congress.

## Table of Comparison of Warships United States, Great Britain, Japan

THE tables given below show the number of modern warships of various classes of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, either completed, building or projected, as shown by the official records of the United States Navy Department for Oct. 1, 1922.

In the table of modern combatant ships completed whose numbers are not affected by treaty, it will be seen that in destroyers the United States is far in the lead, and she also is largely ahead in submarines of the 1st Line. In fleet submarines, however, Great Britain has six against three for the United States.

In cruisers of the first line of twenty-seven knots Great Britain has four while the United States and Japan have nine. In light cruisers of twenty-seven knots Great Britain also has the advantage, having forty of this class of vessel, while the United States has none and Japan has ten.

Referring to the table of combatant ships building or projected, it will be seen that the United States has no cruisers of twenty-seven knots projected, while Great

Britain has two vessels of this class projected and Japan has four.

In light cruisers of twenty-seven knots Japan leads slightly in numbers, having eleven vessels projected, against ten by the United States and two by Great Britain. The tonnage of the ten United States ships, however, exceeds that of Japan by 8,480 tons.

In submarines under this head the United States enjoys a big advantage, having thirty-five building or projected, against twenty-one by Japan, and six by Great Britain. In fleet submarines, however, Japan is far in the lead, having twenty-five fleet submarines building or projected, against three by the United States and two by Great Britain. Japan is also in the lead in destroyers, building or projected, having thirty-nine under this head, while Great Britain has only five, and while the United States had authority to build twelve, this authority was suspended.

The aircraft carriers are all limited by treaty, and the table as to this type of craft shows that the United States and Great Britain each have 135,000 tonnage completed and Japan has 81,000 tons.

### Data Regarding Modern Combatant Ships Whose Numbers Are Not Affected by the Treaty—Completed.

Type.	United States.	British Empire.	Japan.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Cruisers, 1st line (8,000 tons plus, 27 kts. plus)	0	4	56,700
Light cruisers, 1st line (8,000 tons plus, 27 kts. plus)	0	40	161,690
Fleet leaders (1,500 tons plus)	0	16	27,810
Destroyers, 1st line (800 to 1,500 tons)	281	333,917	185
Submarines, 1st line (500 to 1,000 tons)	59	37,142	36
Fleet submarines (1,000 tons plus, 20 kts. plus)	3	3,318	6
Mine layers	0	7	5,546
Monitors, 1st line (14" plus, 6,000 tons plus)	0	2	22,670
Monitor submarines	0	3	4,800

\* Includes four cruisers of 8,500 that are for disposal, but still on Royal Navy list.

† Includes six destroyers of total 5,908 tons that are for disposal, but still on Royal Navy list.

### Data Regarding Modern Combatant Ships Whose Numbers Are Not Affected by the Treaty—Building or Projected—No Treaty Limit on Numbers That Can Be Built.

Type.	United States.	British Empire.	Japan.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Cruisers, 1st line (8,000 tons plus, 27 kts. plus)	0	2	19,500
Light cruisers, 1st line (8,000 tons plus, 27 kts. plus)	10	75,000	4
Fleet leaders (1,500 tons plus)	0	2	5,500
Destroyers, 1st line (800 to 1,500 tons)	See note *	5	6,125
Mine layers, 1st line	0	1	1
Submarines, 1st line (500 to 1,000 tons)	35	29,558	6
Fleet submarines (1,000 tons plus)	3	76,375	2

\* Twelve boats authorized, but not built, and authority to construct suspended.

† Six boats authorized, but construction held in abeyance.

### Aircraft Carriers—Are Limited by Treaty—Completed—Aircraft Carriers (All Experimental and Can Be Replaced).

Type.	United States.	British Empire.	Japan.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Aircraft carriers, 1st line	0	1	19,100
Aircraft carriers, 2d line	1	12,700	1

Total

Tonnage allowed under treaty

### Building—Aircraft Carriers.

Type.	United States.	British Empire.	Japan.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Aircraft carriers, 1st line	0	0	0
Aircraft carriers, 2d line	0	2	119,500

Note: \*

† Japan same. Not yet definitely known whether Amagi and Akagi will be converted, or two new ships of 27,000 tons' displacement will be built.

‡ Experimental; can be replaced.

§ Old 8-8 program called for two aircraft carriers, besides Hosho. One is building. Not known whether other will be built.

## Figures of the Naval Appropriation Bill

BEFORE adjourning for the Christmas holidays, on Dec. 23, the Senate, in Committee of the Whole had agreed to all the amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill recommended by the Naval Committee. The bill was taken up again on Dec. 29 for consideration of the naval conference provisions and other proposed textual amendments.

The figures of the bill as agreed to by the Senate follow. The bill was still awaiting passage by the Senate as this paper went to press:

Office of the Secretary:	
Salaries, Navy Dept.	\$125,000
Contingent expenses, Navy Dept.	77,000
Printing and binding, Navy Dept.	550,000
Pay, miscellaneous	2,730,000
Contingent, Navy	40,000
Temporary government, West Indian Islands	324,000
State Marine Schools	75,000
Care of lepers, etc., Is. of Guam	18,000
Experimental and research laboratory	100,000
Office of Naval Records and Library:	
Salaries, Navy Dept.	20,000
Naval records, War with Central European Powers	19,000
Office of Judge Advocate General:	
Salaries, Navy Dept.	78,720
Office of Chief of Naval Operations:	
Salaries, Navy Dept.	57,450
Off. of Dir. of Naval Communications:	
Salaries, Navy Dept.	125,000
Office of Naval Intelligence:	
Salaries, Navy Dept.	30,000
Bureau of Navigation:	
Transportation and recruiting	4,000,000
Recreation for enlisted men	555,000
Contingent	15,000
Gunnery and engineering exercises	82,000
Instruments and supplies	640,000
Ocean and Lake Surveys	75,000
Naval training station, California	125,000
Naval Training Sta., Rhode Island	225,000
Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes	250,000
Naval Training Sta., Hampton Rds.	260,000
Naval Reserve Force	3,994,000
Naval War College, Rhode Island	89,450
Salaries, Navy Dept.	345,000
Hydrographic Office, Navy Dept.—	
Salaries	215,000
Contingent expenses	115,000
Naval Observatory, Navy Dept.—	
Salaries	55,000
Contingent expenses	29,000
Salaries, Nautical Almanac Off.	19,920
Bureau of Engineering:	
Engineering	14,590,000
Engineering, Experiment Station, Annapolis, Md.	175,000
Salaries, Navy Dept.	274,400
Bureau of Construction and Repair:	
Construction and repair of vessels	15,785,000
Salaries, Navy Dept.	299,000
Bureau of Ordnance:	
Ordnance and ordnance stores	*9,903,000
Smokeless powder	850,000
Torpedoes and appliances	550,000
Experiments	195,000
Contingent	18,000
Salaries, Navy Dept.	124,000
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:	
Pay of the Navy	121,446,892
Provisions, Navy	16,424,000
Maintenance	6,865,000
Freight	3,250,000
Fuel and transportation	16,000,000
Salaries, Navy Dept.	715,000
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:	
Medical Department	1,780,000
Contingent	385,000
Transportation of remains	40,000
Care of hospital patients	100,000
Salaries, Navy Dept.	60,000
Bureau of Yards and Docks:	
Maintenance	5,630,000
Contingent	125,000
Salaries, Navy Dept.	202,690
Public works, Bu. Y. and D.	2,866,500
Bureau of Aeronautics:	
Aviation, Navy	14,647,174
Salaries, Navy Dept.	146,386
Naval Academy:	
Pay	905,348
Current and misc. expenses	100,000
Maintenance and repairs	1,118,500
Marine Corps:	
Pay	16,891,005
Provisions	3,299,943
Clothing	1,200,000
Fuel	600,000
Military stores	400,000
Transportation and recruiting	725,000
Repairs of barracks	350,000
Forage	90,000
Contingent	1,940,000
Increase of the Navy:	
Construction and machinery, torpedoes, armor and armament, aviation, and ammunition	\$19,097,000
Total, reg'lar annual appropriation	\$295,604,378

\*And use of \$450,000 of balance under special funds entitled "Ordnance material, proceeds of sales, Navy."

\*And sums aggregating \$35,000,000 to be transferred from the naval supply account fund and the clothing and small stores fund.

### NAVY UNIFORM SHOP'S NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

THE Officers' Uniform Shop at 20th street and 3d avenue, Brooklyn, in its New Year greetings, guaranteed its uniforms are made of the best standard quality materials, cut by qualified custom cutters, and hand-made by expert tailors. All equipment sold by the Officers' Uniform Shop is of standard manufacture and good quality, says its announcement. Any article unsatisfactory to the purchaser will be replaced without question, it continues.

### U.S.N.A. CLASS 1897, CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY.

AN annual prize to be awarded for qualities of leadership among the midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis has just been established as a gift from the class of 1897. The members of this class recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. There are forty-seven members. Twenty-

## Size of Journal to Be Changed

NUMEROUS complaints have been received that the method of folding the JOURNAL for mailing breaks its back, thereby making it difficult to open readily when reading. Due to the unusual length of the JOURNAL all efforts to find some other practical method of folding for mailing purposes have failed. For this reason, beginning with the first issue in January of 1923 the length of the JOURNAL will be somewhat shortened. The number of pages will be increased, thus not only making up for the small amount of space lost by shortening the pages, but also adding to the total space available and improving the paper's appearance. This will permit folding for mailing purposes in such manner that the back will not be broken, thus eliminating the cause of the complaints received.

## Naval Limitation

### Proving Expensive

THAT limitation of naval armament under the terms of the Washington Arms Conference is not a cheap proposition is becoming more and more evident. The latest item given publicity is the need for expending upwards of \$60,000,000 to modernize our battleship fleet in conformity with similar work by the British as the result of battle experience.

This news follows close on the heels of announcement that some \$330,000 must be spent if we are to meet the Japanese new program for construction of cruisers and other naval auxiliaries. In addition about \$70,000,000 will be required to scrap those vessels designated for such fate in the treaty. It begins to appear that not only is naval competition far from being stopped under treaty conditions, but also our naval expenditures may be nearly as heavy as though there had been no conference; this notwithstanding had a great reduction in our relative naval strength.

It has long been an open secret in naval circles that the British were completing extensive alterations in their pre-Jutland battleships in accordance with the lessons learned in that action. This includes such items as increasing the elevation of turret guns to give them greater range, fitting anti-torpedo "blisters," and increasing the thickness of horizontal armor as a protection against aerial attacks and against the plunging effect of gun fire at long range.

### Must Alter Old Ships.

Our newer ships need no alterations to bring them up to date in these important respects. But a number of the older ones will be completely outclassed by corresponding British ships unless work of a similar nature is undertaken upon them. Moreover, our coal burning battleships need conversion into oil burners, and some minor work such as the installation of heavier anti-air batteries. Altogether, some \$60,000,000 are needed to parallel British improvements already well in hand if our battleship force is to match the strength of theirs. Unless we make such changes the treaty ratio of equality will be pure fiction.

Co.

No. fired.

Ex.

S.S.

D

H

M

129

109

20

Marksmen, none; failed, none.

The average score of men firing is shown below by companies:

Company.

No. fired.

Total score.

Average per man.

D

37

17,692

478.2

H

44

21,841

496.4

M

48

24,104

502.1

Note: Necessary score to qualify as sharpshooter is 369.

In speaking of possibilities in connection with the 35th shooters, writes an officer, "it becomes distressingly easy to refer to them as naturals. Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, commanding the Hawaiian Division and Schofield Barracks, believes that this is a world's record, or else somebody is insufferably modest."

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## Reorganization of the U.S. Fleet Completed

ANOTHER step has been taken in the plans of the Navy Department for the creation of a single organization out of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. In future maneuvers the forces in the Pacific and in the Atlantic will operate as one fleet in larger numbers than ever before. Secretary of the Navy Denby on Dec. 26 announced the assignment of ships to the various divisions of the Fleet and the winter schedule of maneuvers.

Vessels now in the Atlantic, which include the Scouting Fleet and the Train, will sail from the east coast course on Jan. 3 for Guantanamo bay, Cuba. The Battle Fleet under Admiral E. W. Eberle and the Fleet Base Force will sail from the Pacific course on Jan. 9 for Panama. The units at Guantanamo will depart from there in time to rendezvous with the Battle Fleet at Panama on Feb. 19. Fleet maneuvers will take place between Feb. 19 and March 31. These exercises will include target practice with great guns by the battleships, which will have the radio control ship Iowa for a moving target.

The U.S.S. Maryland, U.S.S. Arkansas and the U.S.S. Florida will be delayed and will not leave the Atlantic coast until later. The aircraft squadrons will leave on Jan. 7 and go south by the way of Key West.

The following will be the organization of the United States Fleet:

### UNITED STATES FLEET.

U.S.S. Maryland—Flagship of Adm. Hilary P. Jones, the Commander-in-Chief. Rear Adm. G. W. Williams, U.S.N., Chief of Staff. Capt. David F. Sellers, U.S.N., Flag Captain.

### THE BATTLE FLEET.

U.S.S. California—Flagship of Adm. E. W. Eberle, the Commander-in-Chief, Battle Fleet. Rear Adm. B. F. Hutchison, Chief of Staff. Capt. L. A. Boatwick, Flag Captain.

#### Battleship Divisions.

U.S.S. New Mexico—Flagship of Commander, Battleship Divisions. Vice Adm. W. R. Shoomaker, Commander Battleship Divisions, Battle Fleet, and Commander Battleship Division 5.

Capt. C. C. Bloch, Chief of Staff.

#### Battleship Division 5.

Commander, Vice Adm. W. R. Shoomaker. U.S.S. New Mexico—Capt. J. Y. Stirling. U.S.S. Idaho—Capt. J. R. P. Pringle. U.S.S. Tennessee—Capt. P. Williams.

#### Battleship Division 4.

U.S.S. Arizona—Flagship of Rear Adm. C. F. Hughes, Commander Battleship Division 4. U.S.S. Arizona—Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely. U.S.S. Mississippi—Capt. O. P. Jackson. U.S.S. Pennsylvania—Capt. E. H. Campbell. U.S.S. Nevada—Capt. J. M. Luby.

#### Battleship Division 3.

U.S.S. New York—Flagship of Rear Adm. R. H. Jackson, Commander Battleship Division 3. U.S.S. New York—Capt. A. W. Hinds. U.S.S. Texas—Capt. A. M. Proctor. U.S.S. Oklahoma—Capt. S. V. Graham.

#### Destroyer Squadrons, Battle Fleet.

U.S.S. Charleston (old cruiser)—Flagship of Rear Adm. G. H. Burrough, Commander Destroyer Squadrons, Battle Fleet. Destroyer tenders—Melville, Altair and Rigel.

#### Destroyer Squadron 11.

U.S.S. Delphy (Squadron Leader)—Capt. E. H. Watson, Commander Squadron 11. (19 destroyers.)

#### Destroyer Squadron 12.

U.S.S. McDermut (Squadron Leader)—Capt. C. A. Abele, Commander Squadron 12. (19 destroyers.)

The Battle Fleet under the command of Adm. Eberle includes, besides the battleship divisions and destroyer squadrons enumerated above, light cruiser divisions, aircraft squadrons and fleet submarine divisions. None of these craft are now in commission, but the light cruisers now building will join Adm. Eberle's command when they are completed. The fleet submarines and aircraft are also future additions.

#### SCOUTING FLEET.

U.S.S. Wyoming—Flagship of Vice Adm. J. D. McDonald, Commander Scouting Fleet. Capt. J. D. Wainwright, Chief of Staff. Capt. G. W. Laws, Flag Captain.

#### Battleship Division 1.

U.S.S. Utah—Flagship of Rear Adm. A. H. Sales, Commander Battleship Division 1. U.S.S. Utah—Capt. R. Z. Johnson. U.S.S. North Dakota—Capt. J. M. Reeves. U.S.S. Delaware—Capt. R. W. McNeely.

(The U.S.S. Florida, Capt. G. E. Gilm, and the U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. R. McLean, will join the fleet after repairs now in progress are completed.)

#### Light Cruiser Division, Scouting Fleet.

(Ship still under construction.)

#### Destroyer Squadrons, Scouting Fleet.

U.S.S. Rochester—Flagship of Rear Adm. S. E. W. Kittles, Commander Destroyer Squadron Scouting Fleet.

Capt. J. J. Raby, Flag Captain.

Destroyer tenders—Blackhawk and Bridgeport.

#### Destroyer Squadron 9.

U.S.S. Sharkey (Squadron Leader)—Capt. W. L. Littlefield, Commander Destroyer Squadron 9. (19 destroyers.)

#### Aircraft Squadrons, Scouting Fleet.

U.S.S. Wright—Flagship and aircraft tender of Capt. W. R. Gherardi, Commander Air Squadrons. 18 "F-5-L" scouting planes. 18 "P-T" torpedo planes.

#### TRAIN.

U.S.S. Relief—Flagship of Rear Adm. L. R. Steiguer, Commander Train.

The Train includes repair ships, hospital ships, colliers, oilers and fleet tugs.

#### FLEET BASE FORCE.

U.S.S. Procyon—Flagship of Rear Adm. J. V. Chase, Commander Fleet Base Force. Capt. W. T. Cluverius, Chief of Staff.

The Base Force includes mine layers, sweepers, hospital, repair ships, oilers and colliers.

Besides the United States Fleet there are three independent squadrons afloat:

The Asiatic Fleet, under the command of Adm. E. A. Anderson: Flagship, the armored cruiser Huron.

The Vessels in European Waters, under Vice Adm. A. T. Long: Flagship, the armored cruiser U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

The Special Service Squadron in Central American Waters, commanded by Rear Adm. W. C. Cole, on the old cruiser Birmingham.

#### SUBMARINE CRANKSHAFT

#### DIFFICULTY SOLVED.

THE dangers of breaking crankshafts of submarines have been overcome, according to the report of Rear Admiral John K. Robison, Engineer-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy. Ever since the Navy has developed high speed submarine accidents to crankshafts have been frequent. This feature of the submarine has proven very embarrassing to the department, which has been subjected to some very severe criticisms from Congress. But with its usual thoroughness, the Bureau of Engineering took up the subject and by a series of experiments has now reached a point at which the bureau is confident that there will be no more serious trouble with submarine crankshafts. In the course of a discussion of the subject Admiral Robison said:

"The most unsatisfactory features in submarines S-1 and S-18 to S-47, inclusive, have been overcome. During the experiments and preliminary trials on S-1 and shop tests of main engines for S-18 to S-41 it was found that at certain critical speeds the destructive effect of torsional vibration was of sufficient extent to break crankshafts at frequent intervals. Since this discovery the bureau has worked out changes of design, principally increase in size of crankshafts, and has submitted the new design to a thorough test under service conditions at sea and in port. These tests have convinced the department and the operating personnel afloat that the modified engines will give reliable performance at the horsepower for which they were designed.

"During the period of the tests in service certain other troubles were encountered, particularly with respect to main engine clutches and main motors, which difficulties have also been corrected to the satisfaction of the department and the operating personnel afloat.

"The tests were conducted on the U.S.S. S-1 and consisted of ten runs at sea of fifty-two hours each. During each run the engines were operated at three-quarters of rated brake horsepower for forty-eight hours and at full rated horsepower for four hours. The port engine was then run thirty days at about 50 per cent. of rated power with the engine driving a generator. Then followed a 100-hour endurance test at sea at various horsepowers and under various conditions of sea to insure racing of propellers and other strains that will be actually encountered at sea.

"Torsiogram records when running with the main engines on propellers and with the main engines driving main motors as generators were taken, which showed that no destructive synchronous torsional vibrations now occur within the working range of revolutions. At the same time oscillogram records were taken to establish what happens in the motor and although the speeds were far away from any critical point, it was thoroughly established that there were very considerable vibrations which are inherent in this particular type of machinery."

#### CHANGE IN U.S. NAVY

#### FULL DRESS BELTS.

IT was announced from the Bureau of Navigation Dec. 14 that page 3, second paragraph of Bureau of Navigation Circular Letter No. 62, 1922, relating to full dress belts, should be corrected to read as follows:

"The full dress belt prescribed is in three patterns only, viz.: One for flag officers similar to that formerly prescribed for rear admirals, one for captains and commanders, and one for lieutenant commanders, lieutenants and ensigns as formerly prescribed."

#### RANK OF NAVY OFFICERS

#### PROMOTED BY SELECTION.

AN opinion by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy on the precedence in the rank of officers promoted by selection is as follows:

"Officers promoted on the recommendation of one board of selection take precedence over other officers recommended for promotion to the same rank by a subsequent selection board, even though they may be commissioned to rank from the same date."

#### NAVY YARD BOARD

#### MAKES ITS REPORT.

THE Rodman board, appointed to recommend a general policy for the navy yards, has made its report to the Secretary of the Navy. After the Secretary of the Navy has carefully reviewed it, it is understood that it will be submitted to the chiefs of bureaus for comments. If any

chief of bureau recommends important changes which, in his opinion, merits further consideration the board may be called informally with a view of determining whether its report should be modified.

The Secretary is insisting that the greatest care should be exercised in formulating the report. He intends that it shall be of such a character that it will shape the future policy of the Government in dealing with navy yards and shore stations.

#### MERRY CHRISTMAS FEASTS

#### AT POSTS AND STATIONS.

THIS year, as in preceding years, large

numbers of handsome Christmas menu cards and festival programs have come to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL office, evidencing the fact that wherever the Services of the United States are represented, there, at this season of "peace and good will among men," the spirit of joy and a feast of plenty abound.

Among the dinner cards received are many very artistic productions, and in the selection of items for the menu excellent skill is universally displayed.

#### RIGHT OF U.S.M.C. RESERVE TO UNIFORM GRATUITY UPHELD.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision of importance to the members of the various classes of the Marine Corps Reserve who were deprived of their uniform gratuity of \$150 by virtue of a waiver of the same presented to and signed by them upon being enrolled as officers of the Marine Corps Reserve.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, in an official letter to the Secretary of the Navy, said with reference to members of classes thus enrolling:

As these men will thus receive promotion to commissioned rank a month or two earlier than if they were required to wait until after confirmation by the Senate they will only be enrolled upon executing a waiver of claim for clothing gratuity now or hereafter allowed officers enrolled in the Reserve.

Many of the officers therupon signed an agreement dated July 15, 1918, reading as follows:

In consideration of my enrolment as a second lieutenant, provisional, in Class 4, Marine Corps Reserve, upon completing the course at the Marine Officers' Training Camp, thus enabling me to acquire the rank, pay and allowances of an officer much sooner than if I were required to remain in an enlisted status until confirmed by the Senate and temporarily appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, I hereby waive all claim to clothing or uniform gratuity to which I may be entitled under existing or future laws or regulations, by reason of enrolment in the Reserve.

Waiver Did Not Nullify Statutory Right.

ONE of the officers, Arthur John Bancroft, not having received the uniform gratuity, sued in the Court of Claims, where it was contended on behalf of the Government that the waiver having been carried out, the officer was not in a position to make claim for it by suit. The Court of Claims in deciding the case said:

It is well settled to the general effect that agreements to forego any part of a statutory compensation will not be enforced and that recovery may be had for a withholding under such agreements.

The court therefore gave judgment for the amount of the gratuity. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was there argued by Mr. George A. King of King and King, Washington, D.C., for the officer, and by Mr. Augustus T. Seymour, assistant to the Attorney General, representing the United States.

The Supreme Court now decides that the case is fully covered by previous decisions and affirms the judgment of the Court of Claims without giving any new opinion, leaving it to stand on the opinion of the Court of Claims.

The way is thus open for all members of the Marine Corps Reserve classes who waived their uniform gratuity to receive it notwithstanding the waiver. The decision of the Supreme Court is in effect that what the law gives them it intended they should receive, and that any promise to the contrary is a nullity.

#### ANTI-DEMOTION NON-COM. OFFICERS ATTACHED APPROPRIATION BILL.

IT is now planned to attach the bill (H. R. 12819-S. 4037) to stop demotions among non-commissioned officers to the Army Appropriation bill when it comes up for consideration in the House. The Appropriation bill is due to come from the War Department sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee about Jan. 9.

Acting Chairman McKenzie of the House Committee on Military Affairs has given considerable time to the matter during the past week, and after conferring with the leaders has reached the conclusion that this will be the best manner of handling it. A special rule could not be secured before that date, and it is understood that Mr. McKenzie has persuaded all the objectors to agree to this program. Mr. McKenzie is confident that the House will pass the bill in plenty time to put it through the Senate and make it a law before the adjournment of Congress.

## General Pershing's Work Appreciated

A SPEECH-MAKING tour is something to be dreaded even by the most hardened follower of a Chautauqua circuit. For a soldier, like General Pershing, it must be worse than a tour in the trenches. Those who know the General's natural aversion to public speaking of any sort are impressed by the tenacity with which he adhered to his purpose in the recent tour over the country. They believe that the entire Service should feel deeply appreciative of his efforts. This service brings to mind the tribute paid to the General by the Secretary of War on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of the former in San Francisco on last Armistice Day. The remarks of the Secretary are so well confirmed by the truth in this present instance that it seems appropriate to quote from them here:

Of all these great leaders in the war Pershing alone is still on active duty with the colors. Had he claimed the right to retire when his task in France was done and his great responsibilities laid aside his grateful countrymen gladly would have granted that it was his due to live this life unfettered by the trials of continued active command. But they would have known that, with Pershing's retirement, a fund of experience, knowledge and wise counsel would have been lost to the urgent pressing business of building for our nation.

Pershing himself realized this. To him, as to his great colleagues, men like Petain, Haig and Diaz, came the desire for the quiet and peace of retirement. Instead he has devoted his time and prestige to the perfection of a system which shall save this country the frightful exactions he, more than any other, knew were entailed by our unpreparedness in the World War.

To-day Pershing goes quietly about his daily tasks as Chief of Staff. On him are centered the responsibilities for keeping the nation fit to defend its ideals against any challenge. Yet there is little about him to recall that he made the tireless leader of an Army of 2,000,000 Americans, save that same fine spirit which moved all soldiers of our democracy—the spirit of the American Expeditionary Forces—the spirit that is American. You do well to honor him.

The General's addresses have been followed with the greatest of interest throughout the Service. He was apparently determined that his voice, in behalf of reasonable national defense, should reach every section of the country. The response which has come through the press is proof that he reached the entire American public with telling effect. This result is particularly gratifying to the officers of the National Guard and of the Organized Reserves, because of the earnest manner in which the General upheld their banners. It is apparent that the spirit of the "One Army" has become a matter of fact, and that the General of the Armies himself recognizes differences in degree only between the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

OUTDOOR SPORTS OF THE 3D INFANTRY AT SNELLING.

BY the beautifully illustrated book gotten out by its commander, Col. Alfred Bjornstad, U.S.A., the 3d Infantry, stationed at Fort Snelling, is doing some original stunts. The book is really an album of photographs of the activities of the regiment.

Among other things that appear in the book is a picture of the annual reunion of the Veterans' Association of the 3d Infantry. The 3d Infantry has a very prosperous and growing veterans' association, the members of which date their enlistment back in the early sixties.

There are pictures of all the known outdoor sports which are included in the activities of the regiment. One of the rare sports in the winter training of the regiment is snow shoeing. The regiment has a strong football team, a snappy baseball team, a champion polo team, a hockey team and a representative in every other sport. From the pictures, there is not an idle moment on the program of the 3d Infantry.

#### GEORGIA NATIONAL GUARD FORMS POLO CLUB.

MEMBERS of the Georgia N.G., Cavalry, located in Atlanta, have organized what is known as the Georgia Cavalry Polo Club. The following officers were elected: President, Maj. J. O. Seaman; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. H. H. Green; team captain, Lieut. W. U. Moran.

The team played its first actual game Thanksgiving Day, at Anniston, Ala., against the Anniston Polo Club. A good game was played on the Army field at Camp McClellan, the Georgia team winning by the score of 9 to 2.

Polo has been progressing in Atlanta the past fall. Troop C, Georgia N.G., holding several inter-troop tournaments under the supervision of Lieut. F. E. Bertholet, Cavalry instructor. A polo field has been built in the city and 1923 promises a busy year for all polo enthusiasts in the city.

## Consolidating Warrants and Army Field Clerks

THERE is under consideration in the War Department a proposal to recommend to Congress legislation for the consolidation of the grades of Army field clerks and warrant officers. There is the impression that something should be done to improve the status of Army field clerks who are performing duties of an important nature in the War Department and the Corps area headquarters with warrant officers without any of the rights of retirement.

The Adjutant General in his annual report recognizes the justice of the claim that there should be legislation for the improvement of the status of Army field clerks.

After giving the history of the corps during the war and reciting its important service, General Davis recommends legislation which would give Army field clerks retired pay. On this subject he says:

"The necessity for the enactment of pending legislation providing for the retirement of Army field clerks cannot be too strongly emphasized, in justice to the older field clerks themselves as well as in the interest of the Service. Of the 200 Army field clerks in the Service at the close of the last fiscal year thirteen were from 64 to 74 years of age, with from twenty-three to fifty-two years' service in and with the Army. By reason of their age they are ineligible for appointment as warrant officers under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920. Although many of them are physically incapacitated for active duty, they have been retained in the Service because of the fact that their status was changed from civilian to military by the act of Congress approved Aug. 20, 1916, as the result of which they lost the retirement benefits that have since accrued to civilian employees, without becoming entitled to similar benefits allowed to all other persons in the military service, and also because the department felt assured that the pending legislation designed to correct the condition outlined above would be promptly enacted into law."

It is apparent that the Army field clerk occupies a peculiar status. He is neither civilian nor soldier. He does the work of both, with no privileges of retirement of either. All the authorities in the War Department are practically agreed that either the plan urged by General Davis for retirement or the proposition to consolidate them with the warrant officers should be strongly recommended to Congress.

### SPECULATIONS AS TO NEXT ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

ALTHOUGH Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright will not relinquish his office until March 3, just before he assumes his duty as a Member of Congress, there is no end to the speculation as to his successor. Naturally New York state leaders are insistent that a New York man should succeed Colonel Wainwright. New York has not much representation in the official family, and an effort is being made to line up the New York Republican leaders in support of a candidate.

In this connection, Col. George Ross Delafield, O.R.C., is being mentioned. As the Assistant Secretary of War under the National Defense act has much to do with industrial preparedness, it is being urged that Colonel Delafield, on account of his services in the Ordnance Corps, is especially qualified for the position.

Col. Thomas S. Crago, at present Member of Congress at large from Pennsylvania, but who was not a candidate to succeed himself in the last primaries and elections, has very strong Congressional endorsement for the place. Colonel Crago was formerly an officer in the National Guard, and has been a very active member of the military committee since he has been a Member of the House. There is no doubt of his qualifications for the place and that he is being given serious consideration by the President and the Secretary of War. There are a number of other candidates, but these two are believed to occupy the strongest positions in the race.

### MEMBER NATIONAL GUARD BOARD APPOINTED TO FEDERAL BENCH.

LIEUT. COL. F. P. SCHOONMAKER, who is sitting as a member of the National Guard Board, has been appointed judge of the Federal Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania. The honor came to Colonel Schoonmaker as a profound surprise, or he would not have accepted appointment to the National Guard Board. Colonel Schoonmaker is one of the most prominent members of the Pennsylvania bar and his appointment is regarded throughout the state as one of the best selections that the President could have made.

At the same time Colonel Schoonmaker is so deeply interested in the National Guard and the work of the board that he accepted the appointment with the understanding that he would be given a thirty-day leave from the bench in order to return to Washington and assist in the final compilation of the report. He will probably return to Washington early in February, when the board will be nearing the completion of its work.

Aside from the appointment of Colonel

Schoonmaker, the proceedings of the board were interrupted this week by the call from the Governor of Louisiana for the services of Col. L. A. Toombs, who is Adjutant General of that state. Colonel Toombs was called to his state to assist in the investigation of the Ku Klux affair.

### HEARING ON RESOLUTION DISTRIBUTING WAR SURPLUS.

A DISTINGUISHED array of witnesses appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 27 at a hearing on the Townsend resolution (S.J. Res. 261), providing for a proportionate distribution among the states of surplus war material.

Among the witnesses were Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright, Assistant Secretary of Navy Roosevelt, Admiral Potter, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and Maj. G. E. Edgerton, U.S.A.

Colonel Roosevelt and Admiral Potter indicated that the Navy was not very much concerned in the resolution, but Colonel Wainwright and Major Edgerton declared that the distribution among the states would not only interfere with the progress of the disposition of surplus war material, but would result in a loss to the Federal Government. The War Department now has about \$218,000,000 in surplus war material, and this amount will be increased from time to time. It was insisted that by auction most of the War Department surplus would be disposed of by July, while the Townsend plan would result in an indefinite delay.

### NAVY OFFICERS FOR DUTY ON BOARD RIGID AIRSHIPS.

IT is expected that the rigid airship ZR-1, under construction at the naval air station, Lakehurst, N.J., will be ready for operation about July 1, 1923, it is officially announced by the Navy Department. The ZR-3, under construction in Germany, may be delivered some months later. Eighteen officers are required for these ships, nine for each one; at present, ten officers are available for such assignment, and it will be necessary to detail eight others from general service, as follows:

One captain or commander, command ZR-3; one commander or lieutenant commander, executive officer ZR-1; two commanders or lieutenant commanders, navigators; four lieutenant commanders or lieutenants, watch officers.

These airships will operate from Lakehurst for practice in handling and will later extend their cruising as may be practicable. They will be inflated with helium gas.

In order that officers who desire assignment to this new duty may express themselves, the above announcement is made, and a reasonable time will be allowed by the Bureau of Navigation for replies to be received. It is desired, however, to assemble the personnel at Lakehurst about Feb. 1, 1923, in order to begin a course of instruction and training.

The age limit prescribed by the Bureau Manual for officers entering aviation duty will be waived in the cases of the officers applying, but they will be required to appear for a special physical examination.

### COAST GUARD CUTTERS HOLD WINTER SPORTS.

TAKING advantage of the few days together in Mobile, a one-mile whaleboat race between the U.S. Coast Guard cutters Comanche and the Tallapoosa was arranged for Dec. 15. On the start the two boats got away together and at first the lead was taken by the Comanche. The Tallapoosa by a faster stroke soon overcame the slight lead, swept by and finished about sixty yards ahead.

The race was pulled near the waterfront along the railroad docks where a con-

siderable crowd gathered to see the event. The credit of the victory goes to Bt. R. B. Davenport and his crew of Nygren, Andersen, Boudreux, Paulsen, and Sevey of the Tallapoosa.

In a race between the mess attendants of the two vessels the Comanche had no trouble in maintaining a lead and increasing it throughout the race. After these events an impromptu boxing match was arranged between "Battling Green" of the Tallapoosa, and "Hot Papa Gordon" of the Comanche, which was very funny while it lasted.

Science of the fight game was wholly lacking, but the determination of the principals was strong, and the large crowd gathered on the dock cheered them to a standstill. The fight was won by "Battling Green" in three rounds.

### CHANGES IN STATIONS OF ARMY OFFICERS TO BE LIMITED.

OWING to the shortage of funds, the War Department will limit the changes of station of officers to the lowest possible limit. Although some unprecedent situations may result from the demotion of officers the War Department will insist that the Corps Area commanders accommodate themselves to these conditions as best they can.

It will be absolutely necessary to make some changes of stations, but these will not be made until after the most thorough investigation.

### DICKMAN BOARD PREPARING FINAL REPORT.

THE Dickman Board on Dec. 28 began the preparation of its formal report to the President. It is doubtful whether this report will ever be made public, as it will contain the details of confidential orders. Up to this time it has been the policy of the War Department not to give out the reasons for the separation of officers from the active list other than those which appear in special orders.

It develops that fifteen demoted officers have refused commissions in the lower grades. All of the majors who were demoted accepted commissions in the grade of captain. Three captains and twelve first lieutenants who were demoted have refused the offer of commissions in the lower grade.

The Adjutant General has had some peculiar experiences in dealing with captains and lieutenants who were demoted. A number of the captains and lieutenants who finally refused commissions had opportunities to go out of the Service with a year's pay, but did not make applications for discharge until it was too late. One captain originally made an application for discharge with one year's pay, and after it had been approved asked for permission to withdraw his application. The Dickman Board reconsidered the case and the order for his discharge was canceled. What was the surprise of the officers on duty at the Adjutant General's office when this officer the other day refused commission in the grade of first lieutenant and went out of Service without pay.

In a number of cases where first lieutenants were demoted, they had similar opportunities to obtain discharge with a year's pay, but at their request the order was canceled. Later they declined second lieutenant commissions, and they will go out of the Service without the year's pay.

A number of demoted captains and first lieutenants during the past few days have shown their disappointment at the failure of the Dickman Board to approve their applications for retirement or discharge with one year's pay. They have enlisted their friends in Congress who are besieging the War Department with requests that the Dickman Board reconsider these cases. It would not be surprising if some legislation were introduced in their behalf, as they appear very insistent.

### POTENTIAL COMMISSIONED STRENGTH OF REGULAR ARMY, DEC. 27, 1922.

	Maj. Brig.	Gen. Gen. Gen. Col. Lt. Col. Maj.	Capt. 1st Lt.	2d Lt.	Total.
Generals, colonels and officers on the Single List.	1	23	45	471	577 1,725 3,471 2,664 941 9,918
Authorized Jan. 1, 1923.	1	34	46	470	577 1,875 3,650 2,867 1,571 10,881
Medical Department			3		3
Medical Corps			31	78	434 436 4 983
Dental Corps			5	12	46 92 3 158
Veterinary Corps			1	6	15 28 84 2 126
Medical Administrative Corps					37 11 24 72 72
Total			3	87	98 495 583 102 26 1,341
					*1,880
Chaplains				5	5 54 61 125
Military Storekeeper				1	1
Professors, U.S.M.A.			4	8	8
Total			4	8	6 54 61 135
Aggregate			1	23	47 512 681 2,226 4,108 3,827 967 11,392
Aggregate					*12,890

\*Authorized Jan. 1, 1923. In the non-promotion list there is no distribution by grades provided in the bill. This depends upon length of service so that surplus is determined entirely by the total number of officers in each branch.

## Torpedo and Appliances Needed for the Navy

IN the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill in the Senate on Dec. 22, the following item brought forth the discussion quoted:

For the purchase and manufacture of torpedoes and appliances, to be available until expended, \$550,000.

Mr. King: I ask for an explanation of that item. It was not reported in the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. Poindexter: It was recommended by the Budget Bureau. The purpose of it is simply as stated, for the purchase and manufacture of torpedoes and appliances. The view of the committee was that it is useless to have ships unless you have ordnance and ammunition for the ships. The allowance of torpedoes for the destroyers which the United States has is short to the extent of eight torpedoes for each destroyer, in order to make the full complement agreed upon by the technical experts of our naval service. In order to maintain the activities at our torpedo factory, and continue to make torpedoes to supply this deficiency, in consideration of the fact that it requires some six months to a year to complete a torpedo, it being one of the most complicated pieces of machinery in the world, it was thought a very wise precaution, so long as we are maintaining a Navy at all, to provide for a supply of torpedoes for the full complement of the vessels which we have.

Mr. King: Why did not the House committee, which gave considerable attention to the preparation of this bill, and which doubtless heard the experts to whom the Senator refers, make the recommendation?

Mr. Poindexter: It is impossible for me to tell what mental processes the House committee used in arriving at their conclusions. They probably thought they were willing to take a chance of getting along without the necessary number of torpedoes. Our committee thought we might as well do away with the ships if we did not have them prepared. There was a large supply of the parts of torpedoes made during the war, and those parts should be used and put together, and the necessary finishing and manufacturing should be performed in order that they should not be entirely wasted. If not used in a few months they will deteriorate, whereas if they are put together and completed in torpedoes, they can be preserved for an indefinite length of time.

Mr. Fletcher: Were they included in the estimates?

Mr. Swanson: They are included in the estimates. There is enough material on hand to construct about 500 torpedoes, material already paid for, which will be wasted if it is not used within the next two years. This appropriation will take care of about half of it, and the department is very urgent, and states that it will probably cost a great deal of money if these torpedoes are constructed in the future. If not used in two years' time this material will deteriorate so that it cannot be used.

Mr. King: May I say to the Senator from Virginia that the intimation has come to me, although I have not read the testimony in the House hearings, that this is rather to take care of two Government factories, or two private factories, I did not learn which, which were engaged in the past in making torpedoes, and in order to give work to some persons who otherwise might be separated from the Service; in other words, that it was not a necessity so much as it was to give employment to individuals.

Mr. Swanson: That is one of the usual accusations made when an appropriation is asked to continue work. The Navy Department states that the material was bought and paid for during the war to construct about 500 torpedoes, as I previously stated, and they say that there would be great waste if that material is not utilized at this time. It would save from one-third to twenty-five per cent in the cost of the torpedoes if the material is used now, and they are not compelled to purchase new material later. We need 2,400 torpedoes for our fleet. We have no fast cruisers, and a destroyer is useless without torpedoes. I see no use in spending \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 for a destroyer if we do not put torpedoes on it. The Navy Department says it is absolutely necessary. The Budget Bureau recommended it.

### ADVANCEMENT OF HOSPITAL APPRENTICES, U.S. NAVY.

IN order to establish a flow of promotion in the non-rated grades of the Hospital Corps, the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, announces under date of Dec. 22, that commanding officers of ships and stations are authorized until further notice to advance hospital apprentices, second class, to hospital apprentices, first class, in excess of allowed complement and without reference to the bureau. Men so advanced must have all qualifications required by Bureau of Navigation Manual.

The total number of hospital apprentices, second class, advanced in accordance with this authority shall not exceed in any command the total vacancies existing in the higher ratings of hospital corpsmen; that is, the total number of hospital corpsmen on board shall not exceed the total number authorized in complement.

# EDITORIAL

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—*Camille Flammarion.*

## Labor Endeavoring to Wipe Out State Police

ALL labor union bodies in the state of New York have been appealed to by the American Federation of Labor to start a movement next spring to abolish the state police. The reason given for the movement is the methods used by the state police in times of strike.

With very few exceptions, strikes lead to disorders in which individuals are injured, sometimes killed, and property destroyed.

The injury to life and limb and property is seldom confined to those directly interested in the strike.

No man who amounts to anything is going to sit calmly by while his property is destroyed, or life taken, or injury done to those entitled to his protection.

Where the Government fails to furnish protection the individuals who amount to anything get together and take the law in their own hands. The history of our own country furnishes many examples of this. Europe to-day is full of it, the best example being the Fascisti in Italy.

The failure of the Government to protect property during strikes has led to the employment by property owners of armed guards. The employment of such armed guards has been a fruitful source of disorder, and has always been bitterly complained of by the labor unions.

### Good Reason for Use of State Police

THE labor unions' complaint is that the state police are trained to combat methods which the ordinary police do not use. It is exactly because of this reason that the state police are able to maintain order after the ordinary police have failed. The ordinary police, being trained primarily to methods of persuasion, with force only to be used in case of extreme emergency, frequently, as a consequence are unable to handle mobs, with the result that the mobs get control.

The resulting disorder, which frequently becomes extreme, is always blamed by the labor unions upon the vicious elements of society who seize any opportunity to engage in criminal enterprise. They are undoubtedly largely justified in this claim. The labor unions state that they are not responsible, because they cannot control the mob. By this statement they admit two things—that the mob is endangering life and property, and that they cannot control the situation. If they are not in sympathy with mob control, they must want the mob dispersed and order re-established.

### Use of National Guard in Strikes

IN states where there are no state police or constabulary the National Guard has to be called out to maintain order. The National Guard is trained primarily for combat, not for police work. The National Guard is made up of citizens who are earning their own living in various civil pursuits. In justice to them, to their employers, to their businesses, and, therefore, to the community as a whole, they should be called upon only in cases of really great emergency, and not, as has been the case in the past two years, again and again for weeks or months at a time because of disorders incident to strikes which a small force of properly trained constabulary could easily handle after the local police have failed.

### Cowardice in Mob Action

THE unions complain that the state police follow individuals into their homes. In other words, when a man throws a brick, uses a revolver or a club they don't let him get away with it, but follow him until they get him. There is no greater form of cowardice than that displayed by the individual who thinks his civilian clothing and the numbers of a mob will enable him to do something which he would not dare attempt if he were plainly marked as antagonistic by the wearing of

a uniform or some other distinguishing badge.

The state policeman is in uniform. He is openly marked for what he is. As a consequence, he is the target, not only for abuse, but for missiles of all kinds, including those from firearms nearly always in the hands of one or more men on the roof or at the window of a house, or safely hidden in the depths of a crowd, preferably with a number of women around, so that he and his companions can complain afterwards of the brutality of the men there to enforce order and back up the law, when they go after him.

The right of peaceful assembly does not carry with it the right of assaulting the officers of the law, nor the destruction of or injury to human beings or property.

### An Alien Turn of Mind Displayed

IN the Federation's call the state police are referred to as "cossacks." The mind that conceives of an American in uniform, engaged in supporting the constitution of his state, or that of the United States, as a cossack, undoubtedly considers our government as in the same class with that of the late Czar. In other words, such a mind cannot conceive of justice being obtained through the ordinary and peaceful means provided in this country for the correction of wrong.

The call sent out is strongly flavored with an Eastern Europe viewpoint and inconsistent with an American one. The more this point of view obtains the more the necessity for state police. Had Illinois possessed state police the disgraceful Herrin massacre would never have occurred.

One of the points emphasized in the Moscow program laid down for communists in this country to follow, in order to bring revolution, is to obtain the suppression of such bodies as the state police.

No American who believes in our institutions, be he capitalist, brainworker or artisan, can hesitate to reject such a program.

### Harbord on West Point

FROM time to time the U.S. Military Academy at West Point is subjected to attack. The fact that these attacks are almost invariably made by people who have never been to the Academy and who know nothing about its methods or its history is seldom, if ever, taken into consideration by those who hear or read the attacks.

One of the favorite charges is that the school itself lacks democracy, and produces snobbish inclinations among its graduates. Those who believe this entirely false assumption, based on anything but fact, should read "Harbord's Rise from a Private to a General as Seen by Himself," published in the New York Sunday Times of Dec. 24.

The opening paragraph tells the story: "The United States Army is the most democratic in the world. It offers the greatest of opportunities to young men who will enter the Service and stick to it. There are no bars of caste, or creed, or prejudice. A man stands on his own two feet and makes his way."

From the General's story it will be seen that the West Pointer, instead of looking down upon the men who come from the ranks, is always ready to help ambitious enlisted men to reach the grade of officer.

The Regular Army is full of officers who came from the ranks. Among them are many sons of West Point graduates, who, unable to get an appointment at the Academy, have enlisted and worked their way to a commission by this route.

There is a considerable number of graduates of the Military Academy, like the writer of this editorial, whose father came from the ranks at the time of the Civil War.

The Military Academy, like every other human institution, has its faults. Snobbery, caste, or anything bearing the faintest resemblance to these objectionable

traits is unknown and never could be bred there.

### Graduates Represent Whole Country

OUTSIDE of the Naval Academy, it is to be doubted if there is another school in the country whose students represent as just a cross section of the population of the United States as a whole.

The lists of those entering and those graduating for more than 120 years, open to all to read, is the best proof of this fact. The Academy stands there, year in and year out, open to inspection by all, with nothing hidden. Any visitor can readily satisfy himself or herself that every cadet, in every way, is absolutely on the same footing.

Once a cadet enters he can receive nothing from his parents other than visits or such moral support as comes through letters. Everything material in the way of money, clothing, food or any other commodity is absolutely forbidden. There are no fraternities, no clubs, no elective courses, nothing which serves to differentiate one cadet from another, other than his scholastic ability and his ability in the different sports and exercises which form part of a soldier's life.

### Stafford Still at It

NOT content with his past record as an enemy of adequate national defense, Mr. Stafford of Wisconsin once more has done the best he could to injure the Army.

Through the use of a technical objection to counting Sunday in considering the House calendar he so changed the position of the bill to stop demotion among non-commissioned officers of the Army as to postpone its becoming a law. The amount of money which could be saved by carrying out the demotions is insignificant. The anxiety among the non-commissioned officers concerned and their families, incident to continued worry as to whether or not these demotions will ultimately take place, is considerable.

No part of the Army has had harder blows dealt to its morale than the non-commissioned officer corps. No better example could exist of the incalculable, unnecessary, unjustifiable damage to an important Government institution continually being done by men of the caliber of Mr. Stafford through the power vested in them by election to Congress.

Fortunately, aside from the question of the injustice which will be done these non-commissioned officers, should Congress ultimately fail to pass this bill, there is the question of the need of the National Guard and Reserve organizations for the services of these men. This insures this question being kept alive in the minds of a sufficiently large number of broad-minded Congressmen to prevent Stafford celebrating the last of his Congressional days by unjustly punishing a considerable number of American citizens and their families for having faithfully served their Government.

### New Arms Conference Needed

THE House Naval Committee thoroughly appreciate, even though the country does not, the hole in the treaties awaiting ratification, which makes a mockery of limitation of naval armament.

As the result of examining the matter, they have been so struck with this failure of the treaties to accomplish the desired end, that they have recommended another conference.

The treaties check future building in but two classes of naval vessels, while permitting unlimited building in all other classes. The latter may serve, in the aggregate, as substantial power equivalents for the former.

The almost complete failure of our press, our officials, and our people to understand this fundamental technical fact, emphasized over and over again in the columns of this paper, has created a condition of grave danger to America.

Trusting to the efficacy of the Naval Treaty, Congress and the country have

shown pronounced reluctance toward moderately large naval expenditures, and especially toward anything suggesting an increase of our naval power. This attitude has been promoted by widespread pacifist and Japanese propaganda sustaining the fiction that Japan is abiding by the spirit of the Washington naval agreement in advance of its ratification.

### Loophole for Japan

IN SO FAR as the letter of the treaty is concerned the Japanese propaganda speaks the truth. But a deficiency of latter permits a legal violation of spirit. Japan took advantage of this fact a few months after the conference ended by projecting a very large program for new cruisers, destroyers, submarines and other naval auxiliary types. The naval technicalities involved appear to have made it difficult for our people to comprehend that this new project aimed at a very great increase of Japanese naval power, in spite of a limitation in battleships; that it was in the full sense a renewal of competitive building, and thus a nullification of the cardinal intent of the treaty; that it was just as much a renewal of competitive building as the projection of a dozen battleships would have been.

The difficulty of the layman understanding this point, so simple and elementary to the professional man, is strikingly illustrated by a recent editorial in the *Outlook*. In the same issue (Dec. 13) was published an article by a naval officer who dwelt at some length upon the value of naval auxiliaries as substitutes for battleships and outlined the new Japanese program. Yet the editorial reaches the conclusion as regards America, Britain and Japan that "every one of the three has stopped the naval shipbuilding race. There is no prospect that any one of them will start it again." This is one of two principal conclusions in nearly two full pages of editorial discussion. If editors of leading journals of the country find difficulty in understanding the matter, we can never expect the country at large to do so. There is no use in maintaining that the question is simple; that the substitution of cruisers, destroyers, etc., for battleships in producing naval power is as simple as the interchangeability of coal, wood, coke and oil as sources of steam power. The fact remains that there appears little prospect of the public's reaching a correct understanding.

### Present Competition Costly

UNDER the condition of continued general misunderstanding of the naval elements discussed above, it is but natural that our people should be reluctant to foot the bills for maintaining our position in the 5-5-3 agreement. The expenditure involved would be very large. For us to duplicate the new Japanese program would cost something like \$200,000,000. To compete with her on a treaty basis we would have to multiply such cost by five-thirds.

It will be very hard to convince the American people of the wisdom of scrapping \$300,000,000 worth of partially completed battleships and then duplicating that expenditure on an auxiliary program. Yet we should not accept the prospect which now confronts us of Japan's building up her navy to a superiority over that of America.

There are but three solutions, to extend the ratio to include all classes of vessels available for use in war including merchant ships, keep up with the British and Japanese auxiliary and merchant marine building programs and lastly tear up the treaties.

Why not call on the bootleggers to settle the reparations question? They have all the money.

One of the Hatfield clan of Kentucky, famous feudists, has enlisted in the Navy. Must have heard the slogan, "If you want to fight, join the Navy."

Peace scrapping is proving as costly as war scrapping. The only difference is that our ships have a chance in battle.

## Removing Difficulties from National Guard

THE following comments on National Guard service forwarded to the War Department by the commanding officer of a New York National Guard unit will be found of interest:

We have certain ideas, rather of a negative character, as to increasing the attractiveness of National Guard service.

(a) Our recruiting committee reports that the three-year enlistment deters a number of desirable men who say they would enlist for one year, but do not want to commit themselves for three. As at least three years' service is needed before a National Guard soldier can be said to be reasonably well trained, it is not obvious how this objection can be overcome.

(b) The requirement of forty-eight drills per year, coupled with the prohibition of more than five drills per month, extends the drill season into the hot weather and the vacation period. Drills under these conditions are not conducive to efficiency very encouraging to enlistments and re-enlistments. We are convinced that thirty-six two-hour drills would give better results than forty-eight one-and-a-half-hour drills and make the service more attractive. We do not believe that the difference between \$48 drill pay and \$36 would not be considered by the men, while there would be a resulting economy to the Government.

(c) Extra requirements—i.e., ordered duty outside of drill periods, such as range or field firing, schools, parades, etc.—tend to make the service less attractive. A reasonable amount is admittedly necessary. This applies especially to officers and N.C.O. who are required to devote much extra time to schools and outside study, either as students or instructors. All officers of this command and many non-commissioned officers have to be at the armory at least two nights a week and at other times as well. For men who have to earn a living and have family or social calls as well, the sacrifice often becomes too great. We have had sundry occasions of refusals to accept warrants or commissions because of the extra time involved. A man who is successful in business and has a family can remain active in military affairs only in exceptional cases.

### Conflict Between Civil and Military Duties.

No disrespect or criticism is intended when we say that it is sometimes difficult to avoid the feeling that perhaps the authority which prescribes training schedules, schools, parades on holidays or other days and various extra duty, does not realize that the vast majority of National Guardsmen do and must place their business and family affairs first and their military duties second. In a city like New York, there are more calls upon men's time, more attractions that compete with National Guard service, than in smaller places: yet large cities must be the principal fields of National Guard activity.

The past and present history of this organization, we trust, proves that it has always done its share and more; has kept up its efficiency and met every call upon it and we intend to keep on doing so to the best of our ability.

### Suggestions for Bettering Conditions.

It is thought that the adoption of a full dress uniform would make the service more attractive, such uniforms to be selected and paid for by organizations as and if desired, or issued to organizations which do not adopt their own.

So far as this organization is concerned, a better fitting and better quality of service uniform would certainly be attractive. It is thought that a neater device than either canvas leggings or spiral puttees would be a decided help in this regard.

Prompt issue of equipment would obviate a feature which is now very discouraging to officers and enlisted men. Our requisitions are usually not filled for many weeks; we are still short of pistols, rifle boots, and certain machine gun equipment. Although this command has been a M.G. organization for over a year, we have no M.G. packs—and are thus forced to neglect an essential feature of drill; the realization that we cannot take the field as a properly equipped unit does not make for enthusiasm or assist our recruiting. It seems as if pending the adoption of a pack by the Army, some temporary equipment of this character might be issued us.

### Some Difficulties Encountered.

(a) We have great difficulty in enlisting suitable men as Federal helpers, owing to the difference in the scale of pay between such helpers and city armory employees.

(b) Perhaps our chief difficulty is the enlistment of horseshoers. We cannot get them for the pay allowed. Our shoeing has been the subject of deserved criticism from higher authority. Such criticism is discouraging to the whole command. We cannot pay horseshoers, who are continuously at work as such, from our own pockets.

(c) We cannot get good cooks at private's pay. The enlisted men voluntarily contribute to a fund to pay the cooks extra during field duty. This ought not to be necessary; but we cannot get them any other way.

About fifty or seventy-five flat saddles for mounted drill and instruction would do a lot to stimulate interest and enthusiasm.

asm. We endeavored to secure them by requisition, but were unsuccessful.

Interested, satisfied and enthusiastic members of a command are its best recruiting agency—in fact, almost its only means of stimulating recruiting. Recruits come to a command through its internal activities and the enthusiasm of its members; no amount of advertising or parading can take the place of it.

A shortage of equipment, an unnecessary discomfort, a bad-looking uniform, an apparently unnecessary sacrifice of a holiday or a business or social engagement, some act of an inefficient officer or N.C.O., and many such things, may make some member or members of a command dissatisfied or discouraged, may kill interest or enthusiasm.

The War Department can do a very great deal to help us to cope with our problems and difficulties; and we are infinitely grateful for this opportunity to express our ideas. The commanding officer is expressing not only his own views, but those of the entire personnel of the organization.

### CRESTS FOR NEW YORK

#### NATIONAL GUARD UNITS.

CHRISTMAS week this year happens to mark the end of two sets of correspondence, both of which are of interest to the state of New York, for the device for the Crest of the National Guard regiments has just been approved, and on the same day the shoulder sleeve insignia for the 98th Division, the "up-state" Reserve division, was also approved.

Each correspondence is also of interest as showing the result of patience and study in the search for the best design obtainable and in the rejection of the first device proposed and the final enthusiastic acceptance of the device proposed by the party to the correspondence who rejected the original selection.

#### Regimental Crest of Arms.

On April 15 the War Department opened a correspondence with the Adjutant General of the state of New York outlining the system of regimental coats of arms and explaining that all of the Guard regiments in the state were to bear their individual shields and mottoes, but the same crest, this crest to be founded on state history and to be characteristic of the state. For New York the beaver was proposed and a sketch was submitted showing the beaver exactly as he appeared on the shield of the "Sigillum Novi Belgi" (the seal of New Netherland), which was used by the Dutch province of New Netherland at its capital of New Amsterdam in the year 1623.

The Adjutant General's office at Albany—it was Fort Orange when that seal was in use—replied that while the history was unassailable, the device did not meet with favor, for draw the animal with however great skill, the fact remained that the beaver was the king of rodents and he continued to look the part. The New York officers could think of nothing better and for eight months the correspondence went back and forth, each trying to find the correct device historically and artistically, for a country as rich as New York in colonial and later-day history must surely have a crest with a firm foundation.

A half dozen officers of the New York Guard had worked on the problem and finally the answer was suggested by one of them.

#### The "Half Moon" Featured.

Col. DeWitt Clinton Falls—sometime colonel of the 7th New York Infantry and now an officer of Reserve Corps—suggested the absolutely obvious device, the full-rigged ship "Half Moon" in which Henry Hudson discovered in 1609 the river which bears his name. This met with enthusiastic approval by all concerned and as soon as Colonel Falls could make the correct drawing the device was approved by the War Department.

The story of the shoulder sleeve insignia of the 98th Division is exactly the same, with a different set of officers and parts reversed. On June 26 the division proposed a shield of characteristic outline, red with blue border and bearing "N.Y." and "98." The War Department pointed out that neither letters nor numerals made really good devices; that the story should be told in picture writing and suggested that the colors be changed to the colors of the House of Nassau, the old Dutch orange and blue, and the letters and numerals be replaced by some device characteristic of the territory involved and based on the wonderfully rich history of the region.

#### Indian Head Adopted.

Again the correspondence circulated between Washington and Syracuse, each trying to find the answer, until finally the War Department suggested an Indian head with a five-feathered top-knot representing the Five Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. The commanding general of the division turned this over to Dr. W. M. Beauchamp of the New York Historical Society, with the result that Dr. Beauchamp reported favorably and submitted a drawing, correct in outline and color combination, which the division resubmitted to the War Department and it was at once approved.

The time spent in these two devices has

been well spent. There was no need of hurry in the matter; the object was to get the best device and the correct device, and in each case the goal was reached with marked success. A New York National Guard regimental color with the cross-rigged ship "Half Moon" with the crescent on the sail will say "New York" just as unmistakably as the Pine Tree says Maine or the Palmetto says South Carolina or the Badger says Wisconsin. And the blue shield shoulder mark with the orange edge and the Indian in profile with five feathers says "Iroquois Division, New York State," just as plainly as the Rainbow said "42d Division" or the red keystone said "Keystone, 28th Division, Pennsylvania." Picture writing—the devices tell their own story.

### 125TH INFANTRY, MICH. N.G., HOLDS WAR GAMES.

FOR winter training the 125th Infantry,

Michigan National Guard, whose headquarters are at Detroit, a meeting of all officers every six weeks has been arranged for the purpose of playing the war game. After the answers to the problems are turned in a new situation is announced involving the whole regiment and this is worked out by all the officers from colonel down, during the meeting.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Wallace, the senior instructor for Michigan, is very well pleased at the results obtained. At the first meeting in November there were forty-one officers present. At the last meeting, on Dec. 3, there were fifty-two officers present. In addition to the fifty-two officers of the regiment Brig. Gen. Earl R. Stewart, commanding the 63d Infantry Brigade, and Col. J. S. Bersey, The Adjutant General, were interested spectators. The session commenced at eleven o'clock Sunday morning and lasted until five o'clock. These officers assemble from all over the State at their own expense and "on their own time."

Requisition has been made to the War Department for the training films prepared under the direction of the General Staff for use of the ten Infantry units at Detroit. This armory has a motion picture projector and it is desired to show recruits these films in conjunction with their regular training.

For some time the regiment through its board have been working on a coat-of-arms. The 125th Infantry has a long and glorious history, having participated in the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Mexican border and the World War.

The armory at Detroit has just recently completed three sand tables with the necessary sets from Leavenworth Barracks for tactical work. In addition to the regular work in the armory there has been prepared a schedule of entertainments. The basketball league of ten teams has fifty-two games to play, of which twelve have been played.

### GOVERNOR-ELECT OF NEW YORK NAMES NEW STAFF.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES W. BERRY of Brooklyn, N.Y., has been selected as The Adjutant General of the state by Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith, succeeding Brig. Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid. General Berry is an officer of experience and sound judgment, and enjoys the advantage of having previously served as adjutant general under the first administration of Governor-elect Smith. He is a doctor by profession, but has had a valuable and varied experience in the military service, including duty on the battlefield in the World War and was decorated for distinguished service.

Brig. Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid, The Adjutant General of New York, who with the incoming administration of Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith on Jan. 1, relinquished his office, has proved one of the best adjutants general the state has ever had. He is a lawyer by profession and his long military experience, which included distinguished service on the battle line during the World War, coupled with his energy and wisdom, fitted him particularly for the office.

Governor-elect Smith has also announced the selection of the following detailed military and naval aides:

**National Guard**—Col. Rodman Wana-maker, Reserve, New York city; Col. John J. Byrne, 9th Coast Art., New York city; Col. James R. Howlett, 101st Cav., Brooklyn; Col. John S. Thompson, 108th Inf., Medina; Col. Charles E. Walsh, 10th Inf., Albany; Lieut. Col. William J. Costigan, 165th Inf., New York city; Maj. Frank A. Conklin, 106th Inf., Brooklyn; Maj. John H. O'Connor, 71st Inf., New York city; Maj. William Schroeder, 14th Inf., Brooklyn; Maj. William Ottman, 212th Art., New York city; Capt. Patrick J. Walsh, 102d Engrs., New York city; Capt. Ogden J. Ross, 105th Inf., Troy; Capt. George C. Lieber, Jr., 105th Field Art., New York city; 1st Lieut. Vincent A. O'Neil, 52d Field Art., Brooklyn; 1st Lieut. Paul Lorch, 369th Inf., Bronx.

**Naval Militia**—Commodore Louis M. Josephthal, A.G. office, New York city; Lieut. Comdr. Robert C. Lee, Headquarters, New York city; Lieut. Col. Richard Condon, 1st Battalion, New York city.

## State Activities of the National Guard

A N official publication for the Florida National Guard has been started, entitled "Sound Off." It is a well-printed and newsy paper of twenty-four pages, published semi-monthly at the office of The Adjutant General at St. Augustine, and contains all the orders of the Florida National Guard and news of general interest, including nine articles from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The price of the publication is fifteen cents per copy, or \$1.50 per year. Governor Hardee, in a letter to the paper, expresses his satisfaction at the progress of the troops of the state, and also says: "May your official publication, 'Sound Off,' which has so important a field and so large a duty, be highly successful and gain in prestige with each succeeding issue."

### New Jersey.

BRIG. GEN. QUINCY A. GILMORE of Atlantic City, N.J., who was elected Dec. 16 to command 57th Infantry Brigade, New Jersey National Guard, has been commissioned by Governor Edwards and has assumed command of the brigade. By direction of Governor Edwards orders have been issued establishing the brigade headquarters in the Infantry armory at Camden.

General Gilmore succeeds Gen. Howard S. Borden, who resigned some months ago.

### Tennessee.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to organize Troop B, 100th Cav., Tennessee National Guard at Nashville. Capt. Oscar L. Farris will have command and has made arrangements with the State Fair Association to use the stables at the Tennessee State Fair Grounds without any expense to the state at present. Captain Farris holds a commission as captain in the Reserve Corps. Capt. George H. Shea, Cav., D.O.L., U.S.A., who is located in Nashville at present, will be a big asset to Troop B, as he is so much interested in the new organization.

Col. J. Perry Fyffe of Chattanooga has accepted the colonelship of the 109th Cavalry Regiment and is beginning work organizing the regiment. Regimental headquarters and Service Troop will probably be organized in Chattanooga. Colonel Fyffe has been in the Service for years, his first commission dated from Dec. 20, 1888. He served almost continuously in the National Guard until the World War. He went into Federal service on Aug. 5, 1917, as a major of Cavalry and served until Oct. 15, 1919.

The Infantry company at Humboldt has been Federally recognized. Capt. Omer S. Herndon, 1st Lieut. Hugh N. McCrory and 2d Lieut. Wylie Bennett compose the officer personnel. Good reports come in from this new organization regularly.

### State of Washington.

ONE of the features of the new armory, of which Colonel Aston and the officers and men of the Spokane organizations are very proud, is the station recreation room, and billiard room, which is located in the basement. The recreation room is approximately 77 x 40 feet, with a large open fireplace with the billiard room adjoining.

Other features of the armory which are worthy of note are the separate storage rooms for each organization, an ammunition vault for the safe-keeping of ammunition, pistols, field glasses and other equipment which has a habit of disappearing from armories. There is also a large rifle range. The Veteran organizations of Spokane have also been allotted as assembly room.

The armory at Aberdeen is now finished and has been formally accepted by the Armory Commission. This building, in construction and arrangement, for its size, is considered the finest armory building in the state.

### STATE A.G. ASSOCIATION TO MEET FEB. 1 AT INDIANAPOLIS.

A CALL has been issued by Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin, president of the Adjutants General's Association, for the annual meeting of the association which will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on Feb. 1. As is the usual custom the adjutants general will meet at the same time and place as the National Guard Association.

This meeting is regarded as of unusual importance especially in view of the fact of the sessions of the joint board of the Regular Army and the National Guard to recommend a new general policy for the Guard.

**PROTEST TO CONGRESS FROM PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.** AMONG the important resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, and ordered sent to Senators from Pennsylvania and the Military Committee of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, was one regarding the inability of the Field Artillery to secure the needed equipment from the National Government.

## Officers' Reserve Corps Commissions Accepted

THE following acceptances of commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, in the sections indicated, were announced on the dates noted:

Accepted Appointments Dec. 21.

Allen, W. R., Capt., Inf., Oakland, Calif.  
Bliss, E. G., Lt. Col., S.S., Washington, D.C.  
Bissett, C. E., 2d Lt., A.S., Springfield, Mass.  
Bowden, M. B., Maj., A.G., Russellville, Ky.  
Blandin, A. N., Jr., 2d Lt., F.A., Concord, N.H.  
Barton, E. T., Maj., Inf., Winchester, Va.  
Carter, E. R., Capt., Inf., Jamaica, N.Y.  
Carman, H. L., 1st Lt., Inf., Lynden, Vt.  
Chaplin, R. E., 1st Lt., Inf., Natchez, La.  
Dolan, B. R., 2d Lt., Engr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Dance, C. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Shreveport, La.  
Dukes, F. O., 2d Lt., Inf., Charleston, S.C.  
Field, E. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Sioux City, S.D.  
Fruman, M. J., Capt., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Farrington, C. B., 1st Lt., Inf., Swampscott, Mass.  
Gatson, C. G., 2d Lt., A.S., Sioux Rapids, Ia.  
Garwood, C. B., Maj., Cav., Houston, Texas.  
Hast, G., 1st Lt., Ord., Washington, D.C.  
Jefferson, C. S., Capt., J.A.G., Evanston, Ill.  
Jewell, E. M., Lt. Col., Inf., Coraopolis, Pa.  
Jenner, F. N., 1st Lt., Inf., Mayaguez, P.R.  
Jensen, P. B., Maj., I.G., Livingston, Ala.  
Jordan, A. W., 1st Lt., Inf., Minot, N.D.  
Leake, R. W., Capt., Med., Schuylkill Haven, Pa.  
Lietzinger, L. A., Capt., Q.M., Harrisburg, Pa.  
Lodot, E. 2d Lt., Inf., New York, N.Y.  
Morris, J. P., 1st Lt., A.S., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
McClolland, J. R., 1st Lt., Inf., Greeley, Colo.  
McKaskie, O. J., Capt., Inf., Salem, Ill.  
McCurdy, C. H., 1st Lt., F.A., Richmond, Va.  
Newman, C. T. F., 2d Lt., A.G., New York, N.Y.  
Porter, L. S., 1st Lt., M.I., El Paso, Tex.  
Stanley, C., 2d Lt., Inf., Wichita, Kas.  
Singleton, J. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Mayfield, Ky.  
Stewart, J. D., 2d Lt., Inf., Altoona, Pa.  
Sotz, M. K., 2d Lt., Inf., Wilkinsburg, Pa.  
Saunders, N. R., 2d Lt., Inf., Detroit, Mich.  
Taylor, P. W., Capt., Cav., San Antonio, Tex.  
Westervelt, H. R., Capt., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Wilkinson, G. E., Maj., Cav., Chicago, Ill.  
Weil, A. S., 2d Lt., Inf., Atlanta, Ga.  
Woodall, C. W., Maj., Med., Schenectady, N.Y.

Accepted Appointments Dec. 22.

Barker, W. S., Capt., F.A., Harrisburg, Pa.  
Boyle, C. E., Capt., F.A., Lansing, Mich.  
Burgman, M. W., 1st Lt., F.A., Detroit, Mich.  
Crum, J. B., Capt., F.A., Cleburne, Tex.  
Ernest, J. J., 1st Lt., C.A., Fort Casey, Wash.  
Figueroa, V. M., Capt., Inf., Mayaguez, P.R.  
Fischer, G. J., 1st Lt., Inf., Wahpeton, N.D.  
Gable, J. W., 2d Lt., Ord., Pontiac, Mich.  
Glaebrenner, W. J., 2d Lt., Inf., S. Milwaukee, Wis.  
Gross, P. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Eugene, Ore.  
Guian, P. A., 1st Lt., Inf., Ruskin, Tex.  
Halpin, R. R., 2d Lt., Sig., Washington, D.C.  
Harper, F. M., 1st Lt., F.A., Elba, Ala.  
Hinsch, R., Col., Inf., Columbus, Ohio.  
Hornbeck, A. C., Capt., Inf., Gadsden, Ala.  
Hill, H. L., 1st Lt., C.A., Roanoke, Va.  
Hunt, H. M., 1st Lt., Inf., Windsor, Vt.  
Hise, G. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Menomonie, Wis.  
Jenkins, H. T., 2d Lt., Inf., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Johnson, K. N., 2d Lt., F.A., Seattle, Wash.  
Joder, E. B., 2d Lt., C.A., Chicago, Ill.  
Keefe, R. E., 2d Lt., C.A., Kingston, N.Y.  
Kellberg, J. N., Capt., Cav., Harrisburg, Pa.  
Kilmer, E. W., 1st Lt., Inf., Cavalier, N.D.  
Kinney, D. W., 2d Lt., F.A., Harrisburg, Pa.  
Kearns, E. L., 1st Lt., Inf., Devil's Lake, N.D.  
Lara, M. A., 2d Lt., Inf., San Juan, P.R.  
Little, G. W., Capt., Vet., New York, N.Y.  
Mallory, J. B., 2d Lt., F.A., Chickasha, Okla.  
Marshall, O. J., Lt. Col., Vet., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Miller, E. T., Capt., Cav., Lock Haven, Pa.  
Mills, J. A., Capt., Inf., Lynn, Mass.  
Holley, J. A., Capt., F.A., Lowell, Mass.  
Montgomery, G. L., Capt., Med., West, Tex.  
Montenegro, E. P., 2d Lt., Inf., Manila, P.I.  
Roe, C. W., 1st Lt., Inf., Flushing, N.Y.  
Simons, D. MacL., Maj., A.G., Sewickley, Pa.  
Teel, A. W., Capt., Med., Los Angeles, Calif.  
Wells, L. W., 1st Lt., C.A., San Pedro, Calif.

Accepted Appointments Dec. 26.

Adams, J. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Norristown, Pa.  
Bachman, A. W., Capt., F.A., Bowling Green, O.  
Ballew, R. E., 1st Lt., Q.M., Lawton, Okla.  
Banch, F. R., Maj., Allentown, Pa.  
Bentley, R. L., Jr., Maj., F.A., San Jose, Calif.  
Browne, C. H., Col., Inf., Horton, Kas.  
Burdell, E. S., 2d Lt., Inf., Columbus, Ohio.  
Burr, C. F., Capt., Inf., Trenton, N.J.  
Catham, F. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Iloilo, P.I.  
Curtis, W. G., 2d Lt., Inf., Lisbon, N.D.  
Duncan, S. B. I., Capt., C.A., Wilmington, Del.  
Eastburn, L. A., 1st Lt., F.A., Phoenix, Ariz.  
Ergle, A. P., 2d Lt., Cav., Julian, Calif.  
Edwards, F. E., 1st Lt., A.S., San Francisco, Calif.  
Fox, R. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Lebanon, Pa.  
Fuller, J. N., 1st Lt., Cav., Monte Vista, Colo.  
Morrison, F. V., 2d Lt., Q.M., Iowa City, Ia.  
Seaton, C. B., 2d Lt., Q.M., Fort Meade, S.D.  
Newman, H. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Cambridge, Mass.  
Kie, H. D., 2d Lt., F.A., Seattle, Wash.  
O'Reilly, J. J., Capt., Chap., Providence, R.I.  
Pole, T. S., Maj., A.F., Baltimore, Md.  
Roberts, F. N., 1st Lt., Inf., Fruita, Colo.  
Rin, 2d Lt., Inf., Bayamon, P.R.  
Shank, H. C., 1st Lt., C.A., Lancaster, Pa.  
Starner, R. G., Capt., Inf., Corpus Christi, Tex.  
Vista, P. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Williamsport, Pa.  
Wallin, R. C., 2d Lt., F.A., St. Paul, Minn.

### QUESTIONS OF INTEREST TO RESERVE OFFICERS ANSWERED.

A RESERVE coast defense commander asks: "Is my office to be considered a Headquarters, or is this defense organization of which I have been named commander merely a paper organization? If it is theoretical, of what service can it be, except for such study—individual—as officers would do if unassigned?"

Answer: "As long as the present policy continues of confining Reserves 'Recruiting' to officer procurement (except for a few N.C.O.'s and specialists), the main duty of any Reserve officer is a personal one, viz., the study of the correspondence course."

"A Reserve coast defense commander, as Major X, should, in addition, familiarize himself with the broader aspect of defense as pertaining to his command by conference and correspondence with the local Regular Army personnel assigned to the defenses with which he is connected; also, when practicable, by personal visits to one or more of the forts of his command; and, if practicable, he should arrange for a meeting or two during the year, to which

the other Reserve officers of his command are invited.

"Such a meeting may not be practical, however, and in this case he should get in touch with the other C.A. Reserve officers by letter, in order to foster the necessary spirit of co-operation and loyalty in the upbuilding of the Reserve policy. He should ask all the other Reserve officers of his command to submit suggestions for developing interest and efficiency in the new work, and in general let them know that he is on the job as far as circumstances now make it possible, and wants them to assume the same attitude and co-operate with him in improving themselves in military knowledge—all the time keeping in mind the ideal to which we should look, viz., the development of an officer personnel in this state that will be qualified to take over the batteries of all the local forts and train the enlisted personnel assigned thereto for actual war-time activities.

"Major X should be free to consult with the Regular Army executive at all times, and the latter is expected to assist in every possible manner to develop the Reserve Corps of this state. He is planning to hold several meetings at Fort Blanke during the next few months, where the broader aspect of the defenses will be discussed. He hopes to visit Major X at his home and go with him to Fort A once this spring. Lieutenants Y and Z, and any others available, will be asked to go also. (See Par. 44, S.R. No. 3; also Par. 138.)

"As to specific administrative duties which Major X is expected to perform in co-operation with the R.A. executive—see Paragraphs 22, 23 and 24, S.R. 46."

### RESERVE OFFICERS' INTERESTED IN CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

THERE were enrolled in the Army correspondence courses as of Nov. 1, 1922, 7,667 Reserve officers. This does not include Course E for tanks conducted by the Infantry branch, or Course E for specialists. There were fifty-nine Reservists in these courses, which would bring the total enrollment up to 7,726.

Large though this may appear, there is much missionary work to be done in order to interest the entire Reserve Corps in these correspondence courses. Thirteen and one-twentieth per cent. of the Reservists are in the correspondence schools. The Cavalry leads the other branches with 26½ per cent. The Finance Department comes next with 19½ per cent. The percentages for the different branches, aside from the leaders, are as follows: Field Artillery, 11½ per cent.; Coast Artillery, 10½ per cent.; Infantry, 11-10 per cent.; Engineers, 14½ per cent.; Air Service, 8-9½ per cent.; Signal Corps, 8-2½ per cent.; Ordnance, 7-1½ per cent.; Chemical Warfare Service, 13-9-10 per cent.; Quartermaster Corps, 10-2½ per cent.; Medical Corps, 11-7-10 per cent., and Judge Advocate, 15-2-5 per cent.

The Infantry leads in the total number of enrollments with 2,226, and the Medical course comes next with 1,283. The enrollments by branches for the rest of the Reservists are: Cavalry, 410; Field Artillery, 905; Coast Artillery, 289; Engineers, 545; Air Service, 714; Signal Corps, 120; Ordnance, 172; Chemical Warfare Service, 57; Quartermaster Corps, 722; Finance Department, 54; Judge Advocate General, 61.

The 2d Corps Area comes first in total enrollments with 1,532, and the 4th Corps Area second with 1,113. The total enrollment in the other corps areas is as follows: 1st, 563; 3d, 840; 5th, 990; 6th, 901; 7th, 390; 8th, 966, and 9th, 369.

### 308TH FIELD ARTILLERY RESERVE OFFICERS' DINNER.

THE Reserve officers assigned and attached to the 308th Field Artillery, O.R., met at dinner at the Essex Club, New York, N.J., Dec. 16. The new officers learned something of the war-time history of the regiment from letters of its former commanding officer, Col. C. M. Bunker, U.S.A., now retired. Through the kindness of Division Headquarters moving pictures of the Army in the World War were shown. Maj. Earl Briscoe, assistant chief of staff, 78th Division, and Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, brigade and regimental executive officer, were present as guests of the regiment.

The following officers of the regiment were present: Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Welldon, Maj. Knight Woolley, J. A. Foulihoux, Shelton Pitney, James F. Cross and Albert C. Demarest, Capt. Frederick Bigelow, Merrill R. Carr and Herman C. Page, Lieuts. Albert W. Hemphill, Henry H. Bame, Oscar Bauhan, Sidney C. Bursley, Douglas T. Newbold, William A. O'Brien, Charles E. Townsend and Charles N. Young.

### 62D CAVALRY DIVISION, O.R., PRAISED BY GENERAL BAILEY.

COL. G. T. LANGHORNE, Cav., Chief of Staff of the 62d Cavalry Division, Organized Reserves, Hagerstown, Md., received a complimentary letter from Maj. Gen. C. J. Bailey, commanding the 3d Corps Area, under date of Dec. 3, extending his thanks to the officers of the 62d Cavalry Division, who went to Baltimore, Dec. 2 to take part in the Army Day parade. General Bailey said in part:

"The Reserve officers participating in this parade made a distinctly favorable im-

pression upon all spectators. The fact that these officers sacrificed a considerable amount of their time and money in making this trip is truly representative of the excellent spirit of the officers of the Reserve Corps in this corps area.

"It was the first time that the Organized Reserves appeared as a unit in a formation with the two other components of the Army of the United States, namely, the Regular Army and the National Guard. For this reason their appearance had a distinctly educative value from the standpoint of the great scheme of national defense."

### 86TH DIVISION, O.R., VARIOUS ACTIVITIES.

THE 65th Cavalry Division, O.R., of Illinois, held its monthly meeting of all assigned and attached officers on Nov. 9 in the club rooms of the Adventure Club of Chicago, with an attendance of about sixty officers. It is contemplated that equitation in the riding hall will be continued at least once a month during the winter months.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

THE 161st Field Artillery Brigade of the 86th Division, O.R., is now about 98 per cent. complete as to commissioned personnel. The remaining vacancies are being held open for the assignment of former officers of these regiments who may seek commissions in the Reserves.

The 331st Field Artillery, O.R., Col. Horatio B. Hackett commanding, together with Brigade Headquarters, Maj. Calvin D. Allen commanding, have been combined for tactical training and such get-together meetings as may be held. These combined organizations have recently had two monthly dinners at the Army and Navy Club and two training days at Fort Sheridan.

The 332d Field Artillery, O.R., Col. Robert R. McCormick commanding, has had two dinners and two training days at Fort Sheridan. The attendance of this regiment has been greater than that of the 331st and the interest shown by individual officers is encouraging.

#### LARGE ATTENDANCE DESIRED.

ALL officers of the brigade who have attended these meetings have shown marked interest in the Reserves and in the instruction given, and a spirit of cordial good fellowship is being built up. However, the difficulty is in getting a sufficient number of officers to attend these meetings, a maximum of not exceeding one-third of the commissioned personnel of the unit being the largest so far to attend such meetings.

### C. C. THOMAS (NAVY) POST 244, AMERICAN LEGION.

COMDR. F. H. AINSWORTH of C. C. Thomas (Navy) Post No. 244, American Legion of San Francisco, Calif., has sent a letter to each Congressman from California, asking support for the Navy Department's request for \$6,000,000 appropriation for the Naval Reserve. Last year Congress appropriated about \$2,800,000, which the Department found inadequate. He also points out the need of destroyers being assigned to train young men of the Naval Reserve instead of the little Eagle boats.

"We believe that an efficient Navy is

the nation's best insurance policy," says

Commander Ainsworth, "and that no nation will care to force war upon us, knowing

that we have the best Navy and the best Naval Reserve in the world."

REVERSE OFFICERS OF MARYLAND  
PLEDGED TO SUPPORT ARMY.

AT a dinner given by the Reserve Officers' Association of Maryland in honor of Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir, the new commander of the 3d Corps Area, on Dec. 20 at Baltimore, a resolution was passed unanimously providing that "the Reserve Officers' Association of Maryland pledge themselves to use all lawful means in their power to bring about an efficient and well-balanced Regular Army with a minimum strength of 13,000 officers and 150,000 enlisted men, as recommended by the Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; to do away with the discrepancies of mileage, commutation of quarters and other matters now existing between officers of the Reserve Corps and officers of the Regular Army and National Guard of the same rank, and to secure from the Congress of the United States sufficient appropriations to place in active service each year one-third of the officers of the Reserve Corps for a period of training not exceeding fifteen days."

The Maryland Association was formed at a meeting in the Howard Street Armory, Baltimore, on Nov. 23. At that time application was made for a state charter to the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States. Lieut. Col. Jenks B. Jenkins, Engr. O.R.C., was elected president and Capt. (Chaplain) J. Monroe Stick, treasurer.

### WASHINGTON RESERVE OFFICERS HEAR LECTURES ON MARNE.

AT a special meeting of the Reserve Officers' Association of the District of Columbia, on Dec. 15, Col. William K. Naylor, assistant chief of staff, delivered the second of his two addresses on "The First Battle of the Marne."

## Activities of R.O.T.C. at Various Institutions

COL. F. W. PHISTERER, C.A.C., has recently taken up his duties as P.M. S. and T. at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The R.O.T.C. is in a flourishing condition. Four of its advanced units, the Engineer, Coast Artillery, Air Service, and Ordnance, are the largest of their branches in the country. The military courses have a total enrollment of 1,428 out of a school enrollment of 3,000 American male students.

The institute supports units from five branches of the Service. Representing the Coast Artillery are Maj. E. W. Putney, Lt. T. Pendleton and P. H. Ottosen; the Engineers, Lieuts. E. H. Levy and D. A. D. Ogden; the Air Service, Maj. J. C. McDonnell and Capt. W. B. Wright; the Signal Corps, Capt. L. L. Clayton and Lieut. J. M. Heath; the Ordnance Department, Maj. C. A. Waldman.

MISSOURI UNIVERSITY'S pistol team is known better beyond the state than within it for the reason that during the last two college years it has fired matches with twenty-two colleges of as many states and lost to but three. With two colleges two matches were fired in one school year, making a total of matches fired twenty-four. Of these twenty-four Missouri has won twenty-one. This record has nationally advertised the institution in "shooting circles."

Twice Missouri's pistol team has met the West Point cadets in matches, once in 1921 and once in 1922, and each time emerged the victor. Last year Missouri was the only team to beat West Point, though the Army team fired seventeen matches.

Pistol and rifle shooting is very rapidly becoming a college sport. The men on the Missouri pistol team train during the match season as seriously as the men of the football squad.

BROTHER A. JEROME, director, and Capt. Holmes E. Dager, P.M.S. and T. at Clason Military Academy, New York City, have accepted from among the eligible students of the school twenty-two applications for admission to the advanced Infantry camp for 1923. They have passed physical examinations by the school physician.

The record of 100 per cent. qualification for certificates of eligibility for commission made by the seventeen representatives from Clason at last summer's camp stirred up considerable enthusiasm, and a spirit of "beating last year's record" is prevalent throughout the student body. Of the thirty-six students who qualified for certificates of eligibility from the four essentially military schools of the 2d Corps Area the greatest number (seventeen) were Clason men.

The rifle teams, consisting of fifteen students each, are practicing daily for the first match with St. John's School, Manlius, on Jan. 30. The first team has several open weeks for competition with preparatory schools, and the second team has quite a number of open dates which will be filled in with competitions involving high school units only. Both teams are managed by Cadet John Waters.

The annual mid-winter review and exhibition drill of the R.O.T.C. unit will be held during the month of February, and competitive events of this exhibition have drawn forth numerous entries.

THE trophy "Doughboy of the West" was recently awarded to the R.O.T.C. rifle team of Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., for highest excellence in rifle firing of any R.O.T.C. unit of collegiate rank on the Pacific coast. The competition was open to R.O.T.C. units in the 9th Corps Area. The trophy is a bronze cast made by the Gorham Co., New York, N.Y., from the original in the possession of the sculptor, Avard Fairbanks. A similar copy of the statue was presented to Marshal Foch as a type of the American fighting doughboy.

### 2D BATTALION, N.Y. NAVAL MILITIA REVIEWED.

BRIG. GEN. J. L. KINCAID, The Adjutant General of New York, reviewed the 2d Battalion, Naval Militia, N.Y., Comdr. E. T. Fitzgerald, on Dec. 18, on which occasion the Conspicuous Service Cross was bestowed upon Commodore R. P. Forshaw, commanding the Naval Militia, in behalf of the Governor of the state of New York. General Kincaid paid a high tribute to the "energy and ability" displayed by Commodore Forshaw during the World War under difficult circumstances.

At the same time Commodore R. P. Forshaw bestowed upon Ensign William P. Shea (S.C.), 2d Battalion, Naval Militia, N.Y., and Fireman (2d class) Edward Menzies, 2d Battalion, Naval Militia, N.Y., a medal of valor for attempting to save the life of a drowning shipmate from an Eagle boat on June 11, 1922.

## R.O.A. to Have Part in Changing Resolutions

HERE is no matter of more importance to the Officers' Reserve Corps than the revision of the regulations having to do with its personnel. The following letter from General Martin is of such importance that it is being published, with his permission, with the desire to quickly get in touch with officers who can fulfill the conditions laid down:

December 23, 1922.

Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly,  
President, Reserve Officers' Association of United States,  
354 Fourth Avenue,  
New York City.

My dear General Reilly:

The revision of the regulations for the Officers' Reserve Corps has progressed to the point where orders have been issued for the organization of a committee of the General Staff during the first week in January to initiate this work.

It is the desire of the War Department that this committee have the active support of the great body of Reserve officers now in your organization, and whose experience in the World War can contribute so much toward making effective preparation for the future. To this end it has occurred to me that your organization would be willing to assume the task of submitting to the War Department a list of names of outstanding Reserve officers who might be willing to come to Washington from time to time to advise with the committee on important phases of the work projected.

The committee will be organized as a part of the Personnel Division and I shall be very glad to hear from you directly with respect of the above and to confer with you at such time as may suit your convenience. We want to work in close union and sympathy with your organization.

Yours sincerely,  
C. H. MARTIN, Brig. Gen.  
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.

Reserve officers interested in the above will please communicate with General Reilly, president of the Reserve Officers' Association, care of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

### NAVAL RESERVE FORCE IN SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT.

IN its report to the Senate on the Naval Appropriation bill the Senate Committee on Appropriations thus dealt with the Naval Reserve Force:

"The Naval Reserve Force is divided into two principal groups or classes. First, there is the Fleet Naval Reserve, restricted to persons formerly commissioned or enlisted in the naval service, including midshipmen. There were in this class on Sept. 30, 1922, 381 officers and 6,859 men. The retainer pay and active service pay for these fleet reservists is appropriated for under 'Pay of the Navy.' For the current fiscal year the appropriation amounts to \$5,689,233, while for 1924 this bill proposes \$5,700,000. This is exclusive of any sum required for training pay or expenses incident to such training. All of the officers and 1,615 of the men in this class on Sept. 30, 1922, are required to take training as a condition precedent to the payment of retainer pay.

"The other or second principal class of the Naval Reserve Force consists of citizens who, by enrolling under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, obligate themselves to serve in the Navy in time of war or during the existence of a national emergency. There were in this class on Sept. 30, 1922, 4,059 officers and 7,136 men, and of these approximately 1,500 of the officers and 3,500 of the men had qualified by performing the requisite amount of active service to entitle them to confirmation in their rank or rating and hence to retainer pay. Because of insufficient funds, however, the Navy Department disenrolled the entire membership of this class of reservists on Sept. 30, 1921 (more than a year ago), and permitted their re-enrollment in the Volunteer Naval Reserve, to which no retainer pay is attached. This action on the part of the Navy Department, of course, did not extend to those reservists already in the Volunteer Naval Reserve. The reservists in this class find themselves in this same situation to-day. They get training pay and active service pay as do all members of the Volunteer Naval Reserve who train and perform active service, but the men who have qualified and have been confirmed are in no better situation as regards financial benefits than those members who have not yet qualified either through lack of interest, incentive, or opportunity.

#### Appropriations for Pay.

"For the current fiscal year an appropriation of \$2,800,000 was provided for the retainer pay, training pay, and certain allowances and other expenses for this group of reservists, as well as for the training pay of those members of the Fleet Naval Reserve not exempted from

training requirements. It seems, however, that if the men qualified for retainer pay had been restored at the beginning of the fiscal year to a status whereby retainer pay could have been paid to them the sum stated would have been insufficient for the other purposes for which provided. The department, therefore, has not and does not propose to put them in a retainer pay status until the last half of the fiscal year. The committee entertains considerable doubt as to the wisdom of this proposed action. It believes that the department should continue to withhold the restoration of these reservists to a retainer pay status until there has been some legislation dealing with the whole Naval Reserve question. In the first place, there should be some limit fixed as to the number of persons who might be enrolled and confirmed; there should be some proportion established as between officers and men; there should be prescribed a minimum-size training unit to be organized within a reasonable radius of a training rendezvous, and no units should be permitted to organize which, for lack of navigable streams or bodies of water, could not have vessels assigned them for training, whether vessels be available or not. Attention in this connection is invited to page 151 of the hearings showing how widely these reservists are scattered.

"Until the whole subject has been closely studied by the appropriate legislative committee this committee feels that it would be better for this second class or group of reservists to be continued in the volunteer class without retainer pay. The appropriation available this year is not sufficient to take care of all who are eligible or who, before the end of the year could establish eligibility for retainer pay, and the committee feels the same with respect to the appropriation of \$3,994,000 proposed in the Budget for 1924, which is estimated to be sufficient to provide retainer pay for 2,000 officers and 6,600 men. That is the number the department arbitrarily will keep within in order to keep expenses down. If more qualified or desired to qualify, they would be required to remain in a non-pay status and discrimination would thus continue to prevail. The committee, for the reasons given, is proposing no increase in the appropriation for 1924 and earnestly hopes that there may be legislation at an early date dealing with the whole subject.

## Record Cavalry March Made in Indian War

(Continued from front cover.)

away, massing as if to defend the entrance to Yellow Jacket Pass, where they had driven Thorburn back before. There is skirmishing in the morning and the Indians hurry away.

"The agency was a short march beyond; on the road were more swollen and distorted bodies of dead civilians, and seven more at the agency, with pigs and fowls and carrion birds feeding on their flesh. The Indians showed their contempt of Meeker's ideas about planting corn, by driving a wooden peg down his throat, apparently while he was alive, and by dragging him with a chain around his neck, up and down in front of his house. The women were carried away.

"After all this, and the ambushing of Weir and Hume, it may well be believed that the command was in a frame of mind to start on a Ute hunting trip, and submitted with bad grace to the suspension of hostilities ordered at the request of the Interior Department."

## Sport

### NEXT ARMY-NAVY GAME TO BE PLAYED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY is the choice for the next Army-Navy football game. Formal approval by the athletic authorities at the two academies is all that is necessary to put the arrangement through. Announcement to this effect was made on Dec. 27 by Col. H. J. Koehler, who is in charge of physical education at West Point. Colonel Koehler attended a conference at Philadelphia between representatives of the Army and Navy on the subject of a site for the gridiron classic.

Subject to the approval of the West Point and Annapolis authorities, the game will be played in New York on Saturday, Nov. 24, probably at the Polo Grounds. Colonel Koehler stated. The Army and Navy signed a new four-year agreement to take the place of the ten-year agreement which expired with the playing of the game at Philadelphia last fall. The academies will continue to alternate in the privilege of selecting the city in which the game is to be held, and the Army, having the choice for 1923, has picked New York. By the old ten-year agreement the game was played each year on the Saturday nearest Thanksgiving Day. This understanding continues in force for next year, but after that the game will be played on the first Saturday following Thanksgiving Day. This will affect the years 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Colonel Koehler stated that, although

the bids of New York and Philadelphia were the only ones expected, Baltimore surprised the Philadelphia conference by entering a request to hold it at the new stadium in that city. A delegation of thirty Baltimoreans pleaded their case unsuccessfully. Philadelphia also made a strong plea to continue the arrangement for holding the game at Franklin Field.

At the Philadelphia conference charges were made that Philadelphia hotels and taxicab companies demanded exorbitant rates and that the railroads provided poor facilities for the last game.

Colonel Koehler and Capt. M. B. Ridgway represented the Army, while Comdr. Douglas L. Howard, athletic director at Annapolis, looked after the Navy end. Robert C. Folwell, head coach of the Navy football team, was also present.

Colonel Koehler told of Army officers who were charged \$20 a day for a room when the game was played in Philadelphia recently, and claimed that some taxicab companies had a flat rate of \$5 to drive visitors from Broad street station to Franklin Field.

Commander Hoard's principal objection was aimed at the railroads that carried the midshipmen from Annapolis. He said that many of the students did not arrive at West Philadelphia station until a few minutes after the game was scheduled to start.

### MARINES HOLD INTER-BRIGADE MEET

THE second inter-brigade athletic meet between the Marines of Haiti and Santo Domingo went to the 2d Brigade from Santo Domingo after an interesting three-day contest. Points were scored only in the field and track events, which went to Santo Domingo by the comfortable margin of 21 points. The 1st Brigade, however, had its revenge in the boxing and wrestling matches, winning four out of five of the boxing events and tying in the wrestling matches. The baseball series was a clean sweep of three games for Santo Domingo.

The meet was a splendid one from the angle of clean sport, for all decisions were accepted without question, and it developed the best of feeling between the brigades commanded by Col. Theodore P. Kane and Brig. Gen. Harry Lee.

In the boxing events Toveriski and Enos easily won their lightweight bouts for Haiti. Giants of Santo Domingo carried off the honors in the welterweight, and in the middle and light heavyweight Young and Reck came through for Haiti. The welterweight event in the wrestling matches was a draw, but Dulinsky and Waychiski won their middle and light heavyweight events for Haiti. Lieut. Col. H. R. Lay refereed all matches.

On the pistol range Lieut. T. J. Kilcourse's team from Santo Domingo won decisively with a score of 1,610 to Haiti's 1,533.

Plans are under way for still another inter-brigade meet that will embrace track and field events, a baseball series, tennis and golf matches, boxing and wrestling and rifle and pistol events. The brigades have met twice and both times victory perched on the standard of the Santo Domingo brigade.

In addition to the visiting athletes, Santo Domingo was represented by twenty officers and their wives. In addition to the athletic features a splendid vaudeville, which was a clever adaptation of the Chauve Souris, two dances and swimming parties kept the visitors and the home colony on tiptoe until the yacht Nokomis steamed out of the harbor on its way home to Santo Domingo city.

### NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION NOTICE

A MEETING of the Navy Athletic Association will be held at the officers' mess, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., at 8:15 p.m., Jan. 3, 1923.

D. L. HOWARD, Comdr., U.S.N.  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### 10TH INFANTRY POLO TEAM DEFEATS CINCINNATI RIDING CLUB.

THE 10th Infantry polo team won its first indoor game Dec. 14, when it defeated the Blue team from the Cincinnati Riding Club by 11 to 5. The Red team from the riding club defeated the 54th Cavalry Brigade team by 16 to 6. Colonel Lathrop acted as referee of the first match and Judge Coleman Avery was referee of the second match.

Two minor accidents resulted. Lieutenant Manuel was thrown from his horse and knocked down by the onrushing players, and Walsh of the Cavalry was thrown and suffered the loss of three teeth.

The line-up of the 10th Infantry and their opponents follows: Manual No. 1, dropping down for Hayes in the third period, Yeats and Farmer alternated at 2 and Lewis played back. On the Blue team from Cincinnati R. Lathrop played forward, Andrews 2 and L. Smith and Goodman alternated at back.

Both games were fast and much more evenly matched than the score would indicate. Over 500 partisans of the four teams witnessed the match.

The relations existing between the polo squad of the 10th Infantry and the polo enthusiasts of Cincinnati are excellent, and treatment afforded the Army players

by the riding club is the embodiment of cordial hospitality.

### 2D DIVISION ATHLETICS.

THE 2d Division polo team, which had been severely hit by the loss of Maj. R. E. Anderson and H. L. McBride, showed much strength and promise in the fall tournaments in getting to the finals of both handicap and open events, losing the open championship to the strong 8th Corps Headquarters four in a hard fought game by the score of 10-8. Capt. J. S. Tate and Lieut. G. C. Benson of the old four, with Lieuts. P. H. Carter and J. A. Smith, jr., made up the division team.

The Associated Charities staged a benefit polo game on Harbord Field. The teams were formed by taking two or three players' names from different teams and "drawing" for the lineup. A large crowd turned out in support of the charity fund and saw what promised to be a very close and even struggle between the "Hot Dogs" and Invincibles turn into a decided victory for the Invincibles by a score of 14-3.

The 20th and 1st Infantry teams are building up their string of polo prospects and by spring the division expects to put at least six teams on the fields. The 12th and 15th Field Artillery are going strong and should give good accounts of themselves during the coming season.

Much interest is being shown in the basketball season and many fast teams are already on the floors daily. With boxing and wrestling, the winter should be full of good sport.

## Promotions and Retirements

EAR ADMIRAL NATHAN C. TWINING, U.S.N., has been ordered before a retirement board. Admiral Twining had not been in good health since the World War although his physicians held out hope that he would eventually recover sufficiently to assume active duties in the Navy. He has been on leave for some time.

ALTHOUGH Brig. Gen. George F. Downey, U.S.A., Assistant Quartermaster General, was ordered before a retiring board on Dec. 15, it is understood that his case will not be rushed as have been the cases of officers who were retired under the Army Reduction act. On this account it is stated that the Secretary of War has not yet selected General Downey's successor and will not be ready to make the announcement until some time in January. Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, who had been found physically unfit for active service by a retiring board, will be one of the last general officers to go on the retired list under the Army Reduction act. He will retire on Dec. 28.

COL. CHARLES H. BARTH, Inf., U.S.A., was retired for age on Dec. 28, 1922. He was born in Iowa, Dec. 28, 1888, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, when he was assigned to the 12th Infantry. During the World War, Colonel Barth served as a temporary brigadier general and commanded the 7th Division in the Toul and Puvelle sectors, and also the 81st Division, the 158th Depot Brigade, the 13th Infantry Brigade and the 161st Depot Brigade. He was awarded the Legion of Honor (Officer) and the Croix de Guerre (with palm) by France. During the Philippine Insurrection, Colonel Barth participated in numerous engagements in the Island of Luzon, being nominated for major by brevet and recommended for lieutenant colonel by brevet for gallantry. Colonel Barth has served with the 12th, 27th, 57th and 62d Infantry regiments, with the Illinois National Guard, as senior instructor in the department of military art of the Infantry and Cavalry schools, and as assistant director of the Army War College. Since returning from France Colonel Barth has also commanded the 161st Depot Brigade, the 5th Limited Service Regiment, and the 62d Infantry and the 57th Infantry. He graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1891 and from the Army War College in 1909.

COL. JOHN MILLIS, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who retires for age on Dec. 31, 1922, has had a distinguished record in many varied duties in the Corps or Engineers. He was born in Michigan, Dec. 31, 1858, and was graduated No. 1 in the class of June, 1881, U.S.M.A. His first duty after graduation was in the department of philosophy at West Point, and among his numerous subsequent duties were the following: His study of electric lighting, in connection with lighthouse installation, included an inspection of foreign lighthouses during a visit to England and France on leave in 1890. After a service of eleven years or lighthouse duty (1888-1890 and 1894-1898), Colonel Millis acted as adviser and assistant to the Commissioner of Public Works, New York, in connection with electric street illumination. He also prepared a plan and estimates for the electric lighting of West Point, and in conjunction with Lieut. Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie of the Navy, devised a system of electric lighted buoys for making Gedney's channel. During the Spanish War he fitted up the light stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts for signal stations. The "efficient manner in which he

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performed the duties of Engineer secretary of the Lighthouse Board was officially recognized by a vote of the board when he was relieved from duty in November, 1808. While in charge of the New Orleans District (1890-1894) Colonel Millis made a special study of hydraulic dredging. His services during the Mississippi river flood were such as to secure for him a formal vote of thanks from the Legislature of Louisiana. He has been in charge of various important river and harbor improvements and fortification work. While a delegate to the Paris International Congress of Navigation, etc., in 1890, under the orders of the War Department, Colonel Millis made a careful study of the Egyptian irrigation works. These are mere incidents in Colonel Millis' long career as a government Engineer. The suggestion made in 1892 by President Eliot that Colonel Millis should become a candidate for the position of head of the Lawrence Scientific School shows how his abilities have impressed civilian observers. For personal reasons he was obliged to decline Dr. Eliot's suggestion.

**COL ALDEN CARPENTER**, Dental Corps, U.S.A., who was retired from active service Dec. 15, 1922, for disability incident thereto, was born in Wisconsin, Feb. 19, 1871, and was awarded the degree of D.D.S., American College of Dental Surgeons, 1894. During the war with Spain he served as a private and corporal in the 2d U.S. Volunteer Cavalry. He entered the Regular Army as a private in the Hospital Corps in September, 1899, and was appointed a dental surgeon in April, 1911. He became colonel in 1916.

**COL EASTON R. GIBSON**, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Dec. 20, 1922, for disability incident thereto. He was born in Missouri, Dec. 14, 1873, and after serving two years as a cadet at West Point he enlisted in the Regular Army in the 20th Infantry in August, 1897. His first commission was as a second lieutenant, 9th Infantry, July 9, 1898. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

**COL STERLING PRICE ADAMS**, Cav., U.S.A., who was retired from active service Dec. 15, 1922, for physical disability incident thereto, was born in Alabama, Jan. 24, 1866, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of June, 1892, when he was assigned to the 1st Cavalry. In the early nineties Colonel Adams saw considerable Indian service in Arizona and Montana. He served with the 1st Cavalry during the Spanish-American War. As a first lieutenant in the 9th Cavalry he served with distinction with that regiment, commanding a troop of Cavalry in the Philippines during the insurrection. As a captain of Cavalry in 1901 he was assigned to the 14th Cavalry, serving with that regiment as a captain for over twelve years. His work in Mindanao, P.I., and on the Mexican border in the Big Bend district was most excellent. In 1915 he was appointed aide to Gen. Frederick Funston, Southern Department, and remained on duty with the General until his death. In August, 1917, he was made a colonel in the National Army. Among many other duties, Colonel Adams was in command of the 301st Cavalry and of the post of Monterey, Calif., later taking his regiment to Camp Kearn, where it was changed to the 46th and 47th Field Artillery. Colonel Adams went overseas in June, 1919, but later was ordered to the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth. He is a graduate of the Artillery School at Fort Sill and the School of the Line. Colonel Adams was appointed senior instructor of the Texas National Guard in 1920. His work with the National Guard has been very efficient and able. General Wolters in his report paid him a high compliment.

Colonel Adams is one of the veteran polo players of the Army, and it was in a polo game at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, that the accident occurred to Colonel Adams which resulted in his retirement. "Colonel Adams," writes a brother officer, "is one of the most popular and beloved officers of the Army, and his hospitable home has always been open to his friends and brother officers. He and his charming family will make their home in San Antonio, Texas."

**COL MARK WHEELER**, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Dec. 15, 1922, for disability incident thereto. He was born in Kansas, Sept. 24, 1872, and entered the Regular Army in August, 1898, as a second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, from civil life. He was subsequently an officer of the 27th, 16th, 34th, 64th and 7th Infantry. He is a graduate of the Kansas State University.

**COL WILLIAM NEWMAN**, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Dec. 15, 1922, for disability incident thereto. He was born in Tennessee, Dec. 28, 1866, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1892, when he was assigned to the 13th Infantry. Among other services, he has been on duty in Cuba and the Philippines, and with the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1916-17. He was also an instructor at West Point.

**COL WILLIAM V. LUSK**, Veterinary Corps, U.S.A., was retired from active service Dec. 15, 1922, on account of disability incident thereto. He was born in Ohio, Nov. 1, 1869, and holds the degree of D.V.M., Ohio State University, 1893. Colonel Lusk was appointed a veter-

inarian in the Regular Army in June, 1916.

**COL RUFUS H. LANE**, U.S.M.C., has been recommended by the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps for promotion to brigadier general as adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps to succeed Brig. Gen. H. C. Haines, who will retire on Jan. 1, 1923, at his own request after over forty years' service. Colonel Lane was born in Barnesville, Ohio, in 1870, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1887. During the Spanish-American War he served in the U.S.S. New York, the flagship of Admiral Sampson. In 1914 he was sent abroad in connection with the relief of American citizens stranded in Europe. His most notable work in the Marine Corps was in Santo Domingo, where he was administrator and in charge of foreign relations, the Department of Justice and the Department of Education. At the time he took charge of the schools only about 10,000 children were attending school, but under his direction the school system was increased until there were over 100,000 children daily attending the public schools in Santo Domingo.

**MAJ. GEN. FRANK L. WINN**, U.S.A., who was retired from active service Dec. 5, 1922, for disability incident thereto, was an officer of distinguished service. He was born in Kentucky, Oct. 4, 1864, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1886, when he was assigned to the 1st Infantry. He was subsequently an officer of the 12th, 13th, 18th, 24th and 37th Infantry, and served in the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments, and on the General Staff. General Winn was a graduate of the Army War College.

General Winn was a schoolmate at the U.S.M.A. of Maj. Gen. David C. Shanks, commanding the 4th Corps Area, and the latter, in addition to the complimentary reference to General Winn in a G.O. of Dec. 8 which appeared in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of Dec. 23, page 403, also says: "While universally regretting his separation from the Service to which he has contributed so much of value we shall unanimously join in an expression of good wishes for the future of himself and Mrs. Winn. It is especially a cause of rejoicing that before his retirement he has been rewarded with additional grade. General Winn's services in our Army have been valuable and exemplary. An officer of marked ability and pleasing personality, his services in every respect have been such as to reflect honor upon the uniform which he has worn."

In junior grades General Winn served with distinction. During the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection he was breveted twice, once as captain and once as major. Among later duties he served on the Mexican border, 1915, and with the Mexican Punitive Expedition.

After being appointed temporary brigadier general in August, 1917, he sailed for France via England in June, 1918, and was in command of the 89th Division, holding the front line sector northwest of Toul. He was later for a month in command of the 177th Infantry Brigade.

As a temporary major general, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 11, 1918, his services on the battle line were:

In front line sector northwest of Toul, Sept. 7 to 11; in St. Mihiel drive, Sept. 12-13; in front line sector north of Thiécourt, Sept. 14 to Oct. 7; in Argonne-Meuse sector, in reserve, Oct. 8 to 18; in front line Argonne-Meuse sector, Oct. 19 to 31; in advance to the Meuse in Argonne-Meuse offensive, Nov. 1 to 11; commanding 89th Division, Nov. 12, 1918; division assigned to Army of Occupation and advanced from Meuse river at Stenay, France, through Belgium and Luxembourg, crossing the Saar river in Germany, Dec. 7, 1918; at Kyllburg, Germany, commanding 89th Division, holding the circles of Prüm, Bitburg, Trier and Saarburg of the Rhine province, a territory on and near the Moselle river, extending 100 kilometers north and south by 40 or 50 kilometers east and west, and with a population of 200,000. He returned to United States with division May, 1919.

General Winn wears the following campaign badges: Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, Cuban Occupation, Philippine Insurrection, Mexican Punitive Expedition, World War (Victory Badge with three bronze stars). Made Commander of the Legion of Honor (French), awarded Croix de Guerre with two palms.

Prior to sailing from France, General Winn received commendatory letters from General Liggett, General Pershing and Premier Clemenceau, and was presented with a reduced copy of Bartholdi's Lion of Belfort, inscribed, "The Government of the French Republic to Maj. Gen. Frank L. Winn, commanding 89th Division, U.S.A., 1917-1918."

## Obituaries

Obituary notices must be signed by sender.

BRINKERHOFF.

Funeral services for Maj. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, U.S.A., retired, were conducted at Coblenz, Germany, Dec. 6 in the Church of the Palace, Chaplains Easterbrook and McNally officiating. The entire 8th Infantry, formed as a battalion, and

under the command of Capt. Henry K. White, escorted the body out Moselweisserweg following the services. Among the many high officers who were present for the services were Maj. Gen. John L. Chamberlain, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chamberlain. The body was placed in the vault at the Station Hospital, where it will await later disposal. The honorary pallbearers were Lieut. Col. Henry Hossfeld, Maj. Samuel G. Talbot, Augustine A. Hoffmann, George M. Peek, Ralph Talbot and John W. Downer. Mrs. Brinkerhoff with her two small children was unable to attend the services as she was prostrated since her husband's death. Major Brinkerhoff died at Bonn-am-Rhein, Germany, Dec. 1, as previously announced in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*.

CHAPIN.

Mr. Hamilton B. C. Chapin died recently at the home of his son, aged 87 years. He is survived by his son, Mr. C. W. Chapin, of Oakland, Calif., and by his daughter, the wife of Col. N. F. McClure, Cav., U.S.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

COLE.

Dr. Cole, father of Lieut. Col. Otis R. Cole, assistant chief of staff, 81st Division, Knoxville, Tenn., died at Lansing, Mich., on Dec. 19.

CURTIS.

Frederick S. Curtis, a resident of Los Angeles, Calif., who died in that city Dec. 13, aged 71 years, was the father of Lieut. Comdr. Elmer E. Curtis, U.S.N., stationed at San Diego. Mr. Curtis is also survived by his wife and the following children: W. J. Curtis of Manhattan, Kas.; Charles F. Curtis of Los Angeles; Harold E. Curtis of Madera, Calif.; Mrs. Hattie Simpson of Shafter, Calif.; Mrs. Winifred Hineman of Santa Barbara, Calif., and Mrs. Myrtle Burcher of Beloit, Kas.

DARE.

Capt. Jeremiah Z. Dare, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died on Dec. 10, at Zanesville, Ohio. He was born in Ohio July 20, 1839, and served during the war with Spain, as an A.Q.M. and Q.M. of Volunteers. He was appointed in the Regular Army Feb. 2, 1901, as a captain and Q.M. and was retired July 20, 1908, for age. He was on duty in the Quartermaster General's office, Washington, D.C., in charge of miscellaneous war claims, etc., from Aug. 15, 1898, to date of retirement.

ECHOLS.

Constance Tucker Echols, aged 22 years, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth H. Echols, died at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Dec. 26.

GILLMORE.

Brig. Gen. John C. Gillmore, U.S.A., retired, a gallant Civil, Indian and Spanish-American War veteran, died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, 1922. He was born in Canada April 18, 1837, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, 12th Infantry, in September, 1866. He was transferred to the 30th Infantry the same month and he subsequently served as an officer of the 38th and 24th Infantry, and in the Adjutant General's Department. Previous to his appointment in the Regular Army General Gillmore had served in the Civil War from May 15, 1861, to Jan. 18, 1866, as captain and major of the 16th N.Y. Volunteers, and as lieutenant colonel of the 193d N.Y. Volunteers. During the war with Spain he served as a brigadier general of Volunteers. He was retired for age April 18, 1901.

General Gillmore was brevetted colonel of Volunteers, Nov. 14, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services. Brevetted major, U.S.A., March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam, Md., and lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. He was awarded a Medal of Honor for distinguished conduct in the battle of Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863, seizing the colors of his regiment and gallantly rallying his men under a very severe fire of the enemy, while serving as major, 16th New York Infantry.

General Gillmore served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac and participated in the following actions, battles, etc.: Fairfax Court House, Bull Run, Pohick Church, siege of Yorktown, West Point, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Compton's Pass, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Franklin's Crossing, Marye's Heights and Salem Church. He served in Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley and Harper's Ferry, Va.

Subsequent service in the Regular Army included duty on the frontier, in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Texas. In the field operating against hostile Indians in Northwestern Texas. In the field operating against hostile Indians, 1880, being in command of the troops guarding the supply train and engaged in action with Victoria's hostile Indians, near Rattlesnake Springs, Texas, Aug. 6, 1880; member of board preparing a system of tactics; adjutant general at headquarters of the Army, Washington, D.C. (in the field in Cuba and Porto Rico from July 7 to Aug. 30, 1898), to date of retirement.

HOWARD.

Mrs. Emily Britton Howard, wife of Col. John Howard, U.S.A., died at Palo Alto, Calif., Dec. 4. Mrs. Howard suc-

cumbed to an attack of sleeping sickness following influenza. She had lived but one year in her beautiful new home at Los Altos, where she was enjoying the planting and care of her flowers and small fruits, and often spoke of the pleasure she would have in entertaining her many friends of earlier days. Mrs. Howard's mother, Mrs. M. R. Britton, will stay on with Colonel Howard at Los Altos.

SMALL.

Mrs. Florence M. Small, wife of Maj. Edson L. Small, 12th Inf., U.S.A., died Dec. 21, at Fort Howard, Md. Services were held at her late residence and body was sent to Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 22, for interment at Evergreen Cemetery. Mrs. Small is survived by Major Small and four children.

## Engagements

Engagement notices must be signed by sender.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Woodward Miller of Harrington Park, N.J., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Salome von Bergman, to Capt. John Clement Whitcomb, U.S.A., Nov. 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Reade of Fort Valley, Ga., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to Lieut. Emery Kutschko, Inf., U.S.A. The date of the marriage to be announced later.

Mr. O. W. Courtney of Dallas, Texas, announces the engagement of her cousin, Miss Marie Estella Willard, to Lieut. James L. Keasler, 17th Inf., U.S.A., Fort Crook, Neb.

## Service Weddings

Wedding notices must be signed by sender.

ALEXANDER—MOWERY.

Lieut. Hugh R. Alexander, Dental Surgeon, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Henderson, Va., were married on board the Henderson at San Diego, Calif., Dec. 18. Chaplain F. E. Moyer, U.S.N., of the naval hospital performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Mrs. McCrary, wife of Lieutenant Commander McCrary, while Lieut. K. E. Lowman acted as best man. The bride was given away by Capt. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Henderson. Following the ceremony a wedding supper was served. Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander left for an automobile tour of California before rejoining the Henderson for the trip to the east coast.

BRADLEY—SHATTUCK.

Lieut. Joseph S. Bradley, 15th Inf., U.S.A., son of Gen. J. J. Bradley, U.S.A., and Miss Susan Lane Shattuck, sister of Capt. A. B. Shattuck, 14th Engrs., U.S.A., were married in the Service Club at Tientsin, China, Oct. 25, the club being suitably decorated for the occasion. Chaplain O. E. Fisher, U.S.A., on duty with the 15th Infantry, performed the marriage ceremony and the regimental band furnished the music. The best man was Capt. J. D. Forsythe, U.S.A., and the ushers were Lieuts. John D. Moore, John D. Eason, C. S. Smith, C. S. Molitor, A. L. Moore and Carl Robinson. The bridesmaid was Miss Sylvia Sleeper of Manila, beautifully dressed. The bride wore an exquisite gown of duchess lace with a veil arranged in the coronet fashion, the same having been worn by her mother on her wedding day. Mrs. Shattuck, the bride's mother, was present at the wedding. The bride came up the aisle to the altar on the arm of her brother, Capt. A. B. Shattuck, and Chaplain Fisher impressively read the Episcopal wedding service. The wedding was followed by a reception at their home, No. 6 Villa Jeanne D'Arc. Mrs. Bradley is the daughter of the late Maj. Amos R. Shattuck, class of '96, who died Dec. 22, 1912, and granddaughter of Capt. Amos B. Shattuck of the 11th Infantry, who was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg. The mother of the bride is a daughter of Col. Milton Cogswell, class of '49, who served with the 8th Infantry during the Civil War and later with the 21st Infantry. The mother of the groom is a daughter of Capt. Joseph Sladen, who was killed during the Civil War. The bride and groom left for a month's visit to Peking and northern China, after which they will return to their home in Tientsin.

CAPERTON—THRAVES.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Thraves announce the marriage of their daughter, Alma Justis, to Capt. James N. Caperton, U.S.A., Dec. 23, at San Antonio, Texas. At home after Jan. 3 at Fort Riley, Kas.

HALLOCK—PRESSEY.

Dr. and Mrs. Ledru Pierson Smock of Haddonfield, N.J., announce the marriage of their daughter, Elsie B. S. Pressey, to Capt. Gifford Hull Hallock, Ord. R.C., on Oct. 28.

ROBERTS—SHARP.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Jaquess announce the marriage of their daughter,

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Mrs. Margaret Jaquess Sharp, to Lieut. William Harold Roberts, U.S.A., Dec. 23, at Poseyville, Ind. At home after Jan. 8, Camp Travis, Texas.

### SMITH—BOSWELL.

The wedding of Miss Louise Boswell and Lieut. Charles R. Smith, Inf., U.S.A., took place Dec. 23 in Annapolis, Md., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. Charles S. McWhorter, U.S.N., Naval Academy. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Boswell and the late Joseph O. Boswell, of Greensboro, N.C.

### BIRTHS

Birth notices must be signed by sender.

### CRENSHAW.

A son, Francis Nelson Crenshaw, was born on Dec. 9 to Comdr. Russell S. Crenshaw, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crenshaw of 3703 Northampton street, Chevy Chase, Washington, D.C.

### EDWARDS.

Maj. Basil D. Edwards, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Edwards, 4th Corps Area, announce the birth of a son, James King Edwards 2d, Sunday, Dec. 17, Fort McPherson, Ga.

### GRISSELL.

Maj. E. L. Grisell, U.S. Cav., retired, and Mrs. Grisell announce the birth of a daughter, Emily Margaret, at Letterman Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., on Dec. 17.

### KEYES.

A daughter was born on Dec. 23 to Maj. Geoffrey Keyes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Keyes at West Point, N.Y.

### KEYSER.

Lieut. George V. Keyser, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Keyser announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, on Dec. 21.

### MEBANE.

Maj. Tom S. Mebane, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mebane announce the birth of their son, John Cummins, Dec. 1, at Colon Hospital, Cristobal, C.Z.

### ROBINSON.

Maj. Donald A. Robinson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Robinson announce the birth on Dec. 12 at Washington, D.C., of a daughter, Priscilla Poore, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. B. A. Poore, U.S.A., and Mrs. Poore.

### SMITH.

Lieut. Nathan A. Smith, 22d Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith announce the birth of a son, Nathan A. Smith, Jr., Dec. 15, at Fort McPherson, Ga.

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### THURBER.

Maj. Philip L. Thurber, 15th Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Thurber, Camp Travis, Texas, announce the birth of a daughter, Dorothy Ennis Thurber, Dec. 7.

### TILFORD.

Lieut. Col. James Dean Tilford, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Tilford announce the birth of a daughter, Helen Morewood, on Dec. 12, at the Faulkner Hospital, Boston, Mass.

### TRIPP.

Lieut. Prince E. Tripp, U.S.A., and Mrs. Tripp announce the birth of a son, Donald Edgerton, at Long Branch, N.J., on Dec. 20.

### WEAR.

Capt. George S. Wear, 7th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Wear announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Suzanne, Dec. 14, at San Diego, Calif.

### PERSONALS

Personal items must be signed by sender.

Mdsn. P. H. Hill Dunn and Charles Carroll Dunn are spending the holidays with their mother, Mrs. Charles A. Dunn, in Washington.

Orders have been issued relieving Capt. John M. Luby, U.S.N., from duty with the 5th Naval District and assigning him to duty as commandant, U.S.S. Nevada.

Capt. John H. Dayton, U.S.N., commanding of the Washington Navy Yard, and Mrs. Dayton are spending the holidays in Virginia, Mrs. Dayton's old home.

Col. T. Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Donaldson entertained at a supper dance in Washington Dec. 18 in honor of Miss Emily Dial, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Dial of South Carolina.

Col. Henry M. Morrow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Morrow are entertaining during the holidays Mrs. Morrow's son, Mdsn. Reynolds Condron, and five of his classmates, Midshipmen Moseley, Musser, Koby, Sellers and O'Donnell.

Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, U.S.A., was honored with the degree of doctor of laws by Boston College on Dec. 21. General Drum left the college in 1898 when he was a sophomore, to accept a second lieutenantcy in the Army.

Capt. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., and Mrs. McNamee and Miss Patricia Ainsa entertained at dinner in Washington on Dec. 18 in honor of Miss Geraldine Ainsa and Miss Rosalie Ainsa, nieces of Mrs. McNamee, who are spending the holidays with her.

Brig. Gen. Harry Taylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor entertained at dinner in Washington Dec. 20 for their daughter, Miss Margaret Taylor, in honor of Miss Lissenden Seabury. Later Gen. and Mrs. Taylor and their guests attended the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Victor Kauffmann.

Miss Virginia Addison, a student at William and Mary College, Va., and Mdsn. Spencer Addison of the U.S. Naval Academy are spending the Christmas holidays with their parents, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Addison, U.S. Coast Guard, and Mrs. Addison, at 103 West Monument street, Baltimore, Md.

After two winters spent in Paris and the holidays in Coblenz, Germany, Mrs. Morrow and Miss Frances Morrow, wife and daughter of Col. Frank J. Morrow, U.S.A., have left for the Riviera and Italy to spend the winter. Their address is in care of the Bankers' Trust, No. 5 Place Vendome, Paris, France.

Lieut. Comdr. Earle P. Huff, U.S.N., and Mrs. Huff, whose marriage was recently announced, are at the Hotel Martinique, New York city. Feb. 1 they go to Boston, where Commander Huff has been ordered to duty. Mrs. Huff's daughter, Azalea Adelaide Kierulff, will join them in the spring. At present she is in school in Berkeley, Calif.

Mrs. Kautz, wife of Capt. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., gave a charmingly appointed tea in Washington Dec. 20 to introduce her niece, Miss Lissenden Seabury of New York, to Washington society. Presiding at the tea table were Mrs. William Dougall MacDougall, Mrs. David Boyd of Warrington, Va., Mrs. Edwin Kintner of Portsmouth, N.H., who were assisted by Mrs. Harry Taylor, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur and Mrs. Cecil Baker. Miss Seabury made her debut in New York about two weeks ago and will spend the remainder of the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Kautz.

Col. Louis M. Nuttman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Nuttman entertained with a dinner dance at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, in honor of Miss Anne Page, one of this season's debutantes. The guests were both Army people and civilians. Roses of every hue in the beautiful trophy cups of the 9th U.S. Infantry were in outline around the hollow center table for decorations, roses being matched in mounds of corsage bouquets for the ladies. The hollow center of table was filled with palms and the tapers were in pastel colors. The 13th Field Artillery provided excellent dance music to sixty guests.

Capt. Frank L. Reagan, U.S.A., is spending the holiday season in Washington at the Grafton.

Col. Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams of Quantico, Va., are staying at the Grafton in Washington for the holidays.

National Magazine for November carried an interesting article about Maj. Gen. W. H. Hart, the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Bartley, O.R.C., attorney and counselor, of 12 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, was recently promoted from major, O.R.C.

Maj. Parker W. West, U.S.A., and Mrs. West entertained at dinner in Washington Dec. 20 in honor of the Minister of Switzerland and Mme. Peter.

Rear Admiral John D. Beuret, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Mrs. Beuret have taken an apartment at the Altmont in Washington for the winter.

Col. R. T. Oliver, U.S.A., and Mrs. Oliver have with them for the holidays in Washington their son, Cadet R. C. Oliver, and his roommate, Cadet W. W. White of West Point.

Col. M. K. Barroll, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barroll have as their guests for the holidays at their home in Kensington, Md., their son, Cadet Barroll, and Cadet Vandorous of West Point.

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harbord have arrived in New York city from a short visit to Illinois and Kansas, and have taken rooms at the Hotel Gotham for the winter.

The fifth annual aviators' ball will be held at Hotel Astor, New York city, Jan. 3, for the benefit of the New York Flying Corps. Among the patrons are Rear Admirals W. A. Moffett and W. S. Sims.

Mrs. Murray, wife of Col. Peter Murray, U.S.A., chief of staff, 2d Corps Area, who has been a patient at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York, for the last twelve weeks, is now on leave on Governors Island, N.Y.

Col. Stephen L. H. Slocum, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Slocum have closed their house in Washington and will spend the remainder of the winter in the South, passing the greater part of the time on his house boat Lunet.

Mrs. Willard, wife of Capt. Arthur Lee Willard, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, D.C., from Omaha, Neb., where she was called on account of the sudden death of her son, Ellison Vinsonhaler, in an automobile accident.

Maj. Gen. André W. Brewster, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brewster have returned to Washington after a visit in Boston and are the guests of Mrs. Edward C. Walker at her home on Massachusetts avenue for the Christmas holidays.

Col. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, U.S.A., retired, for some time associated with the Conness Realty Company of San Antonio, Texas, has moved with his family to Los Angeles, Calif., where they plan to make their permanent residence.

Maj. Ira Longanecker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Longanecker and son spent several days with Col. and Mrs. Harrison J. Price at Governors Island, N.Y., and sailed Dec. 21 for Porto Rico and Panama. They will return to their station in Washington, D.C., about Jan. 7.

Col. Alonzo Gray, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gray entertained informally at dinner in Washington Dec. 19, having as their guests Maj. Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, U.S.A., and Mrs. Farnsworth, Col. T. Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. John Alexander Street, and Miss Jane Drew.

Mrs. McClure, widow of Col. Charles McClure, U.S.A., will sail early in January to spend the winter in Italy. She will be accompanied by her little granddaughter, Justine, daughter of Mrs. Charles W. McClure, Q.M.C. In the spring they will spend some time in other parts of Europe before returning home.

Col. John T. Axton, the Chief of Chaplains, U.S.A., and Mrs. Axton have with them for the holidays Capt. R. D. Daugherty, their son-in-law, Mrs. Daugherty and children of Fort Benning, Ga., and their daughters, Miss Matilda Axton of Middlebury College, Vt., and Miss Lily Jane Axton of Mount Holyoke College.

Mrs. Barnett, wife of Maj. Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and her daughter, Miss Anne Gordon, spent Christmas with Capt. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mustin in Washington. Before joining General Barnett on the Pacific coast, they will make visits in Boston and to Mrs. Barnett's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Dickey, Jr., in Dayton, Ohio.

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coontz are entertaining a party through the Christmas holidays in their apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington. Their guests include Miss Kathryn Ely of Norfolk, daughter of Comdr. Clarence E. Ely, U.S.N.; Miss Henrietta Hall of St. Louis; Miss Lady Jane Raby, daughter of Capt. James J. Raby, U.S.N., and Mrs. Raby, and Mdsn. Marion Duncan, E. Brewington Hall and W. H. Standley, Jr.

## HOTEL ASTOR

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### ARMY and NAVY HEADQUARTERS

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Brig. Gen. Charles H. Barth, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barth have taken an apartment at 2400 16th street, in Washington, D.C.

Col. James Dean Tilford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Tilford are spending part of the winter at 1871 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Mass. After Feb. 10 they will be with Mrs. Tilford's mother, Mrs. E. M. Ferguson, Fifth and Morewood avenues, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Maj. W. C. Koenig, U.S.A., and Mrs. Koenig's address for the next few months will be 53 Lennestr, Bonn, Germany. Winifred and Barbara Koenig are attending a French school in Bonn. Mrs. W. C. Koenig has returned home after spending a week in Berlin.

Capt. E. B. Wharton, U.S.A., Mrs. Wharton, Captain Wharton's mother; Ella Lee Hackman, sister of Mrs. Wharton; Lieut. O. N. Bonney, all of Key West Barracks, Fla., were weekend guests of Wharton, their son, Horace; Mrs. C. L. Mr. and Mrs. G. Spell in Palm Beach, Fla.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Riheldaffer, U.S.N., and wife who, since Lieutenant Commander Riheldaffer's retirement, have been traveling in Italy, have taken an apartment in Florence, where they expect to remain indefinitely. They can be reached through the American Express Company, Florence.

The War Department has been advised that the commander-in-chief of the Polish army and the Chief of State, Marshal Josef Pilsudski, has bestowed the decoration of "Kryz Waleczny" upon Col. Gustave Porges, D.S.M., for his services during the World War.

The officers of Fort Crook on Dec. 13 entertained at a roller skating party, a feature of which was a chariot race on skates, won by Miss Margaret Rogers, who "drove" Capt. R. G. Moss and Lieut. F. Greer, harnessed ahead chariot fashion. Lieut. W. Collette, one of the newest officers at the fort, won the blind-folded race, using one skate.

First Lieut. George E. Adamson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., then captain, Adjutant General's Department, has been awarded the D.S.M. for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He was confidential secretary to the commander-in-chief, A.E.F., and later of the General of the Armies. He worked untiringly and gave proof of marked ability and resourcefulness.

Capt. I. G. Walker and Lieut. John M. Bethel, U.S.A., of the 2d Machine Gun Squadron at Fort Bliss, Texas, were the hosts at a paper chase and hunt breakfast Dec. 10 for a number of Army people and a few guests from town. The ride took place at eight o'clock and the breakfast was served following it at Captain Walker's quarters. In the afternoon the party attended the polo games, after which they were guests of Miss Hazel Roberts at a buffet supper at her studio on Dyer street. Dancing was enjoyed following the supper. The members of the party were Capt. and Mesdames P. Menoyer, C. H. Johnson, R. Gallier, R. Graham, C. D. Garrison and G. Black, Lieut. and Mrs. F. Fenn, Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, Miss Luther, Miss Hazel Roberts, Captain Walker, Lieut. James L. Lake, Lieut. Claude Burch and Lieutenant Bethel.

Mrs. C. M. O'Connor, who with her daughters, Miss Marion O'Connor and Mrs. C. Y. Brownlee, has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Maj. and Mrs. John J. Burleigh, at their apartment, 1318 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C., has returned to her home, 96 Avon avenue, Atlanta, Ga. Maj. C. M. O'Connor, Jr., and Maj. Edwin O'Connor returned with their mother also, to spend a short leave before going to their stations, Fort Sheridan and Fort Bliss. They had accompanied the body of their father, Col. C. M. O'Connor, who died Dec. 6 in Atlanta, to Washington, where interment was made on Dec. 8 in Arlington, with military honors. The honorary pallbearers were Gens. John M. Clegg and John A. Johnston, Col. Walter C. Babcock, Stephen L. H. Slocum, H. B. Crosby and T. Q. Donaldson, all old friends who served with Colonel O'Connor in the 8th Cavalry, U.S.A.

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## GENERAL BAILEY'S FAREWELL TO 3D CORPS AREA.

G.O. 63, DEC. 1, 1922, 3D CORPS AREA.  
1. Pursuant to par. 69, S.O. 208, W.D., current series, I relinquish command of the 3d Corps Area.

2. During the time I have had command of the 3d Corps Area I have been much impressed by the spirit of loyal co-operation and conscientious attention to duty which have been manifest in all of its personnel, including the Regular Army, the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; by the state authorities of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia which comprise the corps area, and the authorities of the several civil institutions of learning at which units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained.

3. The commanding officers of the stations of the Regular Army within the geographical limits of the 3d Corps Area that have been exempted from full control of the corps areas commander by the War Department have rendered to me the same loyal co-operation as have those officers who have been fully under my command.

4. At the time I assumed command of the 3d Corps Area it was still a new component in the general scheme of national defense. I have seen it grow and become an effective unit for the national defense through the patient efforts of all the personnel comprising it.

5. To all concerned I extend my hearty thanks and cordial best wishes and I have the firm conviction that they will render to my successor the same loyal support and co-operation that I have had from them.

C. J. BAILEY, Maj. Gen.

## G.O. 66, DEC. 3, 1922, 3D CORPS AREA.

Capt. T. E. Price, Cav., and D. W. Colhoun, Inf., are announced as aides-de-camp to Maj. Gen. C. H. Muir.

By command of Maj. Gen. Muir:

FRANK S. COCHEO, Chief of Staff.

## G.O. 67, DEC. 20, 1922, 3D CORPS AREA.

Capt. H. Adamson, Inf., is relieved from further duty as assistant recreation officer, 3d Corps Area, and is assigned to duty as recreation officer, 3d Corps Area, vice Maj. F. K. Ross, A.G., relieved, effective Dec. 31, 1922.

## G.O. 75, DEC. 18, 1922, 8TH CORPS AREA.

Lt. Col. George L. Hicks, A.G.D., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as Assistant Adjutant, 8th Corps Area, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and, in addition to his other duties, is assigned to duty as Personnel Adjutant and Insurance Officer, 8th Corps Area, relieving Maj. W. A. McCathran, Inf.

G.O. 54, DEC. 19, 1922, FT. MCPHERSON, GA.  
Maj. P. J. R. Kiehl, O.D., is announced as acting Chemical Warfare officer, 4th Corps Area, in addition to his other duties.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shanks:

R. H. WILLIAMS, Acting Chief of Staff.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. W. R. Smith to Fort Monroe, Va., and assume command of Coast Artillery Training Center. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. OF A. C. OF S.

Leave 1 month to Col. M. C. Smith, G.S., about Dec. 26. (Dec. 20, W.D.)  
Leave 1 month, about Dec. 21, to Col. G. H. McManus, G.S. (Dec. 19, 4th C.A.)

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. R. C. DAVIS, THE A.G.

Leave 10 days, about Dec. 28, to Maj. W. C. Rose, A.G.D. (Dec. 19, 2d C.A.)

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HART, Q.M.G.

Capt. H. Haney, Q.M.C. (Inf.), from detail in Q.M.C. and is assigned to 16th Inf. and to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

1st Lt. H. P. Higgins, Q.M.C., to New York city, N.Y., General Intermediate Depot for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Maj. C. R. Bennett, Q.M.C., upon relief from duty in Hawaiian Department. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

Capt. E. A. Robbins, Q.M.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty at headquarters, relieving Capt. E. A. Guillemet, Q.M.C. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

Capt. E. A. Guillemet, Q.M.C., is detailed as instructor of Q.M.C., New York N.G., with station at New York city, relieving Capt. M. S. Pettit, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Washington, D.C., to General Intermediate Depot for duty. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to 1st Lt. R. G. Richards, Q.M.C., upon arrival in U.S. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

Fd. Clk. S. Levy, Q.M.C., to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty as chief clerk. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

Capt. J. Bridges, Q.M.C., is detailed to duty with Minnesota N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Inf. and to Minneapolis for station. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Sgt. J. S. King, Q.M.C., will be placed upon retired list at Camp Dix, N.J., and sent home. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

1st Sgt. I. Fetro, Q.M.C., Motor Transport Co. No. 49, will be placed upon retired list at Fort Bliss, Texas, and sent home. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. W. D. McCaw, Asst. Surg. Gen., about Jan. 1 to Hot Springs, Ark., to Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

The leave granted Maj. J. S. Lambie, Jr., M.C., is extended 3 months. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Maj. F. H. Poole, M.C., upon completion of present course of instruction at Medical Research Laboratory and School for Flight Surgeons, Mitchel Field, N.Y., about Dec. 22, will report to C.O. Mitchel Field for duty. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Capt. W. S. Dow, M.C., to New York city on transport Chateau-Thierry, to sail from San Francisco about Jan. 27, and upon arrival will proceed to Washington to Army Medical School for pursuing a course of instruction. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Capt. J. B. Powers, M.C., will report to C.O. McCook Field for duty. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Maj. N. O. Lewis, M.C., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

## ARMY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—J. Mayhew Wainwright.

General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.

Deputy Chief of Staff—Maj. Gen. John L. Hines.

## DENTAL CORPS.

Maj. T. P. Bull, D.C., to El Paso, Tex., for duty. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Lt. Col. H. O. Scott, D.C., to home and await retirement. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Capt. D. I. Edwards, D.C., now at Letterman General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board at Presidio of San Francisco for examination. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

## VETERINARY CORPS.

1st Lt. B. C. Bridges, V.C., to Fort Reno, Okla., for duty. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. L. H. BEACH, C. OF E.

Capt. P. A. Hodgson, C.E., to Washington, D.C., to Assistant Secretary of War for assignment to duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Maj. E. L. Daley, C.E., to Washington, D.C., for station and will report to director, American Red Cross, for duty. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Maj. P. Reisinger, C.E., will proceed to his home, Red Bank, N.J., awaiting retirement. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Maj. J. C. Mehaffey, C.E., is relieved from detail as professor of practical military engineering at U.S.M.A., effective Jan. 1. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Capt. E. A. Bethel, C.E., upon arrival in U.S. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Capt. H. Latson, C.E., with permission to apply for an extension of 1 month. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.

Capt. C. H. Keck, O.D., to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Capt. W. C. Trumbower, O.D., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

## AIR SERVICE.

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A.S.

The following 1st lieutenants of A.S. to sail on transport to leave New York city about Jan. 18 for Panama Canal Zone for duty: L. L. Beery, K. Sloan, J. E. Upston and A. G. Watson. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

1st Lt. H. A. Packard, A.S., upon expiration of leave will report at Bolling Field, D.C., for duty, pending further orders from War Department. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Capt. R. E. O'Neill, A.S., to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Air Service for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lt. H. R. Harris, A.S., is extended 25 days. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

The following officers of A.S. will report on or before Jan. 2 at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty: 1st Lt. R. G. Greene, 2d Lts. H. T. McCormick and R. W. C. Wimsatt. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

## CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C. OF CAV.

Col. J. T. Dean, 11th Cav., will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty with regiment. (Dec. 15, 9th C.A.)

Troop G, 11th Cav., is relieved from further temporary duty at Presidio of San Francisco and will return by marching to proper station, Presidio of Monterey, Calif., traveling via San Jose, Santa Clara, Los Gatos and Watsonville, Calif., in connection with recruiting activities for 11th Cav. (Dec. 13, 9th C.A.)

The relief of the following officers of Cav. from assignment and duty with Troop L, Training Center Squadron No. 6, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and their assignment to 1st Squadron, 14th Cav., Fort Sheridan, is confirmed: Capt. A. M. Jones, 1st Lts. W. E. Shallene and B. H. Grabau. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

1st Lt. C. B. Werts, Cav., is assigned to 9th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

2d Lt. H. F. Scherer, Cav., is assigned to 3d Cav., Fort Myer, Va., and will join. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

1st Lt. F. B. Edwards, Cav., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Mtr. Sgt. G. Smith, 10th Cav., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and sent home. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

Maj. O. A. Dickinson, F.A., now on leave in San Diego, will proceed to Letterman General Hospital for treatment. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Capt. W. McB. Garrison, 11th F.A., from assignment to that regiment and is detailed to duty with Organized Reserves of 8th Corps Area, with station at Denver, Colo. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

1st Lt. J. R. Perkins, Jr., 12th F.A., from further duty at Fort Bliss and to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty. (Dec. 15, 8th C.A.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C.A.

1st Lt. V. C. Snell, C.A.C., to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., for duty. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Mtr. Sgt. H. S. Hammond, C.A.C., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Worden, Wash., and sent home. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to 1st Lt. V. C. Snell, C.A.C. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Lt. Col. C. E. N. Howard, C.A.C., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics, Howard University, Washington, D.C. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Leave 2 months, about Dec. 20, with permission to apply for an extension of 1 month, to Capt. A. B. Smith, C.A.C. (Dec. 15, 2d C.A.)

## INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C. OF I.

Capt. W. A. Hedges, Inf., is detailed as assistant professor at Birmingham high school, Ala. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Capt. P. T. Baker, Inf., is detailed as assistant professor at Louisiana State University

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## ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave 1 month and 20 days, about Jan. 10, to Maj. H. A. Schwabe, retired. (Dec. 19, 2d C.A.)

Maj. W. S. Greacen, retired, is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

## OFFICERS PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Capt. E. R. Gibson, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Capt. H. M. Randall, F.A., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Capt. C. E. McKee, O.E., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

The retirement of Col. G. W. McIver, Inf., from active service on Dec. 22, 1922, is announced. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Maj. W. A. Blain, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability not incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Maj. B. O'N. Kennedy, C.A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

1st Lt. E. M. Masterson, P.S., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

## WARRANT OFFICERS.

Wnt. Ofcr. G. B. Hoagland will report to Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofcr. O. L. Minter, on duty at Toledo Ordnance Reserve Depot, Ohio, is designated O. O. of that depot. (Dec. 21, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofcr. F. Schleif having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofcr. W. Herzog, upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than 30 years' service. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

## D.E.M.L.

Staff Sgt. D. McGowan, D.E.M.L., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and sent home. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

1st Sgt. L. Knicker, D.E.M.L., will be placed upon retired list at University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo., and sent home. (Dec. 20, W.D.)

Staff Sgt. J. H. Elliott, D.E.M.L., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Hayes, Ohio, and sent home. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

Staff Sgt. J. W. Seubert, D.E.M.L., will be placed upon retired list at Gonzaga College, Washington, D.C., and sent home. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

## RESERVE OFFICERS TO ACTIVE DUTY.

Maj. F. B. Ryans, E.O.R.C., 1834 Ryans St., Lincoln, Nebr., is ordered to active duty as an additional member of the War Department General Staff. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

S.O. 308, DEC. 26, 1922, W.D.

Lt. Col. A. E. Parker, Inf., is assigned to 25th Inf., Nogales, Ariz., for duty.

Capt. J. L. Craig, C.A.C., to Fort McDowell, Calif., for duty.

The name of 1st Lt. F. S. Gullet, A.S., will hereafter be borne on the records of the Department as J. S. Gullet.

Maj. E. W. Mumford, Q.M.C., will take station in Denver, Colo.

Capt. T. R. Maul, Q.M.C., will report at Boston Q.M. Intermediate Depot for duty.

Capt. J. L. Shanley, Q.M.C., to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty.

Col. T. R. Parker, Inf., is detailed as an instructor of Inf., Illinois N.G., and to Chicago and take station.

The following officers of Medical Department, now on duty in Washington, D.C., will, in addition to their present duties, report to C.O. Walter Reed General Hospital for duty as directors of departments, professors, assistant professors, and instructors at the Army Dental School: Maj. J. A. Bethea, G. L. Qualls, Capt. C. E. Dovell and W. D. McLellan, M.C.; Maj. J. G. Morningstar and Capt. C. G. Olson, D.M.; Maj. G. F. Lull, M.C., and 1st Lt. R. W. Leigh, D.C.

1st Sgt. W. Blake, D.E.M.L., will be placed upon retired list at Rockford, Ill., and sent home.

Sgt. R. H. Dill, 38th Inf., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Douglas, Utah, and sent home.

Sgt. J. J. Boyle, D.E.M.L., will be placed upon retired list at West Point, N.Y., and sent home.

Sgt. W. Neal, 25th Inf., will be placed upon retired list at Camp Furlong, N.M., and sent home.

First Lt. J. G. Macdonald, 18th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and will report to the commanding general, 1st Corps Area, for

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Lt. Col. E. E. Ingalls, D.C., to duty Walter Reed General Hospital as asst. commandant and director of the department of dental and oral surgical prosthesis, Army Dental School.

First Lt. J. P. Harris, O.D., will report to C.O., San Antonio Arsenal, Tex., for duty.

Capt. L. A. Daugherty, F.A., is transferred from the 9th Field Art., Fort Des Moines, Ia., to the 14th Field Art., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

Tech. Sgt. C. A. Martin, Q.M.C., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Riley, Kas., and sent to home.

Four months' leave, with permission to leave the continental limits of the United States, upon the evacuation of the Tallytown ordnance reserve depot, is granted Wnt. Offr. M. Souders.

Wnt. Offr. J. E. Sauer to New York city and sail on the transport to leave that port about Jan. 18 to Cristobal, Canal Zone, for duty.

Wnt. Offr. J. Mary to New York city and sail about Jan. 18 to Cristobal, Canal Zone, for duty.

Pvt. H. Jones, M.D., will be placed upon the retired list at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., and be sent to home.

Wnt. Offr. C. E. Montell, Army Mine Planter Service, will report to Army retiring board, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination.

A board of medical officers is appointed to meet at the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., for purpose of conducting the annual physical examination of officers of the Regular Army on duty in that city. Detail: Lt. Col. P. L. Jones, Maj. S. A. White, W. P. Baker and H. B. Montgomery, and Capt. W. L. Thompson, all M.C.; Capt. F. E. Rodriguez, D.C.

First Lt. E. A. Anderson, Q.M.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty.

Maj. M. Crawford, Jr., Inf., from attachment to 12th Inf., Fort Howard, Md., and will report by letter to C.O., 1st Div., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for assignment to duty with the Inf., and will join.

Maj. T. H. Emerson, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C., Jan. 1, and will proceed to San Antonio for duty as asst. to the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3.

Lt. Col. F. L. Dengler, G.S., is relieved from duty in the office of the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2, Washington, and from further duty with the War Department General Staff. He will proceed to New York city and sail on the transport to leave about Feb. 10 for Honolulu for temporary duty pending the sailing of the transport Thomas from that port, about March 5, and will sail on that transport to Manila for duty.

S.O. 303, DEC. 27, 1922, W.D.

Maj. R. W. Holderness, Cav., found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, is retired from active service.

Capt. E. Weber, M.A.C., found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, is retired from active service.

First Lt. N. H. Cherry, Q.M.C., report at Fort Hoyle, Md., for duty.

Par. 22, S.O. 272, W.D., Nov. 18, directing 1st Lt. J. A. Broderick, Q.M.C., to report at Edgewood Arsenal, is revoked.

Capt. F. A. Green, Inf., assigned to 6th Inf. upon expiration of leave.

Master Sgt. J. C. Shugert assigned to Fort Sam Houston.

Maj. B. F. Ristine, Inf., assigned to 11th Inf.

Capt. P. B. Harm, Q.M.C., upon his retirement Jan. 1 will report to Army War College for duty.

The following board of medical officers appointed to conduct physical examination of Regular officers on duty at Army War College: Maj. G. L. Qualis, W. W. Conger, H. D. Offutt, B. B. Warriner, and Capt. F. E. Rodriguez.

Sgt. G. Kreig, 22d Inf., placed on retired list.

Sgt. M. J. Deasy, 11th Cav., placed on retired list at Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

Staff Sgt. J. O. Fox, 30th Inf., and Tech. Sgt. W. L. Baker, Q.M.C., placed on retired list.

Master Sgt. R. Burke, 1st Engrs., is placed on retired list.

Leave one month to Lt. Col. F. P. Schoonmaker, G.S.

Leave two months to Maj. G. J. Mortenson, P.S.

The following officers are assigned to 25th Inf.: Capt. A. S. Nevins and 1st Lt. E. M. Byles.

First Lt. F. A. Savage, 28th Inf., will sail from New York, Feb. 10, for Hawaiian Islands.

Par. 16, S.O. 284, W.D., Dec. 4, relating to Lt. Col. J. J. Miller, Inf., is revoked.

Lt. Col. A. W. Bradbury, Inf., to sail from San Francisco, Jan. 27, for Panama, C.Z., for duty.

### BREVET COMMISSIONS

#### TO OFFICERS N.Y.N.G.

G.O. 32, Dec. 28, 1922, A.G.O., Albany, N.Y.

I—The gallant and splendid record of New York troops in the World War has been recognized by the United States and by our foreign allies. Five hundred and twenty-seven officers and men of the 27th Division, alone, have been decorated for conspicuous gallantry in action, or other distinguished service. Over 2,500 additional citations for similar service have been awarded to the personnel of the 27th Division. The 165th Infantry was recognized by the award of 165 decorations, American or French. The 174th Infantry, the Coast Artillery troops, the New York Cavalry, the 212th Artillery, the 71st Infantry, the 10th Infantry, 14th Infantry and the 369th Infantry, serving in some cases under other designations, have been similarly recognized by our allies and by the Government of the United States.

II—The record made by these men of New York will go down on history's pages, and the state has recognized the service by the issuance of a state decoration to all who served in the great war and by the award of the Conspicuous Service Cross of the state to those cited by competent authority for particularly conspicuous service, one of the most effective ways to impress upon our people the wonderful record of New York in the war, has been by the continuance of the historic designations of the various regiments and other commands. The National Guard of to-day is the historical and legal successor of the New York commands who served so splendidly in the great war.

III—In recognition of the services rendered in the World War and for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy, brevet commissions in one grade higher than that which they now hold, or

which they held during their service in France, are hereby conferred upon the following officers of the New York National Guard, many of whom have been decorated by the United States, or by our allies and some of whom were wounded in their country's service:

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, as lieutenant general.

Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals by Brevet.

Franklin W. Ward, Edgar S. Jennings, Mortimer D. Bryant, Charles W. Berry.

Colonels to be Brigadier Generals by Brevet.

Ransom H. Gillett, Wade H. Hayes, John S. Thompson, Robert W. Marshall, Lucas A. Salisbury, William R. Pooley, William F. Schoho, Elmore F. Austin, James R. Howlett, Arthur W. Little, Raphael A. Egan, Henry S. Sternberger, Walter C. Montgomery.

Lieutenant Colonels to be Brigadier Generals.

J. Tabor Loree.

Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels by Brevet.

Edward Olmsted, William T. Starr, Stanton Whitney, Edward McLeer, Jr., Allan L. Reagan, Arthur V. McDermott, Joseph J. Daly, Hiram W. Taylor, Robert W. Maloney, Robert P. Wadham, Bryer H. Pendry, William E. Downs, Douglas P. Walker, Lawrence Beatty, Seth B. MacClinton, Samuel H. Merrill, George H. Johnson, Joseph A. S. Mundy, Louis H. Gaus, George F. Hinton.

By command of the Governor:

J. LESLIE KINCAID, The Adj't. Gen.



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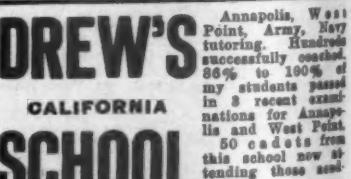
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## Debate in Senate Delays Navy Bill

WHEN the Senate on Dec. 27 took up the Naval Appropriation bill a stormy debate on the Borah resolution developed. This was in progress at the present writing and may continue for some time. It is impossible to predict just when the Naval Appropriation bill will pass.

Before the debate on the bill is concluded there will be considerable discussion on the proposition for modernizing the battleships. This proposition came up in the hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, but the Senate committee adhered to the budget estimates.

It is stated that Senator Poindexter and a number of the advocates of an adequate Navy are not satisfied with the bill as it came from the Senate committee and will propose amendments for additional appropriations to carry out a program which will bring the battleships of the American Navy up to the standard of the English navy. Reports have been submitted to the Senate Committee on Appropriations to the effect that the range of the guns of the first line capital ship of the English navy exceeds that of all of the American battleships with the exception of the Tennessee, California, Maryland, Colorado and West Virginia. The English navy since the war, it is represented, has inaugurated a policy of modernizing its fleet, so that no longer do the tonnage and the guns represent the comparative strength of the American and British fleets.

To bring the American fleet up to the present standard of the British and Japanese fleets it is represented that the guns of older battleships must be elevated to increase their range, they must be equipped with blisters for protection against submarines, and there must be additional deck armor for protection against air attacks. To carry out this program it is stated that an expenditure of \$60,000,000 will be required. Only \$7,000,000, it is stated, will be required for the next fiscal year.

### YOUNG HATFIELD, FEUDIST, ENLISTS IN THE NAVY.

DUEY HATFIELD, 24 years old, son of a former governor of West Virginia and last of the Hatfield feud clan, on Dec. 27 joined the Navy at the Cincinnati recruiting office.

"I'm not the bad boy people think I am. I am joining the Navy to get away from the hills for a time," said young Hatfield at the recruiting office. "I have had enough of shooting. Let by-gones be by-gones. I want the McCoys [principals in the famous Hatfield-McCoy feud] to know that I do not harbor any grudge against them."

Young Hatfield's only immediate relative yet living after the many years of feud is his sister Ethel.

### COMMANDER MADISON DIES AT BROOKLYN HOSPITAL.

COMDR. JAMES J. MADISON, U.S. N.R.F., who received the Congressional Medal for heroic conduct when his ship, the Ticonderoga, was sunk by a German submarine, after an old-fashioned sea fight, on Sept. 30, 1918, finally succumbed on Christmas Day in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, to wounds received in that encounter. He was thirty-four years old and had followed the sea since he ran away as a lad of fifteen. He was captain on a Luckenbach line boat before the war.

Every effort had been made by the surgeons to save Madison's life, but the strain of several operations and years of suffering had broken down his physical resistance. His leg was shot through at the knee, and the injury proved difficult to handle. His health had also been lessened by other injuries in the battle and the exposure afterward, when he lay in the bottom of an open lifeboat for four days with twenty-one other survivors of 260 men, until the British steamer Moorish Prince picked them up.

### ITALY EXPECTED TO RATIFY WASHINGTON TREATY SOON.

IT is reported from a confidential and reliable source that it is the intention of the Italian government soon to ratify the Washington agreements relative to naval disarmament, the Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

Some delay has been caused through disagreement with the Chinese government over the matter of disposal of certain Austrian Lloyd ships that were interned in Chinese ports during the war and since have been seized by the Chinese authorities. It is the Italian point of view that the Versailles conference decided to pool all former enemy ships thus seized by the allied or associated powers and to redistribute this tonnage among the victorious powers in proportion to the merchant tonnage lost during the war. China suffered no such losses, and hence is not entitled to any vessels, according to Italian official opinion.

Notwithstanding this unsettled ques-

tion, it now is the intention of the Italian government to ratify all of the Washington agreements, including those relative to China.

### AERONAUTICAL EQUIPMENT FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

A BILL (H.R. 13536) was introduced in the House of Representatives on Dec. 21 by Mr. Kahn to authorize the Secretary of War to issue, at his discretion and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, without cost of transportation to the United States, such aeronautical equipment as may be available therefor, to educational institutions, to manufacturers and designers of aircraft, and to others engaged in research work in connection with aeronautics, for the purpose of assisting in the development of the science of aeronautics. The Secretary of War shall require from such institutions or persons a bond in each case in double the value of the property issued for the care and safe-keeping thereof and for the return of the same to the United States when required.

### GERMANS TO HELP WRITE HISTORY OF WORLD WAR.

A COMMITTEE of six Germans has been named to assist the Carnegie Foundation in the preparation of an "Economic and Social History of the World War," under the direction of the historian of Columbia University.

The committee consists of former Chancellor Gustav Adolf Bauer, a member of the moderate wing of the United Socialists; Dr. Karl Buecher, president of the League of German Industrialists; Dr. Carl Duisberg, head of the German aniline dye industry; Dr. Carl Melchior, Hamburg banker; Prof. Albrecht Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, an expert on international law of the faculty of the University of Hamburg, and Prof. Max Serling of the University of Hamburg, an expert in constitutional law and political economy.

The committee is one of several bodies being appointed in various countries to assist in the compilation of the history.

### MAJ. CLARENCE HENRY EAGLE DIES AT AGE OF 67 YEARS.

MAJ. CLARENCE HENRY EAGLE died Dec. 27 at his home in Sands Point, L.I., N.Y., in his sixty-seventh year. He was the son of the late Commodore Henry Eagle, U.S.N. He had been closely identified with the National Guard of New York state. He joined the 7th Regiment in 1875; in 1883 he became a captain in the 12th Regiment, and later major on the 1st Brigade staff, and served as inspector of rifle practice. He was a well known rifle shot.

He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, Loyal Legion, Sons of the Revolution, Naval Order of the United States, Aztec Society, Society of the Colonial Wars, Military Order of Foreign Wars. He married in 1887 a daughter of the late Enoch Ketcham of New York, who, with a son and daughter, survives him.

### NEW SMYRNA PORT RULES RESTRICT ALLIED WARSHIPS.

DR. ADNAN BEY, representative of the National Government in Constantinople, on Dec. 27 handed to the Allied Commissioners two notes from his government.

The first of the communications prescribes that no warships exceeding 1,000 tons shall be permitted to remain in Smyrna harbor; that no second warship shall be admitted to the harbor until its predecessor has gone, and that no men shall be allowed to land in Smyrna without permission of the Turks.

The second note provides that the Turkish authorities must previously be advised of the intention of any warship to visit any Turkish port; that full particulars as to the size, armament and purpose and length of the visit shall be given; that no two warships shall be admitted simultaneously, and that none shall be admitted between sunset and sunrise.

This note adds that navigation of warships in Turkish waters during foggy weather is "prejudicial."

### GREEKS ARE MASSING TROOPS IN THRACE AS PRECAUTION.

REPORTS from the Near East say that the Greeks are concentrating troops in Western Thrace. Thirty thousand men are said to be assembled near Demir Hisar. The present Minister of War, General Pangalos, has been named Generalissimo of the Greek army.

French papers, commenting on these reports, see in them close connection with the slowness of the peace negotiations at Lausanne. Should these negotiations break down the state of war would be automatically reopened between Turkey and Greece, and in these circumstances the French see in the Greek concentrations only a measure of precaution.

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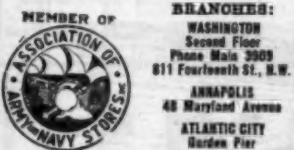
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December 30, 1922.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

431

U.S.M.C. and Mrs. Lejeune, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wilson of Washington were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Kennedy at the Naval Hospital here over the week-end.

## PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Balboa Heights, C.Z., Dec. 15, 1922. The arrival of the British Minister, the Hon. A. Percy Bennett, his daughter, Mrs. Guy Wyndham, and Miss St. Clair Johnson of London has been the inspiration for much recent entertaining. Col. and Mrs. Nugent at Quarry Heights last Saturday gave a dinner in honor of the above and for Col. and Mrs. McNair, Dr. and Mrs. Rucker and the British Vice Consul to Panama and Mrs. Ewing. At a dinner given by Gen. and Mrs. Sturgis, the British Minister, Mrs. Wyndham and Miss Johnson were guests of honor. Asked to meet them were the Chinese Minister and Gen. and Mrs. Fox Conner, Col. and Mrs. Geary and for Col. and Mrs. Fisher.

Among the many other dinners during the week on the Heights was that of Odr. and Mrs. Ryden for Col. and Mrs. Nugent, Col. and Mrs. Totten, Odr. and Mrs. Henderson and Maj. and Mrs. Terrell. Judge and Mrs. Blackburn entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Geary and for Col. and Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Gill.

The tertulia the past Sunday evening at the Union Club was preceded by a number of dinners; Dr. and Mrs. Rucker entertained at dinner Gen. and Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Chapin (wife and daughter of Adm. Cole, who was absent on his flagship in South American waters), Col. and Mrs. Walker, Adm. Montgomery Taylor and Maj. Malsbury. The British Minister entertained at dinner that evening for the Chinese Minister, the Hon. Philip Tyan; Col. and Mrs. Totten, Dr. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Mrs. Guy Wyndham and Miss Johnson.

Mr. Stackhouse, wife of Capt. Stackhouse, U.S.N., gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Allen, who was a passenger on the transport Henderson on Friday. Assisting Mrs. Stackhouse in receiving were Mmes. Henderson, Totten, Leisenring, Elliott, Pettit and Laycock. Among the guests were Mmes. Cole, Ladine, Nugent, Evans, Totten, Ennis, Williams, Blackburn, Ryden, Wright, Pillsbury, Martin, Patterson, Shafroth, Paul, Elliott, Mises Baxter and Ladue.

Gen. and Mrs. Callan at Fort Amador have been hosts recently of two attractive dinners. They entertained at one in honor of the Hon. A. Percy Bennett, Mrs. Wyndham and Miss Johnson and for Mr. and Mrs. Head, Odr. and Mrs. Ryden, Maj. and Mrs. Gardner and Col. Gibson. Their other dinner was in honor of Mrs. Cantwell and Miss Cantwell, house guests of Col. and Mrs. Ellis at Fort Amador, and for Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Col. and Mrs. McNair and Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft.

Col. and Mrs. Yules Beckham have recently returned from a three months' leave spent in Kentucky and Georgia at their respective old homes. Their eldest daughter, Miss Ella Miles Beckham, was left at Hollins Arms, Washington, at school.

Mrs. Henry Goldthwaite, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore of Mobile, returned on the Panams. Both are at home at Maj. Goldthwaite's quarters on the Heights. Mrs. Clarence S. Ridley, wife of Maj. Ridley, has returned to the Ridley quarters on Balboa Heights, much improved from her sojourns of several weeks at Ancon Hospital, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 26, 1922.

The true joy of Christmas was certainly felt down at the Naval Air Station Naval Base yesterday when at noon large motor busses drew up and unloaded over 300 children from St. Mary's Home, Salvation Army, Union Mission, Berkeley and Ocean View under the care and protection of big husky sailors, whose little guests they were. Every man, from the commanding officer down, was there to welcome them to what must have been the most wonderful Christmas of their young lives. Immediately on arriving they were seated at a royal feast of everything a kiddie would like to eat, and were given ample time in which to put it away under their aprons, so to speak. Then to the recreation hall, where funny pictures were flashed on the screen, greeted by the merriment of merry laughter. Later, out in front of the recreation hall, to watch the up-to-date arrival of Santa Claus, who came straight from his mysterious home by airship. Led by His Majesty, back they all went to the recreation hall, where there was the most wonderful Christmas tree, decorated with every Christmas emblem and ablaze with vari-colored electric lights, and around it baskets laden with fruits, candy nuts and a miniature airship, the name of each little one present tagged to his or her individual basket. Late in the afternoon, a weary but happy bunch of kids were returned safely to their homes, with the memory of the happiest day of their young lives.

Other Christmas activities included visits to the shut-ins in the hospitals, celebrations and feasts at the various stations, the Y.M.C.A. and chapels.

Adm. and Mrs. Rodman had a dinner on Thursday for Adm. and Mrs. Andrews, Capt. and Mmes. Traut, Scott and Arms and Mmes. Kingsbury and T. De Witt Talmage.

Mrs. Robert Johnston and Mrs. J. Warren White are entertaining this evening at a fancy dress dance for Mrs. Johnston's granddaughter, Miss Emily Tausig, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Tausig, of Washington. The Misses Serpell entertain this evening at a dancing party for their nephews, Messrs. Dancer and Goldsborough Patrick, sons of Chaplain and Mrs. Patrick, and for Goldsborough Tyler.

Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Scott had a dinner on Friday for Mrs. Scott's mother, Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webster, Adm. and Mrs. Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. Dismukes and Judge James Goode. Lt. and Mrs. T. B. Null had a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Yarnell and their guests, Mrs. Thomas and Miss Thomas of Newport. Lt. and Mrs. Lobangh entertained yesterday at a dancing party in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Dismukes and Miss Judith Lee Dismukes. Their guests included the officers of the Nevada and their wives.

Mrs. Thomas Calver of Washington is the guest of her son, Lt. Cdr. George W. Calver, and Mrs. Calver in Portsmouth. Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Niver from Quantico are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Grie in Portsmouth. Mrs. L. E. Dockery of Quantico is the guest

of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jarvis, Graydon Park.

Lt. C. G. Richardson is here for the holidays with Mrs. Richardson and baby, who are guests of Mrs. Richardson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hemingsway.

The Christmas dance given by the commandant and officers of the navy yard in Building 16 was one of the most attractive of the season. Those receiving were Mmes. Philip Andrews, William K. Riddie, G. H. Rock, De Witt Webb and Charles Williams, and the guests numbered about 300.

Capt. and Mrs. D. E. Dismukes on Thursday entertained the members of the American Association of University Women and a number of additional guests of the U.S.S. Nevada. The guests were received by Capt. and Mrs. Dismukes, Miss Judith Lee Dismukes and Douglas Dismukes, jr. Mrs. Philip Andrews poured tea, assisted by Mrs. William Lobsburg, who served. Following the reception Capt. Dismukes recounted his war-time experiences, which he opened by conditions in the Navy when America entered the war and the intensive training to equip the transports, and culminated with the torpedoing of the Mt. Vernon and the collective and individual heroism of the crew.

In honor of their daughter, Miss Dismukes, and Miss Louise Callender, Capt. and Mrs. Dismukes entertained at a tea dance on the U.S.S. Nevada Friday.

Mr. George Pickrell, jr., from the University of Virginia, is the guest of his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Pickrell.

Miss Madeline Schmidt from Chicago is here for the holidays with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Schmidt.

Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Yarnell had a reception last week for Mrs. Yarnell's mother and sister, Mrs. Thomas and Miss Thomas. Mrs. Rufus Z. Johnson poured tea, assisted by Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Mrs. Grattan Dichman and Mrs. T. B. Null.

## FORT HAYES NOTES.

Fort Hayes, Columbus, O., Dec. 27, 1922.

The officers and ladies of the post held a Christmas tree party on Dec. 24 for the children of the officers, warrant officers, field clerks and enlisted men on duty at Fort Hayes. Each child received a present from the hands of Lt. Weible, as a very realistic Santa Claus. There was a program of music, with children's dances, etc.

Capt. A. M. Mixson and Louis Beebe from Fort Benning are spending the holiday as house guests of Gen. and Mrs. McRae. Miss Dorothy McRae and Lt. McRae on Dec. 28 are giving an informal dance at the home of Gen. McRae in honor of their house guests and for Mmes. A. M. Mixson, H. S. Aurand, Roy Thoroughman, Harold Sites and W. L. Weible, Mises Marion Shaw, Julie Biddle, Frances Biddle, Charles McCorkle and Anna McCorkle, Col. T. E. Merrill, Maj. J. F. Walker, Capt. H. S. Aurand, T. Simkins, D. B. Faust, Lts. D. M. Ross and W. L. Weible.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Adams gave a bridge party last Thursday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. McRae. About forty officers and ladies were present.

The officers and ladies of Fort Hayes and vicinity will give a masked ball Dec. 30 at the drill hall. About 500 officers, ladies and their friends from Columbus have been invited.

## HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR.

**"HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR,"** by Col. John Buchan of the British army. Houghton Mifflin Company. Price \$20. This is an interesting and extensive history of the stirring events between 1914 and 1919, with an introduction by Major General Harbord, U.S.A.

Colonel Buchan's history embraces every phase of the war on every front, at sea, on land, and at home in the different countries. The contents are arranged by date in such a way as to present the events consecutively from the viewpoint of the general reader, and also so as to facilitate its use as a reference book.

CONTROVERSY OVER HISTORY  
OF 4TH AND 5TH INFANTRY.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has received the following letter which will be of interest to many readers.

## TO THE EDITOR:

IN your issue of Nov. 25 is a letter from Lieut. Col. W. P. Coleman, protesting against what he calls the "recent decision of the War Department (February, 1920)" which gives to the 5th Infantry the history of the 4th Infantry prior to 1815.

That decision merely follows a long line of precedents dating back at least to the Civil War and probably earlier. In fact, the War Department has never had any other policy than that announced in Bulletin No. 13, 1920, under which the decision referring to the 4th and 5th Infantries was made. It is not the "present-day powers that be" that have changed the methods, nor "upset the histories." If the historians had conformed to previous decisions, histories would not require changing now. The fact that previous Army Registers gave the histories according to name, and did not follow decisions, is merely an illustration of the lack of coordination between different branches of the War Department.

Colonel Coleman can easily verify the antiquity of this policy by referring to his copy of Upton. On page 69 thereof he will find where Congress authorized the formation of a new Regular regiment in 1815. This became known as the 1st Infantry, and the footnote on that page says: "In various organizations of the Army this regiment has been retained and is now in service as the 3d U.S. Infantry." That regiment was known as the 1st until 1815. Since then as the 3d. The same policy which applied in 1880 (when Upton wrote) to that case has now been applied to the 4th and 5th, with the result

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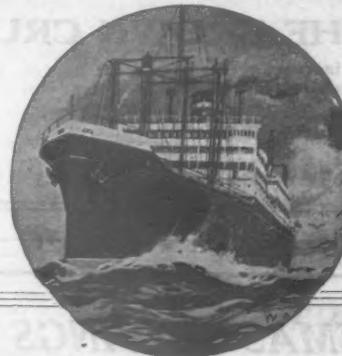
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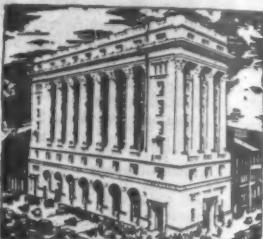
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ouraging in view of the total loss of Russia, Austria and Germany as trade countries, to say nothing of the Near East and other localities of less importance.

#### Commodity Prices, Here and Abroad.

The British price index for twenty basic commodities was 141 on Nov. 25, against 149 for the same commodities at prices prevailing in the United States. In both cases the 1918 average of 100 is used as the base.

As a contrast, it is interesting to note that the German price index on Dec. 1 stood at 166,495, on the basis of 100 for 1914. While the paper mark will purchase only 1-1665th as much now, on the average, as in 1914, gold will purchase almost twice as much.

#### Question of a Loan to Germany.

Foreign news has almost come to bear more influence on security prices and the business outlook than do domestic events themselves. One of the most interesting flashes of late has been the proposal of an American loan to Germany of at least \$1,500,000,000. It is questionable if this amount, or twice this amount, would be sufficient to put Germany on her feet and permit liquidation of the reparations obligation, and, in turn, the repayment of loans to Great Britain and America by the debtor Allied Nations. To use a stock market phrase, the scheme involves practically that of the United States "averaging" on its original investment.

Inasmuch as the German economic crisis bears all the earmarks of having been deliberately designed, it could scarcely be considered safe to "average" on an investment wrecked by high finance. It is also improbable that a popular German loan would be a success in this country, if it were to take that form, even at this late date, and the whole scheme appears unreasonable.

#### CANAL ZONE.

Cristobal, C.Z., Dec. 16, 1922.

The opening of the new strangers' club in Colon was the big social event of this week on the isthmus. There were several big dinner parties before the dance, among the most elaborate being the dinner given by Col. Curtis Gilmore, now in command at Fort De Lesseps.

Governor and Mrs. Morrow are again having their Monday afternoon "at homes," which add a great interest to the social life of the isthmus. Capt. E. P. Jesup, marine superintendent of the canal, has returned from an extended leave spent in Washington and his home in West Virginia.

The regimental horse show at Camp Gaillard last Saturday was an overwhelming success. Both officers and men made a fine showing. Capt. Reed won in the officers' class, and Corp. Murry in the enlisted men's. Col. Ennis and Capt. Hite made efficient judges. Gen. and Mrs. Conner were hosts at a buffet luncheon after the show. Their guests were Gen. and Mrs. Sturgis, Col. and Mrs. Ennis, Col. Nugent, Col. Nelson, Maj. Mackie, Capt. and Mrs. Eisenhower, Capt. and Mrs. Negrotto, Lt. Black and Vida.

Maj. and Mrs. Rucker are spending a few weeks in Chiriqui Province. Cdr. Dowell, who has recently arrived on the Isthmus, has taken command of the U.S.S. Canopus, which is now based at Coco Solo.

Lt. and Mrs. Jackson of the Submarine Base had as guests before the Strangers' Club hop Saturday Lt. Cdr. Baxter and Lt. Cdr. Broadbent of the U.S.S. Canopus.

Lt. and Mrs. Lane of Fort Davis gave a dinner Saturday to celebrate Mr. Robert Boyd's birthday anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are stopping at the Washington Hotel.

#### ARMORY DRILL PAY DECISIONS

##### BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL

THE question as to the legality of payment of armory drill pay to officers who performed drills with organizations other than their own, having been referred to the Comptroller General of the United States in view of a previous decision that such payments were unauthorized, the Comptroller General, after citing the facts in the case, says:

"It is inferred from your letter requesting an effective date for this decision that the War Department is of the opinion Medical officers (and probably other staff officers) are not entitled to credit for drills with line organizations to which they are not assigned or attached by competent orders; the 'satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties' not requiring or contemplating such drills under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The matter appears to be one not specifically presented for decision at any time, although the conditions appear to have come to attention through the decision of March 10, 1921, by the Comptroller of the Treasury. The administrative view now being, and apparently correctly so, that credit is not authorized for staff officers attending drills of line organizations to which they are not assigned or attached. I believe the matter may be viewed as of such doubt heretofore that payments of armory drill pay made prior to Nov. 1, 1922, to staff officers for attending drills with line organizations to which they are not assigned or attached may be passed to the credit of disbursing officers making payments, if the payments are otherwise correct."

The question as to whether a captain commanding an organization is entitled to the \$240 per annum in view of the fact that less than 60 per cent. of the enlisted strength was present at all drills during the semi-annual period having been submitted to the Comptroller General of the United States for a decision, the Comptroller decided as follows:

"I am of the opinion that the pay at the annual rate of \$240 provided for a captain commanding an organization is payable for the satisfactory performance of his duties as the organization commander under regulations of the War Department, while in an armory drill pay status under Section 109. The decision cited, 1 Comp. Gen., 449, considered only the drill pay proper to which the conditions fixed in the first sentence of Section

100 apply, and is not affected by the decision herein."

#### NAVAL OMNIBUS BILL

##### TO BE TAKEN UP SOON.

THE Senate Committee on Naval Affairs is expected shortly to take up the Naval Omnibus bill (H.R. 7864) and make an effort to report it out in time to pass at this session of Congress. The bill has already passed the House, but the Navy Department had proposed a number of amendments which will take the sub-committee some time to consider.

The Navy Department has been asked by the committee to go over the amendments carefully and reduce them to a minimum so as to facilitate the passage of the bill.

#### OREGON NATIONAL GUARD

##### AIDS HOMELESS PEOPLE.

THE National Guard of Oregon rendered extremely valuable service when a large part of the town of Astoria, Ore., was destroyed by fire and large numbers of citizens were rendered destitute. In this crisis a detachment of supply men and cooks from the Guard were rushed to Astoria with two rolling kitchens and equipment capable of supplying 3,000 people. Substantial meals, including fruits and puddings, were provided the homeless, and also tents, cots and blankets.

Had it been necessary the National Guard would have done far more. When the whole town was apparently threatened by destruction General White ordered 150 men mobilized immediately at the Multnomah county armory.

The way the men responded was mag-

nificent. In two hours 180 men, fully equipped, were ready to move. A special train stood ready to carry them to Astoria with tents and full camp equipment.

Their mission was to take care of 3,000 people that same night—put them in tents after giving them supper.

Then the wind shifted, the fire was gotten under control, the principal residence section was spared and the problem became the smaller one of sending a small relief expedition to set up and operate the Guard's rolling kitchen and thus feed the hungry.

#### TACTICAL AND STATE STAFFS OF NATIONAL GUARD.

IN regard to the personnel of tactical and state staffs the War Department announces the following policy to the Militia Bureau, under date of Nov. 19, 1922:

"So far as may be found desirable to do so, division and other headquarters, including the staffs thereof, may be distributed among the several states whose troops are included in the division or other unit. Any change in the present approved War Department allotments of headquarters of division or other units not entirely comprised within a state should be made through and in co-operation with corps area commanders. The selection of officers for assignment to such staffs should be based purely on fitness for the position to which assigned.

"The instructions to corps area commanders relative to 'Allotment of National Guard Troops,' contained in letter from this office of Oct. 19, 1920 (A.G. 323, Misc. Div.) are being modified as indicated in attached copy of letter to all corps area commanders."



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pany with Col. H. E. Cloke and others. Gen. Cee bagged ten Mallards and several other birds.

Camp Eustis, Va., Dec. 18, 1922.

Maj. and Mrs. James B. Taylor gave a dinner at the Officers' Club on Dec. 18 for Col. and Mrs. H. E. Cloke, Lt. Col. and Mrs. G. Ordway, Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. D. Wills, Maj. and Mmes. G. R. Meyer, E. L. Dyer and H. L. Muller. Bridge followed.

The golf tournament closed Dec. 16. The finals were played by Maj. W. A. Copthorne and Capt. G. H. Ericson, C.A.C. Capt. Ericson won by one up.

Maj. Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C., commanding 51st Artillery, has recently completed a series of firing problems with the 155-G.P.F. Tractor Artillery, using a moving target on the water, with his guns masked in the woods and firing at the rate of four shots per gun per minute. Capt. Mackin's battery did the firing.

Col. Henry S. Wagner, 84th Inf., has started a series of interesting training problems preparatory to the work laid out by the Corps Area for training the National Guard and Reserves next summer.

The regular weekly dance at the Officers' Club was held on Dec. 16. Several officers from Fort Monroe and Langley Field attended, as well as some from the Naval Mine Depot. The collision was especially attractive due to the use of the spacious porch, enclosed in glass and filled with ferns and flowers.

The hunting club reports ducks coming in to the new blinds placed in the fresh water lakes on the lower end of Mulberry Island. Maj. E. L. Dyer and Maj. T. A. Clark bagged 39 ducks last Tuesday.

The camp commander, Col. H. E. Cloke, C.A.C., has moved into the new office on Lohr circle, the building formerly used as an officers' mess. All the buildings in Lohr circle are now heated by one central heating plant. The post-office has recently been moved to the building formerly used as brigade headquarters, and now remodeled for the post-office. All the buildings in "I" block (officers' quarters) have been painted. Practically all the regimental areas have been painted. The old camp presents a much neater appearance.

Mrs. A. Millard entertained at a buffet supper several days ago. Those present included Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Wagner, Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. D. Wills, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lt. and Mmes. G. W. White, G. S. Mickle, M. M. Potter, Capt. and Mrs. S. C. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Byrne, Capt. Hugh Barclay, Capt. W. E. Vernon, Lt. Edward Rennegar, W. C. Price and E. A. Kimball.

Mrs. O. D. Bowman entertained at a tea Dec. 15 in honor of Mrs. J. E. Mathews, who is leaving Camp Eustis.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 19, 1922.

Capt. W. Pitt Scott, U.S.N., and Mrs. Scott have a dinner this evening for Mrs. Scott's mother, Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington. The guests include Adm. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick.

Capt. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., U.S.M.C., has reported for duty at the Marine Barracks, having recently arrived from Brazil with the Marine detachment of the Brazilian Exposition.

Lt. R. Vernon Pollard, U.S. Aviation Corps, and Mrs. Pollard have arrived from their wedding trip and will reside on Westover avenue. Lt. Pollard is attached to the Air Station, Naval Base.

Mrs. Otto Salzman had a luncheon and card party at her home, St. Julians Creek, last week for Mmes. Philip Andrews, G. H. Rock, R. C. Berkley, W. K. Riddle, C. E. Smith, J. A. McDonald, J. G. Rivers, De Witt Webb, B. L. Jones, W. G. Briggs, A. L. Hutson, J. M. Greer, F. L. West, R. P. Jones, G. C. Simmons, C. J. Conroy and Miss Elizabeth Armsted.

Lt. Otis Wildman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wildman had a card party Wednesday evening in Larchmont for Lt. and Mmes. C. W. Ross, C. Haines, G. Selby, J. Whitfield, H. J. Reuse, Lt. E. K. Lee and Julian Newburgh, U.S.N.

Miss Ruth de Otte is here from Chatham Institute to spend the holidays with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. D. F. A. de Otte, in the Crescent. Miss Virginia Shepherd will arrive this week from Skidmore College, Saratoga, to be the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Shepherd, and attend the marriage of her brother, Capt. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., U.S.M.C., and Miss Virginia Tunstall Driver on Dec. 30.

Mrs. Fergus Reid and her daughter, Miss Helen Reid, have returned to their home, Beechwood place, after a two weeks' visit to New York. Judge and Mrs. W. W. Morrow have arrived from San Francisco to be guests of their granddaughter, Mrs. H. E. Kays, and Lt. Cdr. Kays for the holidays.

Lt. W. B. Lobaugh has returned from Brazil on the U.S.S. Nevada and joined Mrs. Lobaugh at her apartment, Baylor Apartment. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Lobaugh of Pittsburgh, Pa., have also arrived to spend Christmas.

Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Yarnell are entertaining at a tea and reception this afternoon for Mrs. Yarnell's mother and sister, Mrs. C. M. Thomas and Miss Ruth Thomas of Newport, who are spending the holidays with them.

Adm. and Mrs. Rodman had a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Yarnell, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Refo and Mrs. C. M. Thomas and Miss Ruth Thomas of Newport, R.I.

The officers and members of the Lyceum, at the Naval Base, gave the first of the series of four dances to be given this winter at the club Friday evening. The guests were received by Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Yarnell and Cdr. and Mrs. T. B. Nangle at a bridge luncheon Friday for Miss Thomas, R. I., Mrs. Yarnell, Withers, Thomas, Jr., Nettle, Nash, Refo, Broddus, Selby, Nelson Vesey, Townsend, Stoddard, Ditchman, Lai, Wright, Bowerfin, Grimes, Berle, Wickland, Rahm and Miss Mattie Lamb.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 17, 1922. Miss Mary Fuller entertained the Monday Bridge Luncheon Club on Dec. 11. Present were Mrs. F. Knight of Rochester, N.Y., Mrs. A. N. Buchanan and Miss Buchanan of San Francisco, Mrs. L. C. Brown, Mrs. C. Bundel, Mrs. C. C. Valentine of Chicago, Mmes. H. Wilson, H. Ripley, L. Bond, H. H. Fuller, D. Beere, R. Allen, G. Allen, Burnett and Boleman. Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Allen gave a dinner on Dec. 15 for Col. and Mmes. Roberts.

Parker, Kirtland, Brown, Majs. and Mmes. Dowell and McAndrews.

Miss Kitty Lou Corey, daughter of Col. Milo C. Corey, who is attending St. Mary's Academy, will spend the Christmas holidays with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lange, sr., of Leavenworth.

Maj. W. A. Hosse and Miss Hosse were honored guests at a supper, Dec. 15, given by Maj. and Mrs. James McIlroy. The guests were Col. and Mrs. F. Brown, Misses Margaret and Madeline Brown, Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Mrs. J. B. Johnston of Alabama, Miss Roberts, Maj. and Mrs. J. Hester, Capt. W. Flynn, Maj. and Mrs. T. Johnson, Majs. V. Taylor, P. J. Mueller, G. B. Hunter and R. Brennan.

Col. and Mrs. Guy Kent gave a dinner on Dec. 15. Col. and Mrs. Arthur Ferguson entertained with a delightful dinner Monday evening, Dec. 11, for Maj. and Mrs. Condon McCormick, Maj. and Mrs. Harry Greir and Maj. and Mrs. Henry Snyder.

Mrs. L. C. Brown honored her mother and sister, Mrs. A. N. Buchanan and Miss Buchanan of San Francisco, with a bridge party on Dec. 12 for twenty-four guests.

Louise Travis Mackall celebrated her thirteenth birthday anniversary on Dec. 15 with a dinner, followed by dancing and games. The guests were Loyal Roberts, Betty Reybold, Barbara Lowe, Alice Churchill, Dixie Kleffer, Dorothy Deems, Flora Rhoades, Mary Alice Gibson, Katherine Lemly, Helen Kirtland, Adelaid Oldfield, Ann Van Natta and Pauline Brown.

Maj. and Mrs. Roy C. Hefner entertained with a dinner Dec. 15. Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Wilder entertained with a bridge party on Dec. 16 for Maj. and Mrs. C. B. Rucker, who leave shortly for Fort Crook for station. Other guests were Majs. and Mmes. Stevens, McKinney, Thomas, Phelps, Miss Mary Fuller, Capis, and Mmes. J. Price and G. H. Huthsteiner.

Mrs. C. Noonan, sister of Mrs. J. Pierce, left Dec. 15 for her home in Lynn, Mass. Mrs. N. F. McClure entertained with a luncheon on Dec. 12. Maj. and Mrs. N. F. Riley entertained with a dinner Dec. 15.

Mrs. Donald Beere on Dec. 14 gave a bridge at the Officers' Club for twenty guests. Mmes. Donald McDonald, Edmunds Gruber and George Paine assisted.

Miss Florence Glover, daughter of Col. and Mrs. F. W. Glover, who is a student at Bethany College in Topeka, will take part in the pageant, "The Nativity of Our Lord," which will be given by the students of the College. Miss Dorothy Stahl, daughter of Col. H. G. Stahl, formerly of this post, will also take part.

The Woman's Club met Dec. 13. Mrs. De Vault gave an interesting talk on current events.

Maj. and Mrs. C. B. Rucker entertained at dinner Dec. 9 for Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lyle, Captas. and Mmes. Earl Lyon, J. Pierce, H. Baumeister, N. Todd, Lt. and Mrs. F. Ross, Miss Pauline Stoltz, Mr. P. Wilson, Miss Noonan, Mr. Mark Goodjohn and Majs. and Mmes. E. Naiden and J. A. Stevens.

Lt. and Mrs. F. Ross entertained at dinner Dec. 8 for Maj. and Mrs. Naiden, Maj. and Mrs. Rucker and Capt. and Mrs. Todd. Maj. and Mrs. P. H. Worcester entertained on Dec. 9 at dinner. Maj. and Mrs. W. N. Hensley spent the week-end with Mrs. N. Hensley's mother, Mrs. J. J. Vineyard, of Kansas City, Mo. On Dec. 13 Mrs. R. H. Allen entertained with bridge for twenty.

Col. and Mrs. Pillow and Maj. and Mrs. Reardon were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hetherington in Atchison, Kas., Dec. 17.

Mrs. George Huthsteiner entertained on Dec. 11 with an evening bridge for Captas. and Mmes. Pierce, Landrum and Todd, Majs. and Mmes. J. S. Stevens, Rucker and Naiden, Lts. and Mmes. Ross and Stockton, Miss Noonan of Lynn, Mass., and Mr. Mark Goodjohn.

Mrs. Hunt entertained with a luncheon on Dec. 13 for Mmes. Preston, Rideout, Jenks, Schults, Byrde, Croft, Voris, Miller and Black, Misses Jenks and Byrde.

The Young Ladies' Sewing Club met with Miss Beverly Smith on Dec. 18. Present, Misses Madeline and Margaret Brown, Dorothy Jenks, Misses Byrde and Roberts, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Lewis Ely.

Jack Byrde, from the University of Virginia, will spend the Christmas holidays with his parents, Maj. and Mrs. Byrde.

Mrs. C. M. Bundel entertained with a movie party and tea in honor of her house guest, Miss Grace Robinson. The other guests were Misses Jenks, Madeline and Margaret Brown, Roberts, Burt and Byrde and Mrs. T. J. Johnson.

#### THE CAVALRY SCHOOL.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 16, 1922.

Maj. and Mrs. Aleshire gave a dinner for their week-end guest, Miss Helen Ferguson of Kansas City, and Miss Rose Clark, Capt. Shipp and Goodear.

A farewell dance to the officers and ladies of Fort Riley was given by the National Guard and Reserve officers' class, who had artistically transformed the interior of the dance hall at Godfrey Court.

Maj. and Mrs. J. M. Thompson entertained at supper for Lt. Col. and Mrs. Whiteside, Maj. and Mrs. J. K. Brown. Mrs. Grimes gave a tea for Mrs. Neal of Richmond, mother of Mrs. Wilshire. At a Tuesday tea given by Mrs. Foster, tea was poured by Mrs. Beck. Maj. and Mrs. Foster on Saturday entertained friends with whom they had been stationed in Coblenz-Captas. and Mmes. Williamson, Lowden, Van Auken, Woolly, MacDonald, and Lt. McFall.

Mrs. Jones of Richmond, Va., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Horace Foster. Miss Camilla L. Bryant of New York is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Bryant at Funston. Mrs. Maulsby of Minneapolis is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Maas.

Bridge hostesses this week included Mrs. H. Holt, Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. Aptinton.

Teas were given by Mmes. Tinker and Hardy. Maj. and Mrs. Bradford's dinner guests were Maj. and Mrs. Tinker, Mrs. Lanphier, Capt. and Mrs. Mandell and Lt. Eichelsdoerfer.

#### SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Dec. 14, 1922.

Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Schuyler Heim were hosts Saturday at a supper party in Coronado in honor of Surg. and Mrs. Henry O'Dell. Dr. O'Dell is on the staff of Rear Adm. Guy H. Burridge, commanding the destroyer squadron of the Pacific Fleet, and has recently purchased a home in Coronado.

Mrs. Richard Norris of Mare Island is a guest at the home of Mrs. Schuyler Heim.

The San Diego Society of World War Officers tendered a farewell dinner Monday evening at the San Diego Hotel to Col. Arthur T. Balentine, one of its members who has been called into active service and will go to Washington soon to assume his duties. Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., acted as toastmaster.

Parker, Kirtland, Brown, Majs. and Mmes. Dowell and McAndrews.



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354 Fourth Avenue

New York City

Mayor John L. Bacon, a major of Engineers in the war, and E. B. Gould, president of the Chamber of Commerce, extended greetings on behalf of the municipality and civic organizations. About 200 attended the dinner.

Mrs. J. R. Beardsey entertained with a bridge on Saturday in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Milo N. Clark, wife of Lt. Clark, stationed in Honolulu.

Mrs. Albert A. Ackerman left yesterday for Washington, D.C., to join her husband, Capt. Ackerman, U.S.N., retired. They have sold their residence in this city.

Mrs. Ernest A. Swanson, wife of Lt. Swanson, U.S.N., retired, was hostess at a bridge tea at the Coronado Country Club Monday.

Joseph Murphy, son of Odr. Joseph A.

Murphy, U.S.N., of the naval hospital in this city, has received the best grades in studies for the work of the first quarter of the year at the local high school. He plans to take the examinations for admission to the Naval Academy in April.

San Diego, Calif., Dec. 21, 1922.

Capt. Albert A. Ackerman, commander of the air squadrons, Pacific Fleet, was the principal speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club last Thursday, and during the course of his address he made an urgent plea for an adequate navy, stating that fully 125,000 men are required at the present time to full man the

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ships allowed under the existing treaty, and of this number 10,000 are needed to man the destroyers which are now out of commission or soon will be on that status in this port.

Mr. Richard Norris from Mare Island is registered at Hotel del Coronado for a brief visit. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas T. Craven were hosts at a dance and buffet supper at the commanding officer's quarters at the naval air station on North Island Friday for the bachelor officers of the station and the fleet air squadron. A score of young ladies from this city and Coronado were guests.

Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. William T. Mallison were hosts at their home in Coronado Tuesday evening in honor of the latter's cousin, Mrs. M. M. Russell of New York city, who is spending the winter here. Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Wade went to Los Angeles to spend the holiday season with relatives.

#### FORT MISSOULA NOTES.

Fort Missoula, Mont., Dec. 20, 1922.

Maj. and Mrs. W. A. Chapman, Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Cleward, Chaplain and Mrs. C. G. Merrill and Lt. and Mrs. W. J. French on Dec. 6 were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Hull.

The post bridge club met Dec. 12 with Capt. and Mrs. Hull and on Dec. 19 with Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Ripley.

Lt. and Mrs. H. G. Sydenham entertained informally Dec. 11 for Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ripley, Maj. and Mrs. Chapman, Chaplain and Mrs. Merrill and Lt. and Mrs. Hinton. Lt. and Mrs. P. T. Hogge had as their dinner guests Dec. 16 Chaplain and Mrs. C. C. Merrill and Lt. and Mrs. W. J. French.

The officers and ladies of Fort Missoula entertained on Dec. 15 with a formal hop at the post gymnasium. Over 100 guests from Missoula and its vicinity enjoyed the dancing and the two-course supper which was served at midnight. Col. and Mrs. P. H. Mulley, Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Ripley and Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Hull received.

Mr. Ward Sackett of Hamilton has been the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. P. H. Mulley. Lt. J. B. Howat was dinner host at the Tavern Café on Thursday to Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Hull and Miss Gail Johnson.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 19, 1922.

The dance held in the post drill hall by the officers of the fort Dec. 15 was one of the most brilliant affairs ever held at this post. Over 400 people attended. Mrs. F. W. Huntington headed the ladies on the dance committee, assisted by Misses F. S. Byerly and C. R. Farmer. The dance committee proper was composed of Maj. Stayton and J. H. Johnson, Capt. Jerry Huddleston, Vernon C. De Votis and Wiley Dixon.

Among those present were officers of the 5th Army Corps, officers on duty with the University of Cincinnati, officers of the Organized Reserves of Ohio and Kentucky, and officers of the Ohio National Guard. Mrs. James M. White, sister of Mrs. John, was the guest of the latter, and Mrs. Gilmore was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Huntington.

Those who received with Capt. and Mrs. Gehr

were Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. G. Turner, Lt. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Jeunet, Maj. and Mrs. J. C. McDonald, Maj. Norris Stayton, Maj. and Mrs. M. S. Crissey and Maj. and Mrs. S. J. Randall.

An "at home" was given last Sunday afternoon by Col. and Mrs. J. F. Gohn. All officers and ladies of the post as well as many prominent civilians attended. Misses Randall, Turner, Bowman and Lampke poured tea, and Misses Gillis, Simpson, Brine, Yeats, Phillips, Huntington and Dixon, and Misses Buchanan and Larmer. Mrs. Gohn sang "Mother Macree" and other selections. Mrs. Byerly and Mrs. Gillis in songs and Mrs. Yeats at the piano contributed to the pleasing program. Capt. Gillis and Phillips played a banjo-mandolin duet, and Capt. De Votis and Lt. Yeats recited. Col. and Mrs. W. O. Lathrop from Cincinnati were guests of Col. and Mrs. Gohn during the afternoon and evening.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 15, 1922.

Lt. and Mrs. George Van Studdiford were guests of honor at a dance given Dec. 6 at the Hotel Utah by the parents of Mrs. Van Studdiford, Dr. and Mrs. Leslie W. Snow. The orchestra was dressed in Espanish costumes, the young people who assisted were similarly attired and the decorations were typical of Japan. A large number of Army people were invited, among them Gen. and Mrs. U. G. McAlexander, Cols. and Misses F. L. Knudsen, Copley Enos, J. M. Petty and P. H. McCook, Maj. and Misses Bowen, Boyd, Fenn, Gurney, Waterman, Prince, Gay, Gordon and Hartle and some sixty other officers and wives.

At the annual election of officers of the Association of the Army of the United States on Dec. 6 Maj. Carl A. Badger was elected president. Maj. Badger is J.A.G. of the National Guard. The others elected were Maj. J. J. Waterman, vice president; Capt. J. U. Giese, O.R., 2d vice president; Maj. Hamilton Gardner, 3d vice president; and Lt. Col. D. D. Barrett, 104th Div., secretary-treasurer. The executive board consists of Lt. Col. J. M. Petty, Lt. Col. W. G. Williams, Capt. H. N. Crocker and Maj. N. H. Callard.

The regular mid-monthly tea dance of December was held Dec. 15. The hop committee consisted of Col. and Mrs. Copley Enos, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Austin and Lt. and Mrs. L. W. Boyd. The guests were received by Capt. and Mrs. O. J. Langtry in addition to these.

Capt. F. G. Tyng, M.C., was the speaker at the regular Commercial Club luncheon on Nov. 29, taking as his subject "Two Years with the American Army of Occupation in Germany."

Capt. and Mrs. Otto J. Langtry entertained at an old-fashioned New England Thanksgiving dinner for Rev. Father Torney and Prof. Trembley of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Capt. E. O. Ames, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Ames and Maj. and Mrs. C. P. Knight.

At the regular monthly hop the last Saturday in November the guests were received by Col. and Mrs. J. M. Petty, Capt. and Mrs. D. I. Lucas and Lt. and Mrs. A. F. White. Capt. and Mrs. O. J. Langtry entertained at supper for eight.

Lt. and Mrs. T. N. Stark entertained at a dinner preceding the charity ball, for Capt.

and Mrs. J. L. Schuyler, Capt. and Mrs. Maurice Rose, Lt. and Mrs. F. W. Wennerberg, Miss Afton McDonald, sister of Mrs. Schuyler, and Robert Lawson.

Capt. and Mrs. Roy L. Schuyler entertained a family party at dinner on Thanksgiving Day. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McDonald, Miss Afton McDonald, Lt. and Mrs. Thomas N. Stark and Robert Lawson.

Mrs. Copley Enos and Mrs. Samuel E. Gurney were on one of the Y.W.C.A. swimming teams in a recent water play given at the local gymnasium and distinguished themselves as swimmers.

Capt. and Mrs. Harrah entertained at a small dinner before the last hop, having as their guests Lt. and Mrs. Robert H. Soule. Mrs. Lee, wife of Lt. C. B. Lee, has gone to New York to visit her parents, Col. and Mrs. Willis Uline.

All the officers on the post enjoyed a smoker at the Officers' Club last Friday as guests of the officers of the 38th Infantry.

Mrs. Thomas Van Studdiford of St. Louis, mother of Lt. Van Studdiford, is the guest of Lt. and Mrs. Van Studdiford at the post.

#### FAIRFIELD AIR INTERMEDIATE DEPOT.

Fairfield, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1922.

Mrs. J. G. Farland, of Richmond, Va., sister of Maj. A. W. Robins, spent a week with Maj. and Mrs. A. W. Robins. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Stockton, Richmond, Ky., father and mother of Mrs. E. R. Page, visited Lt. and Mrs. E. R. Page during Thanksgiving week. Mrs. E. E. Adler entertained the Ladies' Club Nov. 29.

A demolition dinner was given at the East Oakwood Club by Lt. F. F. Christine. The guests were Maj. and Mrs. A. W. Robins, Lt. and Mrs. E. E. Adler, Guy Kirksey, E. R. Page and O. Niergarth.

Lt. and Mrs. E. E. Adler entertained Thanksgiving for Maj. and Mrs. J. P. Miller, Maj. M. Scanlon and Maj. M. Kilmer. Lt. and Mrs. Guy Kirksey entertained on Thanksgiving. Lt. William Boyd, Lt. Fairchild and Lt. and Mrs. O. Niergarth.

Maj. M. Scanlon and mother, Lt. Fishback and Lt. Strong were guests of Lt. and Mrs. Guy Kirksey on Dec. 8.

Lt. and Mrs. M. Mann entertained at dinner for Maj. and Mrs. A. W. Robins, Mrs. Charles Steinmetz and Lt. F. F. Christine.

#### PEARL HARBOR.

Honolulu, H.T., Nov. 25, 1922.

Miss Lehaini Chillingworth entertained at the Moana Hotel on Nov. 24 in honor of Mrs. Lawrence Lawson. Among her guests were Misses Headlee, Linton, Herndon and C. C. Kress.

Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. R. S. Edwards entertained at a bridge supper on Nov. 22 for Capt. and Mrs. Frank Cook, Cdr. and Mrs. L. I. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Robinson, Lts. and Misses Schwartz and Miller, Cdr. Welch, Rodgers and Moses and Lt. Creighton.

Cdr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates entertained at dinner Nov. 23 for Mrs. E. L. Patch, Miss Amelia Nagel, Cdr. and Mrs. McRitchie, Cdr. John Rodgers, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. O. C. Footh and Lt. and Mrs. C. A. Griffiths. Rear Adm. and Mrs. Edward Simpson were guests of Princess Kawanakako on Nov. 23 at a house party at the Shinjuku minstrel show. The U.S. Hotel was the scene of a merry dinner party on Nov. 23, given by Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. F. H. Haiger for Capt. and Mrs. Tarrant, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Kress, Lt. and Mrs. E. E. Stowe, Lt. and Mrs. Linton Herndon, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Whittaker, Lt. J. T. Johnson and Miss Johnson.

Celebrating their wedding anniversary, Capt. and Mrs. J. Emmet Bettis entertained at a dinner Nov. 23 for Col. and Mrs. George Thorpe, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Cook, Cdr. and Mrs. Stoops, Maj. and Mrs. Roadley, Dr. and Mrs. Eskey, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Robinson, Lt. and Mrs. H. Kingsnorth, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. R. S. Edwards, Ensign Hugh Lytle, Ensign R. M. Zimmerman and Cdr. C. G. Moses.

Cdr. John Rodgers entertained at a jolly beach supper at his home at Kahala, having as his guests Rear Adm. and Mrs. Edward Simpson, Cdr. and Mrs. Houston, Capt. and Mrs. Cook, Cdr. and Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Huntington and many other officers and wives.

Mrs. O. M. Hustvedt entertained at a bridge luncheon on Nov. 21 for Misses Simpson, Mathur, Waterhouse, Huntington, Wright, Roadley, Edwards, Tarrant, Dow, Claude and Cobb.

Lt. and Mrs. Gilchrist Hatch returned to Honolulu on the S.S. Maui after a trip to the mainland. Mrs. F. H. Ottaway entertained at a bridge luncheon on Nov. 23. On Sunday Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Patch entertained at a buffet supper for thirty-six in honor of Mrs. Patch's father, Mr. Nagel, and her sister, Miss Amelia Nagel.

Mrs. Emil Theiss and Miss Katherine Theiss arrived on the S.S. Lurline and are home guests of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Huntington at Pearl Harbor.

Honolulu, T.H., Dec. 2, 1922.

Lt. and Mrs. Linton Herndon entertained at a bridge supper for twelve on Saturday. Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. O. M. Hustvedt on Monday entertained at bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Tarrant, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. R. S. Edwards and Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. C. H. Wright.

Mrs. Vincent Clarke on Friday entertained at a bridge luncheon for Misses Frank Cook, C. C. Kress, B. M. Wilcox, I. I. Yates, C. B. Eakoy, Linton Herndon, Skystead, I. E. Stowe, Dennis Claude and Misses Claude.

The University Club dinners are very popular. On Tuesday Rear Adm. and Mrs. Edward Simpson reserved a table for eight. Another party at the club was given by Lt. F. K. O'Brien for Maj. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. V. O. Dyer, Miss Dyer, Miss Katherine Theiss, Lt. Farrell and Ensign Wright.

Cdr. and Mrs. D. G. McRitchie were dinner hosts on Friday. Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. O. M. Hustvedt entertained at supper on Sunday. A dance was given at the Country Club by Lt. and Mrs. Talmadge Wilson and Miss Ruth Gartley on Nov. 26.

Capt. and Mrs. Franklin Huntington entertained at dinner Thursday for Mrs. Emil Theiss, Miss Katherine Theiss, Capt. and Mrs. O. A. Dunn, Lt. and Mrs. D. M. Miller, Cdr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates entertained at supper on Sunday. Col. and Mrs. George Thorpe entertained at dinner on Thursday for Miss Elizabeth Jones and her sister, Mrs. Parlin from Los Angeles.

Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Tarrant had as dinner guests last Saturday Cdr. and Mrs. R. E. Stoops and Cdr. and Mrs. O. C. Footh.

Ensign Wright and Mrs. Edward Simpson entertained at dinner preceding the charity ball, for Capt.

dinner on Thursday for Cdr. and Mrs. D. G. McRitchie, Cdr. and Mrs. C. A. Carlson and Lt. and Mrs. Angus.

Lt. and Mrs. Schwartz were hosts at dinner on Saturday for Rear Adm. and Mrs. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Cook, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Edwards, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Poote, Cdr. and Mrs. Yates, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Patch, Lt. and Mrs. Nagel, Miss Edison, Lt. and Mrs. Angus, Lt. D. Lytle and Lt. Downing.

Capt. and Mrs. Roy Robinson entertained at dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Tarrant, Capt. and Mrs. Huntington, O'Dair, and Mrs. Stoops, Col. and Mrs. Thorpe, Mrs. Emil Theiss and Miss Katherine Theiss.

Mrs. W. G. Dew entertained at luncheon on Friday for Misses Hustvedt, Talbot and Whelan.

#### FORT BRADY NOTES.

Fort Brady, Mich., Dec. 10, 1922.

Capt. Clinton Rush and family returned on Dec. 10, upon completion of leave. Maj. and Mrs. D. D. Hogan entertained with a dinner Nov. 5 for Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway and Mr. Alworth of Sault Ste. Marie.

The Fort Brady bridge club met with Mrs. O'Connell Nov. 3, with Mrs. Link Nov. 10, with Mrs. Robinson Nov. 16, Lt. and Mrs. I. L. Adair entertained at bridge Nov. 8 for Maj. and Mrs. Hogan, Capt. and Misses Lambert, Isley and Robinson, Lts. and Misses Engelthaler, Hamilton, O'Connell, Misses Vance and Robinson and Lts. Mulvihill, Simmonds and Reilly.

Lt. and Mrs. J. D. O'Connell entertained with an informal dance Nov. 6 for Capt. and Misses Lambert, Isley, Link, Rush and Robinson, Lts. and Misses Engelthaler, Hamilton, O'Connell, Lts. Mulvihill, Reilly and Simmonds, Misses Vance, Robinson and Rush.

Mrs. E. S. Simmonds arrived Nov. 3 with her son after spending some time with friends in Saginaw, Mich. Lt. and Mrs. G. J. Engelthaler entertained informally after the basketball game Nov. 18. The guests were Lt. and Mrs. O'Connell, Lts. Reilly, Mulvihill and Simmonds and Misses Vance, Cowen and Robinson.

Maj. and Mrs. D. D. Hogan entertained with a buffet bridge dinner Nov. 14 for Col. Bradford, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Lt. and Mrs. Adair and friends from Sault Ste. Marie.

Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Isley entertained with a buffet bridge dinner Nov. 15.

The school address of Miss Peggy Hogan is 428 North Murray, Madison, Wis.

#### Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt, or, in case space by mail, provided a stamped, addressed envelope is sent. Communications in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

M. T. L.—The U.S.A.T. Buford sailed for Manila for San Francisco with the 8th Infantry July 21, 1902.

R. L. H.—The 2d Battalion of the 13th Infantry was the P.I. Oct. 2, 1907. The 11th Company of Coast Artillery is stationed at Fort Screven, Ga. This is just a caretaking detachment.

D. W. W. asks: It is noted in your issue Dec. 9 on page 363, that the Comptroller General has decided that a non-commissioned officer of the National Guard while in training to commission at an officer's training camp is entitled to the difference between his pay as a non-commissioned officer of the National Guard and the \$100 per month paid a non-commissioned officer of the Regular Army on the same status. It is requested that I be advised upon which authority upon which this decision was based and also the authority under which the non-commissioned officer of the Regular Army received the increased pay. Please refer to the law of June 1916 (Sec. 52), providing this \$100 per month to attendants. State to which camps it applies (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th) and whether the J.A.G. or the Comptroller made it an order to enlisted men of the Army.

Answer: At the Chief of Finance Office, it was stated that this \$100 applied to all attendants. With respect to the authority upon which this decision was based, the War Department stated that this decision was based upon existing laws and is the Comptroller General's duty in construing the law.

G. M.—Capt. Charles Parsons, Inf., was charged Jan. 16, 1919. His last known address is 15 Broad street, New York, N.Y. There are three master sergeants in each his regiment.

J. S. G.—Upon inquiry at the Chief of Service Office, it was stated that there are no activities at Ithaca, N.Y. Suggest that you make application to the Air Service Technical School, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill. To practice state the knowledge you have had in work. Due to the shortage of funds, it is difficult to secure travel funds and it is wished that you could secure this transfer before you paid your own transportation.

M. B.—Regarding vacancies at U.S.M.A. The Adjutant General, U.S. Army, The dental appointments are usually reserved some of Army people, as the latter, you know, are mostly without a voting place and have Congressman or Senator to turn to.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Gratuity and Enrollment Allowance, Navy. The act of June 10, 1922, in no way affects the authorization of enlistments in the Navy, says the Comptroller General. Where, under an original agreement, an extension of an enlistment was entered into prior to July 1, 1922, the right to the honorable discharge gratuity, by reason of subsequent extensions completing the term of enlistment, reverts to that which would have existed if the man had been "regularly discharged and re-enlisted immediately upon expiration of their term of enlistment" (act of Aug. 2, 1912), and is not affected by the provisions of Section 10 of the act of June 10, 1922, which repealed the honorable discharge gratuity provision of prior laws. Section 10 of the act operates upon enlistments subsequent to June 30, 1922, and not upon enlistments which by extensions relate back to the date the original extension began to run.

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# JOURNAL.

# The Armies of Europe Today

## I.—The German Army



## Distribution of the Present German Forces

THE German army rose to first rank as the result of the Franco-Prussian War. Aside from the political conflict, this war was a struggle between two military systems for mastery.

The essential difference between the two conflicting systems was which would produce the better military result—a relatively small number of the population highly trained through long service, the

great mass of the population being untrained; or the great mass of the male population partially trained by short service in peace, but available in their full numbers in time of war.

The French military authorities, prior to the Franco-Prussian War, believed in the system of long service with relatively few of the total available population trained.

Napoleon I imposed on Prussia, after he

crushingly defeated her, terms which he thought would extinguish her as a military power. The result was that a system was devised of training relatively few men for a short period of time, replacing them with others for a similar short period, and so on until a considerable portion of the male population had received some military training. From this developed in modern times universal military service for a period which in the old armies was

considered too short a one in which to make a soldier.

### German System Beats French

THE French regulars proved themselves the better individual fighters, but, aside from any question of bad leadership, were overwhelmed by the numbers of individually lesser trained Germans which could be brought against them. When the regu-

(Continued on next page.)

# THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

With which is incorporated NATIONAL SERVICE

## The Armies of Europe Today

(Continued from preceding page.)

lar French army had practically disappeared and the trained Germans came in contact with the hastily raised troops made up of civilians without any previous training there could be and was but one result—defeat for the French.

The result was that the system of universal service rapidly spread throughout the world, until it was established at least by law in all countries, with the exception of the United States, Great Britain and China. It was with this system that the World War was fought by all concerned.

The tremendous increase in population in the period prior to the World War revived the question of a reduction in the period of service in order to train greater numbers versus having a lesser number of more highly trained soldiers. The controversy raged in professional circles up to the outbreak of the war.

### Still a Big Question

THE tremendous development in the power and number of modern weapons has so greatly strengthened the defensive that the question was asked by professional soldiers, even during the war, and is being still more asked since the war, whether the necessity still exists for giving the highest type of military training to other than the pick of the male population. This for the purpose of using the great masses for the tactical defensive missions alone, even when strategically on the offensive, while using the highly trained units for the tactical offensive and sparing them, where possible, from the tactical defensive.

### Can Germany Come Back?

JUST as Prussia found herself, after 1807, compelled to be impotent from a military point of view or find a new system, Germany, as the result of the Treaty of Versailles, to-day finds herself powerless, unless able to evolve a new means of rapidly translating her potential military strength into actual military power on the battlefield. Whether or not Germany is en route to finding such a solution constitutes the great question of the military world to-day.

The most recent reports of the Allied committees charged with the control of German military preparations, and statements made by various German leaders from time to time, furnish a basis on which to estimate German military power to-day. In general, the questions to be considered come under the following heads:

A.—High command and general staff.

B.—Officers and non-commissioned officers.

C.—Troops.

D.—Materiel: weapons, ammunition, tanks, airplanes.

E.—Plants: arsenals, factories and depots for storing, manufacturing and repairing all materiel and procuring all supplies (industrial mobilization).

F.—Means of transportation: railroads, waterways, motors, etc.

G.—Plans of mobilization and con-

THE World War will undoubtedly go down in history as closing an era in the art of war. The tremendous increase in the power and use of the older type of Infantry and Artillery weapons; the introduction of the tank, of gas; the use of aviation for the first time on a large scale; and the facility for rapid movement of both troops and supplies afforded by motor transport, have caused tremendous changes in organization and in the application of tactical and strategical principles.

The overthrow of the more absolute monarchies in Europe and the substitution therefor of democracies, and, in the case of Russia, of Communism, have brought about profound changes in discipline and the means of obtaining that morale so essential for combat.

Treaty limitations designed to prevent the defeated powers from again becoming first class military ones have also resulted in many changes.

Aside from any political question, the profound difference in the military situation in Europe to-day from that which existed in 1914 is one which must interest every individual concerned with military affairs. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as a consequence, will publish a series of articles on the European armies of to-day. The German army, being the one influenced by all three of the factors which have brought about great changes, is treated in the first article of the series.

centration coping with the existing situation.

### A—High Command and General Staff

UNDER the provisions of the Peace Treaty, the Reichswehr Minister is the head of the army and has under his authority:

Administrative departments.

The Chief of the "Heeresleitung" acting as technical advisor.

The Inspector General of the troops.

In 1920 and 1921, through a slow and well organized evolution, the Heeresleitung was turned into a General Staff very similar to the prewar "General Staff."

Its chief, General "Von Seeckt," is the actual commander-in-chief of the German army. His powers are greater than those Von Schlieffen or Von Moltke ever possessed. This because he directly controls:

1. The General Staff.

2. The Military Cabinet.

3. Department inspectors.

4. The organization section (War Plans Division) which until 1914 had been under the Secretary of War's authority.

Therefore, the recruiting, organizing and training as well as the command of the troops are placed in the hands of one man. This man was General Von Seeckt, who was one of the most prominent chiefs of the Kaiser's army.

Up to 1918 the military spirit and professional knowledge of the German army were carefully kept up by the High Command as well as by the General Staff officers who had graduated at the "Kriegsakademie."

The once famous "Kriegsakademie" has vanished. In its place there has been established in each "Wehrkreis" schools to prepare officers for special details. The courses are identically the same as those of the "Kriegsakademie," with one essential difference, which is a real decentralization and diffusion of the military science and the aggressive spirit throughout the country.

As a consequence the number of officers' duties in 1922 is larger than it was at any time before the war.

### B—Officers and Non-commissioned Officers

THE treaty authorizes 4,000 officers (and in addition 500 surgeons). In order to provide the commanding officers for a large number of units, the German High Command has retained the services of an unusual number of field officers of the Imperial army. Some regiments have three times as many field officers as is customary in the Continental armies.

Aviation and heavy artillery are supposed to be suppressed. However, the officers who formerly belonged to these units have received special details which permit them to keep on studying their specialty. They are, therefore, available for reorganization purposes.

In addition those officers who could not be used with their former rank in regular units have been appointed, with their consent, to corresponding non-commissioned grades.

It is important to note that: First, the total number of non-commissioned officers under the regulations is 17,627, which is twice the ratio of any large European army; and, second, by pensioning war veterans 25,000 non-commissioned officers still remain on the rolls with their rank. Therefore the total number available is 41,900, which is the total number of privates allowed.

### C—Troops

THE treaty cuts the strength of the regular or active army to 100,000 men. They are enlisted for ten years. All of them are veterans of the World War. This force is only one component of the army which could be brought into the field.

Other components are:

(b) The Schutzenpolizei, a police force of about 100,000 men, which represents a second army mostly of officers and non-commissioned officers; 5,000 served in the former Imperial army. This component is organized in regular units of all branches, some of them supplied with armored cars. In case of emergency these units could be placed on the Rhine as covering troops since the treaty allows them to be

stationed in the neutral area, along the right bank of the Rhine.

(c) Ortsch and other patriotic associations. Among these societies, abolished by law, but always existing in fact, more or less secret, are:

1. The former "Zeitfreiwilligen" or volunteers ready, in case of emergency, to reinforce the regular army.

2. The former "Einwohnerwehr" or green police, organized in regular units and assigned to the various districts of Germany.

3. The National Union of the Patriotic German Soldiers, and the Kyffhauser Bund, which include 3,000,000 war veterans.

4. Various Officers' Unions, mostly monarchists, under the avowed leadership of Ludendorff.

### D—Materiel

**SMALL Arms and Artillery.**—(a) The amount of small arms and artillery for armament of troops, other than allowed, is a question hard to give a definite answer to. The Inter-Allied Board of Control from time to time makes discoveries of considerable quantities of materiel of this kind which has been successfully hidden. The finding at the Mauser factory in August, 1921, of a sufficient quantity of materiel to assemble 407,000 rifles, more than 3,000 anti-tank guns, and 2,338 pistol barrels, and the uncovering in December of the same year at the Rockstroh factory at Heidenau of 690 105-mm. howitzer tubes with their breech blocks are two examples of such discoveries.

Krupp's factory continued to work for several months after the Armistice upon new field guns, with the result that there is a considerable reserve of these weapons. Also, the Allies have permitted the German government to keep in their coast defenses and on the eastern frontier a number of new guns of heavy caliber.

(b) **Air Service.**—The Guaranty Board, provided by Articles 170 and 198 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, for the purpose of controlling aviation, will soon cease to function, with the result that all restrictions as to importing and construction in this direction will be removed. At the present time the large German aviation firms content themselves with the building of models in the home factories, which are developed and manufactured on a large scale in factories in neighboring countries.

(c) **Chemical Warfare.**—The chemical industry of Germany has been developed to such an extent that it probably leads the world. The transformation to a war basis is one which necessitates comparatively few days' work.

### E—Raw Material

**GERMANY** has a large supply of coal within her borders. In 1921 she imported 10,400 tons of Chromium ore and 27,763 tons of Wolfram ore, both components of ferro-tungsten, and corresponding to the production of 14,000 tons of that metal. This amount would cover the

(Continued on page 462.)

## LETTERS ON THE 25-YEAR BILL

## FISH BILL SHOULD BENEFIT ALL RETIRED.

TO THE EDITOR:  
The Fish bill makes no mention of those already retired. It would create different rates of pay for those retired before and after.

As it now exists enlisted retired pay is not a living. Those with no other source of income (nearly all) are compelled to seek work. Just what the Government considers an income for a family can be ascertained at the Veterans' Bureau.

Special consideration should be given those who served as commissioned officers during the war.

The deductions for support of the Soldiers' Home in the old Army were never popular. I do not believe deductions for retirement should be made, unless they are placed on the same footing as the civil service retirement fund. That is, returnable with interest to contributors failing to take advantage of retirement.

I believe the special committee suggested by Representative Begg is a move in the right direction.

ROGET.

## RETIREMENT BILL SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR:

ALONG with other suggestions for the Fish bill I for one would be in favor of allowing those who would retire during the first year after the passage of the bill to continue payment of the one or two per cent. for a period of, say, three or five years, and in this way help the fund in a substantial way. I am ready to retire when the bill passes.

Another: It is a fact that the master sergeant's one or two per cent. amounts to quite a bit more than the private's, so I think it would be just to make the retirement pay at \$100 for the private, \$110 for the corporal, \$120 for the sergeant, \$130 for the staff sergeant, \$140 for the technical sergeant, and \$150 for the master sergeant.

We of the old Army who have too much service to quit surely appreciate the splendid way the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL sets behind the different bills, which we deserve by fact of what we have already passed through.

JESSE M. PECK,  
Sergt., D.E.M.L.

## WANTS 25-YEAR RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR:

THE subject of 25-year retirement legislation has been submitted in its various phases—the latest which contemplates adding \$30 to the present retired statute.

Surely any man that expects to make the Army life a profession will not object to one per cent. deduction, or even more. To me, as a soldier of nearly twenty-four years' service, all the bills proposed sound good, and any of them would be acceptable.

However, for Congress to enact something reasonable and at the present time economical must be asked for. For this reason, why not look at it in a different light and only ask for something feasible, that is, grant all double time earned with the retirement pay as at present and only change the law from thirty to twenty-five years?

The Navy has a graduated retirement law. Why not the Army? Twenty-five years' strenuous service is surely long enough for the average enlisted man, and should then be placed in a retired status.

INTERESTED.

## PROPOSES INCREASE RETIRED MEN'S ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR:

I WONDER if the bill, H.R. 13418 (25-year retirement) was actually gotten up with serious intention or only intended as a fairy tale. Its wording reads very weetly. Every married soldier should read his children to sleep with Grimm's fairy tales and then his wife should read him to sleep with H.R. 13418.

The present retired list is now most unfairly over being sadly discriminated against and this would drive its majority to the madhouse. Every old soldier remembers how he howled over the old deduction for the Old Fogies' Home, so how could he expect the kids to do anything else but howl over the proposed deduction for something which would never benefit more than the famous one-tenth of one per cent?

Why wouldn't the same rule apply to soldiers as to civil service employees, who on being separated from the Service are entitled to a refund of retirement deduc-

tion? If said rule were held to apply equally to soldiers, the percentage of deduction would necessarily be nearer ten than one per cent.

Senator Wadsworth's remarks quoted in your issue of Dec. 23 contain more trite truths than poetry. Inasmuch as there seems to be a concerted effort to pass some kind of a 25-year retirement bill, why not let well enough alone and, instead of asking for the fulfillment of pipe dreams, amend the present law to require retirement immediately after the completion of twenty-five years' service, including such double time as has been earned?

A few years since some one got up a bill which proposed to increase the retired allowances to \$39 a month. In spite of all increases in the cost of clothing, food, rents, fuel and light, there has been no increase in such allowances for the retired list since 1905. Although such an increase would tend to increase the appropriations by about \$250,000, it would be well spent, and would also satisfy (perhaps) all concerned, including the present disgruntled retired list.

CONSTANT READER.

## WOULD HELP OTHERS RETIRE.

TO THE EDITOR:

I HAVE read in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the proposed 25-year bill by Representative Fish to retire enlisted men after twenty-five years' service, according to their grades, as the law stands at this time.

Permit me to say that I, as a retired enlisted man, am ready and willing to give two per cent. of my monthly pay if necessary to the assessment that would apply to every enlisted man, active and on the retired list of the Army, to raise the extra money increase for the grades on the retired list if the proposed 25-year bill should become a law of our country, even though I am an old man now.

JOHN J. MILLER,  
1st Sergt., Co. G, 18th Inf., Ret.

## MORE SUGGESTIONS REGARDING FISH BILL.

TO THE EDITOR:

I SEE in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that you have been seeking the opinions of the enlisted men on the Fish bill. I also read where Senator Wadsworth made the statement that if one enlisted man objected to having any part of his pay taken away the deduction would be illegal. No doubt you are aware that for some time 25 cents was taken from all soldiers' pay every two months for the Soldiers' Home, and the soldier was not given any option as to paying it. So I think the law should work both ways.

In regard to that part of the bill that refers to retirement, allow me to suggest a few things: Allow all enlisted men, upon their own application after twenty-five years' service, to be placed on the Reserve at so much pay, say, for instance, one-half-pay, and at the end of thirty years to be placed on retirement.

This is something that the Navy has had for at least ten years. As I understand the law in regard to the Navy, they are allowed to go on the Reserve at sixteen years' and twenty years' service. So the enlisted men of the Army should at least be allowed to go on the Reserve after twenty-five years' service.

Men placed on the Reserve after twenty-five years' service would be detailed on such duty as with the National Guard of their respective states, or the O.R. or recruiting duty, subject to such regulations as the War Department may prescribe from time to time.

U.S.D.B.G.

## PAY DEDUCTION CHEERFULLY PERMITTED.

TO THE EDITOR:

IF Senator Wadsworth will kindly retrace his memory he will readily see where we paid one per cent. of our pay for years in order that we build up a good Soldiers' Home which we could use for our declining years if we so wished. I am a soldier with more than twenty-five years' straight service and I paid into this fund for years and during the time I never heard one single complaint, and at the time we received only \$13 per month.

If I am correct, I believe the Soldiers' Home act was abolished in 1908, and still I do not know of a single soldier that felt happy over doing away with the donation, for we knew that the money was going for a good cause. I truly hope this may be called to the attention of both Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Fish.

J. S. M.

## Bethlehem Steel Company

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In the Eighteenth Century small domestic shoe-shops arose, and groups of men and women, in shops and homes, made the footwear of the people, the work being more or less divided, but all still done by hand. This was the second "age".

About the middle of the Nineteenth Century the factory system developed and the introduction of shoe machinery began, until to-day in no field of manufacture has greater progress been made or more efficiency been attained through machinery. This is the third "age".

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# EDITORIAL

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—*Camille Flammarion.*

## Meeting Our World Obligations

FOR the past week the German reparations question has occupied the center of the stage from the point of view of general interest. Even the casual American recognizes the possibility of considerable world disturbance should this question fail of amicable settlement within the immediate future.

The international political questions, inevitably involved, concern all of the European nations which participated in the World War, and, through Russia to the north and the Near East to the south, stretch into the extreme Orient, which, though apparently not directly concerned, cannot but ultimately become involved.

### Turkey Makes Her Stand

THE Lausanne conference so far has settled nothing. The Turks stand firmly on what they won by force of arms, and the threat of further use of force of arms. They know that a failure to settle the reparations question may lead to the long threatened breaking up of the entente cordiale, with a resumption of the bitter rivalry between Great Britain and France which characterized the days prior to Germany's becoming a world power.

The Turks are ready to take the fullest advantage, not only in Europe, but also in Asia, of the regrouping of European powers under the leadership of these two nations should this split occur. From being a fugitive, scattered people forced into the interior of Asia Minor, they have, through their fighting ability, re-established themselves in their old position of a power which had to be considered in every European conference.

This complete reversal of their position in such a short time gives ample reason for Marshal Foch's reported statement, that the Turkish victory over the Greeks was the most important single event of the past year.

### Russia Resuming Her Place

FOR decades prior to the World War Russia exercised a tremendous influence in both European and Asiatic affairs. Her tremendous military power, capable of use against any power in Central Europe, in the Balkans, in the Near East against Turkey, Central Asia by way of Persia or Afghanistan, or both, against India, and in the Far East against China or Japan, gave her an excellent bargaining position, and inevitably, with the rise of Japan as a military power, connected the Orient with European affairs. This was well exemplified by the constant attention paid to Japanese wishes and the anxiety and worry caused by her possible action throughout the World War.

The British Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette, a conservative and absolutely reliable paper of long standing, states in a recent issue: "The information collected by the British government is to the effect that the Red army has a peace strength of 1,300,000 men, maintained at a cost of four hundred million million rubles, and, of course, a potential reserve of immense strength behind that."

Therefore, Russia has at least resumed her position as a military power. While this army undoubtedly lacks much of the matériel which a first class modern army

needs, with discipline and, above all, the will to fight, many deficiencies in equipment can be overcome. The Turkish victory over the Greeks is but one more of the many examples of this fact of which history is full.

Russia, like Turkey, is undoubtedly watching the discussion of the reparations question in order to take the fullest advantage of any political situation which may arise as a consequence.

### Inter-Power Debt Relations

GERMANY owes France; France owes Great Britain; France owes the United States; Great Britain owes the United States. Europe's debts to us are not owed a few American banking houses, but to the American people as a whole. The question of the settlement or non-settlement of these debts must undoubtedly affect the finances of the American people as a whole. Therefore, aside from any political upheaval in Europe the question of reparations is one which must be of vital interest to us. Any political upheaval resulting ultimately in war will use the resources of the people concerned and make it still more difficult for them to pay us.

### Farmers, Labor and Immigration

INTERNATIONAL finance and trade are inseparable. Even the farm bloc is commencing to discover that the prosperity of the farmer, no matter how far inland he may be, cannot be divorced from international trade. Farmers are often decisively influenced by the lack or abundance of labor. Industry is dependent upon labor. The whole question of immigration is irretrievably entwined with labor questions in this country. The sources from which emigration is permitted or denied cannot be divorced from political relations with foreign countries and the wishes, the beliefs and the prejudices of their inhabitants.

At the present time there is a campaign going on to modify the immigration laws which inevitably is going to meet with resistance from labor unions. An anti-Japanese act, which cannot fail to excite the greatest hostility in Japan, will probably be passed in the immediate future by Congress.

Our national life cannot escape intimate connection with trade and overcrowded populations, the two fundamental causes of war since the world began.

### U. S. Must Assume Responsibilities

IT is not only the material necessities of our people which involve us willy nilly in world affairs, but also their sentimental side. The very people who cried the loudest for disarmament as a means of ending war were the most vociferous in their demands that we stop the Turk; whose mili-

tary power was such and their evident determination to continue to use it so marked, that Great Britain yielded, at least for the time being, rather than engage in war.

We are feeding and caring for, and rightly, thousands of refugees resulting from the Graeco-Turkish War, and hundreds of thousands of starving Russians. The commendable relief of the starving Cubans was the straw that broke the camel's back in our long series of disputes with Spain and finally brought on the Spanish-American War. The enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, which has to do with our national life alone, has already involved us in disputes arising under international law.

Whether we want to be or not, we are a world power, and we have got to play our part.

The fact that the American people as a whole by refusing to enter the League of Nations rejected the unhealthy internationalism which would have meant a loss of sovereignty in many directions in a world which as a whole has a civilization incompatible with our own, does not mean that we should, even if it were possible, avoid our proper responsibilities.

A strong nation, firm in the belief of the correctness of the principles upon which it is founded, jealous of its sovereignty, so strongly armed that the temptation to interfere with it will be removed, free from entangling alliances, must courageously play its part in the world community. This is a course fully compatible with the best of Americanism, and essential if we are going to continue to live up to that best. Such a course has nothing in common with the weak-kneed, over-sentimental, frequently hysterical, highly undesirable and absolutely impracticable international pacifism of a Jane Addams, the intellectually brilliant but mentally dishonest disarmament schemes of a Borah, or the corn-belt conception of American exclusiveness, modeled after the Chinese ideal, which has brought to China nothing but trouble from foreign sources and humiliations at the hands of foreigners for the last few hundred years.

### To Our Readers

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL hopes and believes that the coming year will show that the low water mark for the Services was passed in 1922.

The revulsion of feeling against war, inseparable from the period immediately after a real war, with the consequent readiness to consider any fantastic scheme as the means of avoiding future war, is rapidly giving place to a saner understanding of the fact that a nation can no more escape its responsibilities by turning its back on them than can an individual. In other words, that trouble from time to

time is inevitable and must be courageously faced.

Our people are commencing to understand that the Arms Conference bettered the feeling between ourselves and other naval powers, for the time being, at the cost of a naval superiority which would have meant absolute freedom from invasion should war ever come.

The courageous American is not afraid to face the fact that in periods of considerable discontent armed forces are frequently necessary to preserve order, protect property and life, and enforce the law within the limits of their own country. They are becoming more and more aware that the undermining of the morale and ultimate abolishing of the armed forces of this country are part of the announced program of the communists as the first steps toward ensuring revolution.

The complete reversal of the situation in the Near East, the reappearance of the Turk in Europe, and his open defiance of European powers plainly showed the rational citizen throughout the country that treaties and international laws, not backed by sufficient force to insure the carrying out of their provisions, are useless.

It is more and more sinking into the consciousness of the great American people that it is not armament which makes war, but the will to fight, and that generally an unwillingness to fight, coupled with a lack of armament, is more likely to bring on war than to prevent it.

### Widespread Interest in Defense

THE necessity for close co-operation during the World War inevitably resulted in a closer co-operation and greater sympathy between our Regular Army and Navy. The reorganization of the National Guard on a scale hitherto unknown, the organization of the cadre of Reserve divisions, the revival of the Plattsburg idea and the placing of it upon a permanent and national basis, and the success of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps have created a force at present of nearly 400,000 civilians directly interested in the Army of the United States. When the families and others influenced by the views of these 400,000 are taken into consideration, it is easily seen that millions of American men and women, scattered throughout every portion of the United States, have an interest in adequate national defense.

The steadily increasing attention paid by the press is an evidence of this. The greater active interest on the part of the individual Congressman is another evidence.

### Keep Up the Fight

THE fact that in conventions, in meetings of various kinds, and in all sorts of ways, these people in the last six months have come out again and again against further reductions in the Regular forces, and are more and more demanding that the Regular Army be increased to the number demanded for their efficient use under the National Defense act, is a happy augury for the future.

This does not mean, however, that there should be any relaxation of effort to convince the American people that adequate national defense is as much a function of peace as are adequate courts of justice or any other government function.

As long as the lazy, the indifferent, the cowardly, impracticable idealists and enemies of our form of government exist in this country, the fight will have to be kept up.

## The Mission of this Paper

THE EDITOR conceives the mission of this paper to be to help the officer and enlisted man, Regular and Reservist on land and on sea, the National Guardsman, the student in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the citizen in the training camp, and the civilian, to understand each other and the problems with which they *ALL AS CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE CONFRONTED.*

# Weekly Washington Letter

By E. B. Johns, Washington Correspondent

**I**T must be admitted that Senator Borah can see a steam roller when it is approaching. Otherwise he would not have withdrawn his amendment calling for an economic conference as an attachment to the supplementary arms conference provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill as it passed the House. Not only President Harding, but practically all of the Senators associated with him in the fight against the League of Nations opened up upon his amendment with fearful effect. They had hardly fired the first salvo before Senator Borah withdrew it. He gave as his excuse that he did not wish to embarrass the Administration in its efforts to assist Europe economically.

What was really happening was the development of an issue of the foreign debt question. President Harding saw clearly that if he did not place his Administration on record against the Borah amendment the inference would be drawn that its policy was really for the reduction or cancellation of the debt. Senator Johnson was quick to seize the opportunity for placing himself in the position of being a presidential candidate in the event that the Administration had accepted the Borah amendment in any form. Senator Johnson, in a masterly effort, opposed the Borah amendment, and its only friends were a few early and late advocates of the League of Nations.

#### Our Fleet to be Modernized.

The Navy really won a victory by the discussion brought out by the Borah amendment. It is now believed that the appropriation asked for by the Secretary of the Navy to inaugurate a program to modernize the fleet will be accepted by Congress before it adjourns. This will come in with the Deficiency Appropriation bill or in an Omnibus Navy bill, which has already passed the House. It is stated that Chairman Kelley of the Navy Department sub-committee has agreed to support the preliminary appropriation for the strengthening of the fleet. This year's appropriation calls for an expenditure of \$6,500,000. The program eventually calls for improvements in the fleet, especially on the battleships, which will cost approximately \$80,000,000.

Great Britain was the first to see the importance of bringing existing battleships up to the highest state of efficiency. While she had been pleading poverty, she has been modernizing a number of her ships. United States naval authorities now contend that by this policy she has disturbed the 5-5-3 ratio provided for in the arms treaty. Doubtless all of the great naval powers will pursue this policy, and if the United States is to maintain a treaty Navy she should keep pace with this movement. Every ship allowed by the treaty will be kept up to date, and there will be eventually no second class capital ships. Every ounce of tonnage allowed by the treaty will be put in condition that it will count in battle.

The other great naval powers will not neglect personnel problems. Their officers and men will be kept up to the highest state of efficiency and strength. At all times the other nations will keep an adequate force of highly trained officers and men to man their fleets in battle. This is as much a part of the 5-5-3 treaty ratio as the ships. The advocates of preparedness must be constantly on guard lest the pacifists in Congress undermine the personnel of the Navy. The officers and men provided by this session's appropriation bill for the Navy are not adequate. The supporters of the Navy should not be content with the present strength, but should be preparing to conduct a campaign for an increase. The need of the hour is not only the modernization of the ships of the Navy, but an increase in the strength of its personnel.

#### Army Appropriation Bill.

The Army Appropriation bill comes last on the program for the big supply bills to be taken up by the House. The War Department sub-committee on Jan. 4 took up the bill provision by provision, and it is stated that it will be a week or so before it is ready to report it to the House. As the leaders of the House will not be ready for the bill for some time, the sub-committee is proceeding carefully in the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. It is not believed that the sub-committee will make any cuts in the estimates of the Budget Bureau as they have been submitted. There really does not appear to be any room for a reduction if the sub-committee intends to make any pretensions

towards carrying out the provisions of the National Defense act. Any serious reductions will no doubt be restored by the Senate committee. It is possible that the Senate committee may make some increases over the budget estimates.

#### Correction of Demotion Inequalities.

In a few days the representatives of the War Department will have an informal conference with the active members of the Senate and House Military committees. At this conference an effort will be made to reach an agreement or an understanding as to what steps should be taken to correct inequalities which have resulted from putting into effect the act for the reduction of the corps of Regular Army officers to 12,000. By that time the Dickman board report will have been submitted to the War Department and carefully reviewed.

It is possible that the members of the Military committees may be given an opportunity to read the Dickman Board report. The understanding is that the report is not to be abolished, as it contains a list of the officers who were retired and eliminated from the Army. The belief is expressed that the members of the committee, after they have looked over the Dickman board report, will be impressed with the importance of enacting some corrective legislation. Up to this time none of the bills that have been introduced has been referred to the War Department by the Military committees. It is understood that Chairman Wadsworth is not in favor of any legislation until he has had an opportunity to study the effects of the reduction.

#### Enlisted Retirement

Early next week Representative Fish of New York, according to his previous announcement, intends to take up with the Military Committee the question of securing consideration for one of his bills providing for the retirement of enlisted men of the Regular Army after twenty-five years' service. It is possible, if the Bogg resolution providing for an investigation of the retired list of the six Services is passed promptly by both houses, that the enlisted men's retirement bill will be considered by the special committee which would be created by this resolution. The whole question of retired pay for the Services would be opened up by this special committee and naturally it would give consideration to the Fish bills.

#### New Retirement Bill for Navy Officers.

The amendment to the Naval Omnibus bill (H.R. 7864) proposed by Senator Kellogg, providing for the retirement of commissioned and warrant officers of the Navy at the discretion of the President, is receiving careful consideration at the Navy Department. A study of the bill has been made in the department and submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. It is understood that the Secretary is inclined to recommend it to the Congress on the condition that it should be amended to fix the minimum length of active service at twenty years. The amendment as proposed by Senator Kellogg provides:

That any commissioned or warrant officer on the active list of line or staff of the Navy, without regard to length of prior naval service, upon his own request, in the discretion of the President, be retired from active duty on a percentage of pay equal to 2½ per centum of his shore duty pay for each year of service credited for purposes of pay at the time of retirement; provided, that the total retired pay shall not exceed 75 per centum of the shore duty pay he was entitled to receive while on the active list.

It is stated emphatically that the bill did not originate in the Navy Department. In fact, the origin of the bill is a mystery around the department. It, however, shows that members of Congress are giving consideration to the question of retired pay. There was a great deal of publicity incident to the reduction in the strength of the corps of Army officers, and the subject of retired pay and its relation to the efficiency of the Army and Navy has received wider consideration outside of the Services than at any other time in the history of the country.

#### Successor to General Downey.

Col. Moses G. Zalinski, Q.M.C., is now

regarded as the probable successor to Brig. Gen. George F. Downey as Assistant Quartermaster General when the latter retires. Col. Frank S. Armstrong has also been mentioned in connection with the prospective vacancy, but as the time approaches for the retirement of General Downey the opinion around Washington appears to center upon Colonel Zalinski. Colonel Zalinski not only has a splendid record, but he is in line for a promotion. He is outranked in the Quartermaster Corps only by Col. John T. Knight, who, it is understood, has no desire for the appointment. Colonel Knight is approaching the age for retirement and on this account it is stated he would have no desire for assuming the duties of Assistant Quartermaster General. The friends of Colonel Armstrong are urging his appointment on account of his record in the Remount Service. It is claimed that his appointment would do much to develop the Remount Service.

#### Question of Blue Dress.

IT is scarcely worth while denying the report that the dress uniform for the Army is to be restored in the immediate future; that is, within three or four years.

In any change of the uniform the interest and desire of the National Guard and Reserve officers will be considered by the Secretary of War. If there is to be any dress uniform for the Regular Army, the same will be required of the National Guard and Reserve officers. The Secretary of War does not propose to make any distinction between the components of the Army of the United States, even in uniform regulations. As far as possible, every regulation for the Regular Army will be extended to cover the National Guard and the Reserve officers.

Before any such important change is made in the uniform regulations the Secretary of War will take steps to obtain the views of National Guard and Reserve officers. Under the present economic conditions and high cost of clothing it is not believed that the younger National Guard and Reserve officers can afford to purchase a dress uniform. The time may arrive when the National Guard and Reserve officers will make a demand for the old dress uniform, but until then no consideration will be given to the suggestion for restoration of the dress uniform. Neither will there be any radical change in the uniform without consulting the National Guard and the Reserve officers.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL would welcome communications from National

Guard and Reserve officers on this subject of the restoration of the blue uniform for dress occasions.

#### Joint Board's Opinion.

Members of the joint board of Regular Army and National Guard officers do not believe that the adoption of a full dress uniform would make the Service more attractive, as was suggested by an officer in the article published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 30 on page 422. There are some excellent suggestions in the article in question, but the members of the board take exceptions to the full dress uniform idea.

"I do not believe that the full dress uniform will be popular in the National Guard," said one of the members of the board, "for six or seven years. There are some rich organizations who can afford the expense, but the majority of the National Guardsmen have not sufficiently recovered from their financial reverses incident to the war to expend money for a full dress uniform. Aside from this most of the officers and men prefer to wear the field uniform, as it is indicative of war service. We should have better fitting uniforms for the enlisted men, but I doubt very much whether they will ever be willing as a body to give up the uniform in which they served the country during the war."

"I do not recall that we have had any other suggestion for the adoption of the full dress uniform submitted to the board."

#### Navy to Broadcast

#### Concerts Each Month

THE commandant of the 3d Naval District has decided to inaugurate a series of popular radio concerts once a month to be broadcast from NAH radio station at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In order to achieve the best possible results, Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett has had the necessary installation placed in his own home and was able to secure for the first radio concert night Titta Ruffo of the Metropolitan Opera Co. The NAH station operates on a 507-meter wave length.

The NAH station is one of the best known on the Atlantic coast. Its work up to this time has consisted mainly in handling all the Navy's official traffic, furnishing hydrographic information to vessels at sea, broadcasting weather reports, affording assistance to ships in distress, and furnishing radio compass bearings to the numerous vessels that come into New York harbor. Only last week some of the great liners which were being buffeted by storms while crossing the Atlantic were safely directed into port by this station, and others were warned when they unknowingly approached too closely to the shore.

The fact that this station had become so well known led Admiral Plunkett to set aside one night each month for entertainment purposes only.

#### Advice to Reserve Officers

SOME excellent advice to Reserve officers wherever located, is contained in the following message from Col. Edward Orton, jr., president of the Ohio Reserve Officers Association:

"You are a Reserve officer in the United States Army, but you are also primarily a civilian."

"Are you a member of the local Chamber of Commerce in your town or your county seat?"

"Does your Chamber of Commerce have a Committee of Military Affairs?"

"If you are a member of the Chamber of Commerce, could you not insist that the Chamber appoint a standing committee on Military Affairs?"

"If there were such a committee on Military Affairs, could it not secure the backing of the business and professional elements in your county, in support of a reasonable policy of military preparedness, viz., the National Defense Act of 1920?"

"You must realize that military men themselves can never get a proper military policy established or maintained in this country except as they secure the backing and support of the business men."

"Please give this matter serious consideration. If you are a member of a Chamber of Commerce, will you not take the action I have recommended, and if you are not, consider whether you cannot afford to join the Chamber for that purpose."

#### Navy Officers Eligible for Promotion

THE following officers of the Navy have become eligible for promotion from the dates indicated:

To commander—Dec. 10, 1922, Harry J. Abbott, vice W. L. Pryor, retired; Dec. 26, 1922, George M. Courts, vice J. Grady, retired.

To lieutenant commander—Dec. 19, 1922, Campbell D. Edgar, vice H. J. Abbott, promoted; Dec. 26, 1922, Walter S. Hans, vice G. M. Courts, promoted.

To lieutenant—Dec. 19, 1922, Norman Mcl. McDonald, vice C. D. Edgar, promoted; Dec. 26, 1922, William T. Shaw, vice W. S. Haas, promoted.

#### Contract Surgeons'

#### Bill Recommended

THE Lineberger bill (H.R. 13045), which will give retired contract surgeons military rank, has received a favorable recommendation from the War Department. The law, through a clerical error, for the retirement of contract surgeons does not give them rank. They are entitled to retired pay, but not to rank, and their names cannot be printed in the Official Register and Directory, as the law now stands.

## Press Comment on Army and Navy

THE following extracts from editorials in the daily press will be interesting to Army and Navy readers as indicating the sentiment in regard to national defense in various parts of the country.

*Providence Journal*, Dec. 22: "I bring you no apprehension of war," said President Harding in his message to Congress. "The world is abhorrent of it, and our own relations are not only free from every threatening cloud, but we have contributed our larger influence toward making armed conflict less likely. . . ."

In particular the President stresses the importance of those preparations that, as a result of our forethought, will enable us, in case of war, to develop our full national strength without friction, without duplication of effort, and without undue waste and cost; to enable the republic to arm not only its soldiers, but to mobilize the entire country and its resources.

"The proposed survey of a plan to draft all the resources of the republic, human and material, for the national defense may well have your approval," the President told Congress. He takes a broad and far-sighted view of our military needs.

*Minneapolis Journal*, Dec. 23: Consolidation of the War and Navy Departments into a Department of National Defense is one of the notable proposals of the Commission for Reorganization of the Executive Departments. It contemplates a single Secretary of Defense in the Cabinet, with assistant secretaries for each branch. Possibly a third assistant secretary in charge of aircraft would be added. . . .

The whole question is highly controversial and calls for careful study.

*Charleston News and Courier*, Dec. 23: If the advice of General Pershing were to be summed up in words it might be simply, "Be American!" If it were to be amplified, still the fewest words, it would be, "Don't be Russian!" We have always with us a certain number of people who believe in everything but their own country and people, who see respondent beauties in everything that emanates from outside, and these are forever rising up in what they call "public forum" to tell the rest of us what to do. It is almost always something the sensible American utterly rejects—and this fact merely clinches the conviction of the socialistic spouting that he (or she) is right, because these fool Americans know nothing, whereas these super-sanctified Russians necessarily know everything! This misbegotten communistic crew may well be charged for the unwelcome manifestations of the Ku Klux—a hot reaction against being forever badgered by foreign propaganda. Meantime General Pershing speaks out the word that is on the tongue of every decent American and the speaking evokes an instant cheer. Be American and let this bolshevistic nonsense go!

*Cincinnati Enquirer*, Dec. 24: Rear Admiral William S. Sims, from his retirement, voices a warning to the nation, declaring that "we are hamstrung in the Pacific. . . ."

"Hawaii is the last stronghold of the United States in the Pacific," continued the Admiral, "and Guam is 3,000 miles away. The radius of battleships is 6,000 miles. No fleet could steam to Guam and stay to fight. None could be maintained there owing to lack of supplies. . . ."

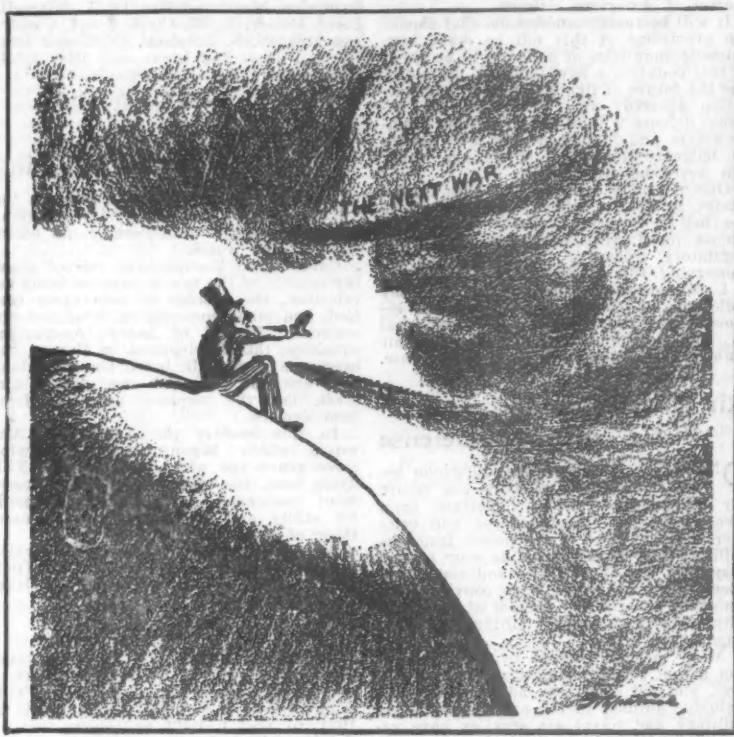
Anyone who covets the Philippines or Guam can take them any day, says the Admiral. And it doesn't require expert naval knowledge to enable the public to realize that he is right.

"It is impossible for a fleet to move without a merchant marine. It can go only so far as its supplies will take it and then come back." Nothing complex about that statement. The Admiral has given to Congress and the people something to think about.

*San Francisco Chronicle*, Dec. 22: *None of us want war, but so long as human nature is unchanged it may come.* Major General Morton, commander of the 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, talking before the Teachers' Institute of Los Angeles, enunciated a common-sense view of preparedness when he said:

"None of us want war, but as long as human nature is what it is, and as long as human passions can be aroused, wars cannot be prevented. If we cannot prevent war, the next best thing to do is to prepare for it. When war comes, if it ever does, is when we will need leaders, and it is to the universities and colleges that we must turn to find those leaders."

## Splendid Isolation



—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Despatch.

This thought was echoed by Major General Liggett, U.S.A., retired, who, upon his return from a visit to Honolulu, said: "I was astonished at the tremendous building plans which are being pushed at Pearl Harbor and at other strategic points, facts that pleased me immensely, because I am rather a crank on preparedness. It was unpreparedness that cost America dear in the Argonne forest. If our men had been prepared it would have saved us 5,000 men. It was just one of the lessons that prove how shallow and foolish pacifist talk was."

It might, of course, be urged that these merely are the views of military men whose trade is war. The United States, however, is not militaristic, but the rivalries of commerce, the antagonism of race, or any one of many causes might compel us to defend ourselves. Failure to recognize this truth would constitute a menace to the country.

*Portland Oregonian*, Dec. 17: How little the ground there is for the pacifist cry about the "burden" of armament is made apparent by the fact that only 13.5 cents out of every dollar of national expense is paid for national defense by both Army and Navy. When we consider that defense is one of the prime functions of any government, this is certainly a very moderate proportion.

Those who clamor for a little Army and Navy would do well to turn their attention to expenditures on pensions and the national debt if they are really interested in economy. Pensions and other provisions for ex-service men consume 19.2 cents and debt charges 34.4 cents, according to a graph published in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. In other words, we pay 53.6 cents on the dollar on account of former wars against 13.5 cents in preparation for the next war. . . .

*Detroit Free Press*, Dec. 25: Those who heard Sir Oliver Lodge on the occasion of his visit here two years ago will remember the evident feeling with which he spoke when he denounced what he called "the prostitution of science" in war. He was thinking particularly of the part scientific men took in the discovery of poisonous gases. Some time ago Professor Soddy of Oxford went further and declared that so far as he was concerned he would not assist his own country in any further study of the application of chemistry to war. "I will not develop my science," he now says, "for the purposes of killing men," and he is urging other scientific workers to take their stand with him. . . .

The gifts which make a great scientist are properly devoted to the world advancement, but so also are the gifts which make a great general. It would have been as proper for Marshal Foch to say, I will not exert my wonderful organizing ability for the purpose of killing men as for Professor Soddy to say he will not devote his rare

abilities as a chemist to that end. Everybody agrees to the beauty of the ideal, but only an eccentric few agree that it is practical in this world of passion and selfishness.

## Higher Grades for Officers of Conspicuous Records

A BILL introduced in the Senate Dec. 27 by Mr. Bursum (S. 4233) would so amend the National Defense act as to provide for the appointment to higher grades of certain Army officers having conspicuously superior records.

Section 1 amends the last paragraph of Section 24a of the amended National Defense act to read:

Other officers on original appointment shall be placed at the foot of the list. The place of any officer on the promotion list once established shall not thereafter be changed, except as the result of the sentence of a court-martial, or as provided in Sec. 24c.

Section 2 amends Section 24c of such act to read:

Sec. 24c. Promotion of Officers.—On and after July 1, 1920, vacancies in grades below that of brigadier general shall be filled by the promotion of officers in the order in which they stand on the promotion list, without regard to the branches in which they are commissioned, except as hereinafter in this section provided.

The Secretary of War shall in April of each year convene a board of not less than five general officers, who shall prepare, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, for the use of the President during the succeeding fiscal year, a list of officers of the line of the Army in the grades of major and lieutenant colonel who have conspicuously superior records and whose names appear, on April 1 of the year in which such list is prepared, in the upper third of the promotion list of the respective grades.

The President is authorized to appoint during each fiscal year, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the next higher grade, without regard to their respective places on the promotion list, officers on the list prepared for such year by such board to fill not to exceed one-twelfth of the vacancies which occur in the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel, respectively, during such fiscal year.

An officer appointed to the grade of lieutenant colonel under the provisions of this paragraph shall be given a place on the promotion list immediately above that of the officer whose name is highest on the promotion list in the grade of major.

An officer so appointed shall not be eligible for further appointment under the provisions of this section within three years from the date upon which he was so appointed.

Laws in effect June 4, 1920, providing for the examination of officers for promotion are repealed, except those relating to physical examination, which shall continue to be required for promotion to all grades below that of brigadier general, and except also those governing the examination of officers of the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps. Officers of said three corps shall be examined in accordance with laws governing examination of officers of the Medical Corps, second lieutenants of the Veterinary Corps being subject to the same provisions as first lieutenants.

## Comptroller Hits Reserve Officers

IN an involved opinion the Comptroller General decided that Reserve officers who have settled their pay account for this year's training camp are not entitled to pay and allowances for the thirty-first day of the month, according to the amendment of the Curry-Anthony amendment of the Army reduction act. It will be recalled that a delegation of officers went to Washington from Camp Meade and secured the adoption of this amendment to the Curry-Anthony amendment just as it was reported out of the House committee. A number of claims have been filed with the War Department by Reserve officers for an additional day, when the fifteenth day fell upon the thirty-first of the month.

The Comptroller refused to allow the claims on the ground that the amendment states the allowance should be made to those whose accounts had not yet been settled. Congress intended that this would apply to officers who had not received their pay on Sept. 14, but the Comptroller General took an opposite view.

## Reserve Officers to Duty with Penn. National Guard

MAJ. GEN. C. H. MUIR, commanding the 3d Corps Area with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., announces that under the provisions of Par. 16, S.R. No. 46, and Par. 122 (a), S.R. No. 43, the following Reserve officers are assigned to duty with the National Guard as follows:

National Guard, State of Pennsylvania: Cols. George E. Kemp, I.G.O.R.C., 9th and Market streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward J. Stackpole, Jr., Cav. O.R.C., Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.; Jere M. Leaman, A.G.O.R.C., Adjutant General's Office, Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieut. Col. Wilbur F. Leitzel, Inf. O.R.C., State College, Pa.

Maj. Thomas H. Snowwhite, Med. O.R.C., 633 Braddock avenue, Braddock, Pa.; Capts. Harley J. Ziegler, Inf. O.R.C., 1324 Eagle street, Franklin, Pa.; Russell L. Test, Field Art. O.R.C., 234 McKee place, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ira N. Kellberg, Cav. O.R.C., 116 Calder street, Harrisburg, Pa.; Peter W. Stauffer, Coast Art. O.R.C., 601 North Lime street, Lancaster, Pa.; Leo A. Nuttriger, Q.M.O.R.C., 1240 Walnut street, Harrisburg, Pa.; Robert W. Lenker, Med. O.R.C., 204 East Main street, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

First Lieuts. John G. English, Inf. O.R.C., 1019 Court street, Honesdale, Pa.; Henry C. Shank, Coast Art. O.R.C., 739 Marietta avenue, Lancaster, Pa.; Haveland Wright, Engr. O.R.C., 107 East Greenwood avenue, Lansdowne, Pa.; George L. Lindsay, Inf. O.R.C., 2507 South 20th street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert W. Parks, Inf. O.R.C., 105 Bedford street, Kingston, Pa.; William A. Price, Cav. O.R.C., 206-B West 7th street, Chester, Pa.

Second Lieuts. Julius W. Adams, Inf. O.R.C., 61 East Chestnut street, Norristown, Pa.; Beverly J. Anderson, Inf. O.R.C., 1514 1st avenue, Altoona, Pa.; J. G. Neafie Mitchell, Inf. O.R.C., 334 Walnut street, Williamsport, Pa.; James R. Reid, Inf. O.R.C., 3746 Manayunk avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; John D. Stewart, Inf. O.R.C., 804 East Kettle street, Altoona, Pa.; Benjamin R. Dolan, Engr. O.R.C., 2630 North 18th street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Daniel W. Kinsey, Field Art. O.R.C., 2429 North 5th street, Harrisburg, Pa.; McKinley E. Coon, Inf. O.R.C., 121 Maple street, Kane, Pa.; Millard E. Landis, Cav. O.R.C., Luther and Clark streets, Carlisle, Pa.; Hiram E. Troop, Coast Art. O.R.C., Gordonton, Pa.

National Guard, State of Virginia: Maj. Robert T. Barton, Inf. O.R.C., Winchester, Va.

## 110th Engineers of Missouri Has New Armory

THE new armory for the 110th Engineers, Missouri National Guard, of Kansas City, is fast nearing completion. Officers of the regiment who recently made an inspection of the building were well pleased with the design and construction, and all had an opportunity to make suggestions in regard to their company quarters, lights and other facilities.

The regiment is also deeply grateful to Major Davis for his untiring work in connection with the new armory and for the many valuable suggestions he has offered along the lines of construction and equipment.

## Relation of Helium to National Defense

IN an interesting article in the National Aeronautic Association number of the U.S. Air Service Magazine Senator Morris Shepard of Texas tells of the developments of the helium gas resources of the country for use of the Army and Navy. The following is taken from the article.

**A**MONG the developments of Governmental war-time research, and possibly one of the most important, is the extraction of the inert gas, helium, from natural gas as it flows from the well. In the first place, helium is one of nature's own products, not a manufactured compound, but a true chemical element. It is absolutely inert. There is no known substance with which it will enter into chemical combination; hence, it is non-inflammable.

Possessing these peculiarities, it is the most perfect gas for a buoyancy medium to be used in connection with lighter-than-air craft and thus at once becomes a most important product from the viewpoint of the national defense.

Airships filled with helium, while subject to certain hazards common to all types of aircraft, or any other vehicles of transportation, are absolutely protected from gas burning or explosion and thus are practically invulnerable to anti-aircraft gun fire. It is well known that airships, particularly the rigid type, are the aircraft par-excellence for long distance transportation and the carrying of heavy loads by air. Our military and naval authorities are now engaged in designing and building large rigid and semi-rigid airships which shall serve, not only as long-distance scout and reconnaissance craft, but also as mother craft in heavier-than-air activities.

In addition, there is a large commercial organization in the country undertaking the design, manufacture, and operation of large rigid airships for transcontinental and transoceanic air transportation. It needs no argument from me to bring home the fact that such aircraft will not be operated, or cannot be operated, profitably and with safety, unless the buoyancy medium is helium. This means that we must have helium.

### Army and Navy Plants.

Helium plants are now in operation or capable of operation at Fort Worth and Petrolia, Texas, these plants having been built by the Government for the extraction of helium for Army and Navy use. There are other fields in Texas and in other localities in the country which contain natural gas with sufficient helium in combination to yield profitable returns should plants be erected, and there are going to waste every day millions of cubic feet of this precious gas, found in no other country in the world in sufficient quantities to make extraction profitable.

There must be enacted laws to preserve to this country this commodity, so important to the national defense. There is now a bill before the Committee on Public Lands, introduced into Congress by Mr. Kahn of California, authorizing the conservation and utilization of helium gas, "it being a mineral resource of benefit to the national defense and to the development of commercial aeronautics" and invaluable for industrial purposes.

In this bill are the following provisions: The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase gas extraction rights, and to lease or purchase lands, or gas or oil rights on lands, for the purpose of producing and preserving helium, and to explore by drilling and experiment such lands, and to store, sell, or dispose of any natural gas, petroleum, or other valuable by-products obtained by such development during the production of helium, and to store and preserve the helium gas so produced or acquired, and to take over all existing Government plants and to carry on experimental work operating plants, or other facilities.

It is further stipulated that no helium gas shall be exported from the United States or from any of its possessions unless permission therefor is obtained from the President of the United States, and anyone violating this rule shall be subject to fine and imprisonment.

### For Army and Navy.

The helium produced is to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, for use in Army and Navy aircraft, and sufficient quantities stored for the anticipated needs of these two services.

Additional helium may be leased or sold to citizens of the United States or to com-

mercial aviation companies, corporations, or operators, or to institutes of learning or research, but shall not pass out of the control of American citizens.

It will be readily understood that should the provisions of this bill be made law, valuable quantities of helium will be saved to this country, a new industry promoted, and the future of lighter-than-air transportation assured; and, of course, the national defense will be preserved, but counter-action and further neglect will lose to us immense quantities of helium which can never be reclaimed.

Our duty as citizens of the United States is clearly defined with respect to the helium question. There is no valid excuse for further neglecting to provide regulatory measures for extracting and conserving this important gas.

I cannot too strongly urge that my colleagues in Congress at once place beyond danger this natural resource, so vital to the development of lighter-than-air transportation and to the national defense.

### Air Power and the National Defense

ONE of the most serious questions before the country to-day is our future air development. It is important from two viewpoints—preparedness and commerce. The value of air power from the military and naval aspect is now beyond dispute. The World War and tests completed since that time have convinced all unbiased experts that control of the air is vital to any successful military or naval engagement.

Many men, hide-bound by precedent, do not accept the full importance of air control, and yet even they admit it to be a valuable adjunct to the other arms. Our military and naval air services have received insufficient appropriations properly to develop their peace-time strength. Only recently the Army Air Service was forced to curtail its forest patrol work in the West—one of its few chances actually to earn money for the nation through conserving valuable resources.

From the commercial side it is equally important that we have intelligent development. The United States must maintain its position among the other nations of the world; and transportation is a, perhaps, the most important factor influencing the national progress, and therefore international prestige. History proves that countries which have fallen behind in their transportation have fallen behind as world powers. Their commerce has been dissipated and they have taken "back seats" in the conclaves of the mighty.

For this reason—not taking into consideration at all the undoubtedly benefits resulting internally from up-to-date transportation—I am most seriously impressed with the necessity for progress in commercial aeronautics. Properly co-ordinated, the government and civilian aviation actually can contribute much to each other, and much to the country as a whole. Under government auspices largely the experimental work will be done, together with the inspection and licensing of planes and pilots. The aerial mail is a wonderful method for speeding up the mails.

The merchant air marine will supply not only a trained personnel as a second line for defense, but it will supply much of the peace-time business needed to help experimental work and factories to carry on.

Because of these points, and many others, the national convention of the American Legion resolved that its support should be placed behind a constructive program for air development, and it will be my privilege during the coming year to serve in the capacity of chairman of the National Aviation Affairs Committee. That committee has no program to announce, nor any statement to make, with the exception that it is earnestly striving to gather all available data and advice bearing on immediate necessities in order that its program may be truly constructive and fundamentally sound.

—Maj. Reed G. Landis in National Aeronautic Association Number of U.S. Air Service Magazine.

### Argonne Sails with 100 Naval Officers

THE U.S. transport Argonne left the New York Navy Yard Jan. 4 with more than 100 naval officers and their families on an official trip to Hampton Roads, Charleston, San Domingo and Panama.

Capt. A. P. Fairfield will be in command of the vessel until it reaches Hampton Roads, where he will be detached and Captain Schnyder will take his place.

Among those sailing were Capt. and Mrs. N. E. Irwin, who are bound for the Canal Zone. Those going to San Domingo

include Lieut. and Mrs. H. F. Bafer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Merkt and two sons, Lieut. H. F. Gringrich, Lieut. and Mrs. D. W. Mitchell, Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Clark, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. S. Gresham, Capt. and Mrs. H. K. Pickett and Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Barker are going to Charleston.

### Aeromarine Airways Reports on Flying

AMERICA is not behind Europe in the development of commercial aviation; on the contrary, in over-water air travel we lead the world.

Cables from Europe have carried glowing reports of the new air routes being established, the number of passengers carried, and other encouraging details of operations. Backed by heavy Government subsidies, this development in Europe has been on a large scale, but it has been along only one line and with one type of aircraft, i.e., the airplane operating from land dromes.

In this country the Aeromarine Airways, which began passenger-carrying three years ago with one converted F5L flying boat, has operated without Government assistance and established records for safety and performance which excel those of any other country.

Aeromarine operations are now divided into three sections: The New York Division, the Southern Division and the Great Lakes Division.

#### Report to Admiral Moffett.

It recently released its second annual report to Admiral W. A. Moffett, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics. This report covers a period beginning Nov. 1, 1921, to Nov. 1, 1922, and shows that on the New York Division 2,380 passengers were carried and 57,658 passenger miles flown in 807 flights. The service maintained included New York to Atlantic City, New York to New England points, and New York aerial sightseeing.

On the Southern Division 2,339 passengers were carried and 268,535 passenger miles flown in 744 flights. The service maintained included Key West-Havana, Miami, Bimini, Nassau and Palm Beach; also special flights from New York to Miami direct and from New York to Havana, Cuba.

On the Great Lakes Division, 4,388 passengers were carried and 412,854 passenger miles flown in 574 flights. The routes maintained included a daily service between Cleveland and Detroit, the first in the history of American aviation; sightseeing flights on Lake Erie and St. Clair; also special flights from New York to Cleveland and Detroit via Albany, Montreal and Buffalo. On this latter division a rigid schedule was maintained. There were no forced landings and no mishaps during the entire season. A great deal of freight was carried, including an automobile in knocked down form. This was the first time an automobile was carried by air between two cities.

The total number of passengers carried during this year was 9,107. The number of flights made was 2,125 and the number of accidents none.

### A Brief History of the 4th U.S. Infantry

THE following brief history of the 4th U.S. Infantry is taken from the Christmas menu, 1922, of the Headquarters Company on duty at Fort George Wright, Wash., Capt. G. E. Abrams commanding the company:

"In memory of comrades whose lives were the price of the achievements which this page records."

The 4th Infantry was organized Sept. 4, 1792, under the act of March 5, 1792, as the Infantry of the 4th Sub-Legion; designation changed to 4th Regiment of Infantry, Nov. 1, 1796, under the act of May 30, 1796; disbanded June 1, under the act of March 16, 1802. Again organized under the act of April 12, 1808, and so continued until May 17, 1815, when by consolidation of regiments under act of March 3, 1815, it became a part of the "5th Regiment of Infantry." Again organized May 17, 1815, by the consolidation of the 12th, 14th and 20th regiments of Infantry, and again March 23, 1869, under the act of March 3, 1869, by consolidation with the 30th Regiment of Infantry.

Distinguished officers who held commissions in the 4th Infantry are named as follows:

Zachary Taylor, Ulysses S. Grant, Philip H. Sheridan, George Cook and George Wright.

## Navy Bill Now in Conference

THE Senate on Dec. 30 passed the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 13374) with its items as printed in the table on page 418 of this paper Dec. 30. Various slight amendments of the text of certain administrative features of the bill were adopted to meet the suggestions of the Comptroller General.

Efforts of Senator McKellar to reduce the enlisted force of the Navy to 67,000 failed. The Senate also rejected two amendments offered by Senator King to the Marine Corps appropriation: One "that this appropriation shall not be available for the pay of more than 17,500 enlisted men of the Marine Corps during the fiscal year 1924"; the other "that no part of said amount shall be used for maintaining or employing marines, either officers or enlisted men, in the Republic of Haiti or the Dominican Republic after June 30, 1923."

One amendment offered by Mr. McKellar was adopted:

That no part of this appropriation shall be expended as travel pay for officers traveling abroad on foreign vessels, unless the necessity for such travel is duly certified by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Borah's amendment calling for an economic conference was withdrawn by him, but the following provision in the House bill was adopted by the Senate:

The President is requested to enter into negotiations with the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan with the view of reaching an understanding or agreement relative to limiting the construction of all types and sizes of subsurface and surface craft of 10,000 tons standard displacement or less, and of aircraft.

The bill is now in conference committee of the two houses.

### U.S. War Supplies Net Over a Billion

THE Federal Government had realized \$1,163,691,634 from the sale of surplus up to last Oct. 31, according to a report issued Jan. 3 by the statistical division of the General Staff. This amount represented 49.1 per cent. of the original cost of the materials.

Included in the receipts were amounts obtained for the sites, buildings or equipment of most of the thirty-two cantonments at which National Guard and National Army troops were mobilized during the war. Only four of these camps have been retained, the others being sold or dismantled and the land returned to its owners. Workmen are dismantling Camp Dix, N.J.

Among the sales was every conceivable item, from socks to locomotives. Some of the classified totals were: Clothing and equipment, \$62,996,185; textiles, \$86,900,000; non-ferrous metals, \$59,729,086; chemicals, acids and explosives, \$42,934,352; wool, \$252,954; ferrous metals, \$39,631,750; hardware, \$6,141,152; machinery, \$11,138,021; subsistence, \$62,295,229; leather, \$6,671,673; vehicles, \$5,794,363; building material, \$6,578,465.

Other totals were household equipment, \$1,045,642; land and buildings, \$29,380,977; containers, \$2,078,831; scrap, \$5,163,387; hospital equipment, \$3,526,035; ships and barges, \$2,929,974; animals, \$22,288,174.

The heaviest sales by bureaus were in the surplus property division of the Quartermaster Corps, with a total of \$530,405,657. The Ordnance Department followed with \$214,128,216, and the Corps of Engineers with \$109,327,461.

The percentage of price obtained to original cost was 81.2 for the engineers, ranging down to 5.9 for the construction service.

### Canada May Return Captured American Gun

A REQUEST has been made by Mayor Curley of Boston for the return of the small gun said to have been captured by the British on June 17, 1775, at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and which now stands on the square at the Quebec Citadel. The matter was referred to the Minister of Militia at Ottawa.

In Quebec military circles opinion as to the advisability of returning the gun is divided. Some officials believe it would be a bad precedent, while others consider it a matter to be settled by the Department of Militia.

## Operations of the Coast Guard, 1923

FROM the annual report of the United States Coast Guard for 1922 come many interesting facts concerning the operations of this important force. The following are extracts from the report, which is made by Commandant W. E. Reynolds:

The number of persons saved or rescued from positions of peril during the year was 2,954, exceeding by 1,333 the number for the fiscal year 1921. The number of persons on board vessels assisted was 14,531, a number slightly in advance of the last year's figures. The number of vessels boarded and papers examined was 21,586, exceeding the former year by 3,238. The vessels seized or reported for violations of law numbered 596, being 256 greater than the previous year. The value of vessels (including cargoes) assisted in the year amounted to \$35,346,765. An unusually large number of derelicts and other obstructions to navigation (48) were removed from the paths of navigation during the year. The instances of assistance rendered by the cutters and stations of the Service during the year numbered 3,759, as against 2,788 for the fiscal year 1921. These instances may be classified into what may be termed cases of major assistance and miscellaneous assistance. The former has reference especially to the assistance rendered involving the saving of life, or of property, or of both. There were 2,224 such instances. The latter, numbering 1,535 during the year, include such items as warnings to vessels running into danger, various services to shipping and boating, furnishing food, fuel, and water to vessels in distress, etc. The cases of miscellaneous assistance rendered serve cogently to illustrate further the extent to which the Coast Guard enters into, and is helpful to, the lives of those who inhabit the shores and those whose movements carry them upon the waters of our coast. Succor was afforded during the year to 702 persons found to be in distress. In 79 instances vessels running into danger were warned from the shores by signals from the patrolmen and watchmen of the Service stations. The greatest number of cases of assistance rendered in any one day during the year was 34.

### Ice Observation and Patrol.

During the season of 1922 the International Service of Ice Observation and Ice Patrol was carried on by the Coast Guard cutters Seneca, Tampa, and Modoc, based on Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Seneca left her station at New York on Feb. 8, 1922, for the purpose of conducting the ice observations, making two cruises prior to March 31 off the Grand Banks for this purpose. On April 1, 1922, the Tampa began the ice patrol which was maintained by that vessel and the Seneca until May 15, 1922, on which date the Modoc relieved the Seneca, the latter vessel returning to her regular duty at New York. The Tampa and the Modoc then maintained a continuous patrol in the vicinity of the Grand Banks off Newfoundland, along the trans-Atlantic steamship lanes, where, during the spring and early summer, icebergs appear and constitute a serious menace to navigation. A scientific observer and an oceanographic observer accompanied the patrol vessels and conducted scientific observations and experiments for the furtherance of oceanographic knowledge. The scientific observer and the oceanographic observer were transferred from vessel to vessel during the whole period of the patrol, in order that their observations might be continuous and complete and that the same methods might be employed during the whole season in the observation of the waters adjacent to the Grand Banks. During the continuance of the patrol the ice-patrol ships were the sole disseminators of information relating to ice and to obstructions to navigation in the vicinity of the Grand Banks. Daily at 6 p.m. (75th meridian time) ice information was sent broadcast for the benefit of vessels, and at 4 a.m. a radiogram was sent to the branch Hydrographic Office, New York city, defining the ice danger zone, its southern limits, and other definite ice news. Ice information was also given, at any time, to any ship with which the patrol vessel could communicate. Large numbers of bergs were observed during the month of June. The patrol was in progress at the close of the year.

### Winter Cruising.

For a great many years the Coast Guard during the stormy season, from Dec. 1 to March 31, has maintained, through the agency of its cutters, a special patrol off the dangerous coasts, with the view of rendering aid to vessels in distress and placing every safeguard that is practicable

around the shipping approaching our shores. The following cutters performed this duty during the winter season of 1921-22: Ossipee, Tampa, Acushnet, Seneca, Gresham, Manning, Seminole, and Yamacraw.

The cutters participating in this duty cruised approximately 30,000 miles, assisted marine property the value of which is estimated at about \$12,000,000, and boarded more than 1,000 vessels in the interest of the enforcement of the United States laws.

### Cruises in Northern Waters.

The annual visitation to, and patrol of, the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and southeastern Alaska, to enforce the convention of July 7, 1911, between the United States, Great Britain, Russian, and Japan, and the act of Congress approved Aug. 24, 1912, for the protection of the fur seal and the sea otter, and the laws and regulations for the protection of game, the fisheries, and fur-bearing animals of Alaska, were performed last season by the Coast Guard cutters Bear, Unalga, Algonquin, Snohomish, and Bothwell. The Bear made her regular annual Arctic cruise. The vessels returned to the West coast in the fall and early winter of 1921.

### New Vessels.

The five new cruising cutters (Tampa, Haida, Mojave, Modoc, and Shawnee) were completed and placed in commission during the year. It is gratifying to say that these cutters embody characteristics of design which are essential for the service Coast Guard vessels are called upon to perform, and that they have proved to be an efficient and effective addition to the Coast Guard fleet. While the fleet has thus been augmented, there is still necessity for replacing the Bear, now in service, but 48 years old, and the Andros, Coggan and Itasca, which vessels have been condemned as no longer serviceable for Coast Guard duty, and sold. A cruising cutter to be based on Key West is also much needed so that the Coast Guard may be prepared properly to render any assistance required of it in that important locality.

### Vessels and Boats.

The development of the most efficient types of vessels and boats is an important problem in the Coast Guard. General characteristics of Coast Guard cutters are determined from a study of the service conditions under which they operate. As a further consideration, use of the vessels for national defense is involved and Navy requirements receive careful study in the endeavor to obtain the requisite features in a consistent design. Inasmuch as the size of an efficient cruising cutter is limited, a combination of desirable qualities in proper proportions is a real problem. Seaworthiness, length, draft, displacement, speed, steaming radius and accommodations must all receive attention, and Coast Guard essentials of ample boat equipment, strong anchor gear, towing gear and wrecking equipment, as well as Navy requirements for battery, ammunition, fire-control, and special devices, must all be provided for. The foregoing pertains particularly to the requirements for cruising cutters, but the design of the small craft for inshore patrol duty and for duties in harbors must also receive careful attention. Endeavor is being made by the Coast Guard in developing the designs to simplify and to standardize the vessels in order to reduce the first costs and to minimize upkeep and repair and operation costs.

The standardization of small boats for vessels and stations has been accomplished and the principal classes are designated as follows: Motor lifeboats; motor self-bailing surfboats; motor launches; motor dinghies; self-bailing surfboats; surfboats; whaleboats and dinghies. The simplification of the boat equipment has tended to a saving in first costs and in repair cost without any loss of efficiency in the boats themselves.

### Equipment of Stations.

The equipment of Coast Guard stations consists of the beach apparatus—line-throwing guns, hawsers, breeches buoys, etc.—flag and pyrotechnic signals, heaving sticks and lines, life preservers, life cars and lifeboats, surfboats, and other types of boats.

The outfit are practically the same at all the stations, but the boats are of various types, depending upon their suitability for rescue work on the different coasts. The lifeboats are too heavy to be launched from the beach into the surf, and launching ways are provided and located for them where comparatively smooth water prevails—on rivers, bays, and inlets. The surfboats are launched into the surf without the aid of launching ways.

The floating equipment on June 30,

1922, consisted of 108 vessels of all classes, of which 77 were in commission.

### Coastal Communication.

The coastal communication system of the Coast Guard, at the close of the year, comprised more than 2,200 miles of telephone circuits, including about 440 miles of submarine telephone cable. All Coast Guard stations, except two, are furnished telephone service. In addition to this, the most important light stations on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, numbering about 150, are provided with service by the Coast Guard. Telephone service is also furnished to about 30 Navy radio and radio compass stations via the Coast Guard lines.

## Origin of United States Coast Guard Flag

THE distinctive flag flown from the foremast on all Coast Guard cutters causes many inquiries as to its origin, and the following sketch of the history of this flag will therefore be of interest.

Nine years after the establishment of the Revenue Cutter Service Congress, in an act of March 2, 1799, provided that—

The cutters and boats employed in the service of the revenue shall be distinguished from other vessels by an ensign and pennant, with such marks thereon as shall be prescribed by the President. If any vessel or boat, not employed in the service of the revenue, shall, within the jurisdiction of the United States, carry or hoist any pennant or ensign prescribed for vessels in such service, the master of the vessel so offending shall be liable to a penalty of \$100.

Under date of Aug. 1, 1799, the Secretary of the Treasury, Oliver Wolcott, issued an order announcing that in pursuance of authority from the President the distinctive ensign and pennant should consist of "sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign to be the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field."

This picturesque flag, with its vertical stripes, now so familiar in American waters, was arranged with historical detail, inasmuch as in the union of the flag there are thirteen stars, thirteen leaves to the olive branch, thirteen arrows and thirteen bars to the shield, all corresponding to the number of states constituting the Union at the time of the founding of the Republic. The sixteen vertical stripes in the body of the flag are symbolic of the number of states composing the Union when this flag was officially adopted.

Originally intended to be flown only on revenue cutters and boats connected with the Customs Service, in the passage of time there grew up a practice of flying this distinctive flag from certain custom houses, and finally, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in 1874, it was flown from all custom houses. From then until 1910 it was displayed indiscriminately on custom houses, customs boats and revenue cutters.

In order, therefore, that this distinctive ensign, the sign of authority of a cutter, should be used for no other purpose, as originally contemplated, President Taft issued the following executive order on June 7, 1910:

By virtue of the authority vested in me under the provisions of Sec. 2764 of the Revised Statutes, I hereby prescribe that the distinguishing flag now used by vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service be marked by the distinctive emblem of that service, in blue and white, placed on a line with the lower edge of the union, and over the center of the seventh vertical red stripe from the mast of said flag, the emblem to cover a horizontal space of three stripes. This change to be made as soon as practicable.

Upon the establishment of the Coast Guard, which absorbed the duties of the Revenue Cutter Service, the ensign described above became the distinctive flag of the Coast Guard cutters, which if flown from any other vessel or boat within the jurisdiction of the United States will subject the offender to the penalty of the law.

## Aviators Dance Amid Brilliant Decorations

THE Aviators' Ball at the Hotel Astor, New York city, Jan. 3, was a great success. Many of the guests wore paper aviators' caps, while members of the Ball Committee in uniforms made the scene picturesque. At midnight a farandole, a dance of the provinces, was led by the junior group of the Ball Committee, of which Miss Dorothy Collins was chairman.

Among the distinguished guests were Prince Gelasio Caetani, Italian Ambassador; Major General Bullard, U.S.A., and staff from Governors Island; Brig. Gen. J. W. Lester, N.Y.N.G., and staff; Brig. Gen. J. L. Kincaid, N.Y.N.G.; Rear Admiral Plunkett, U.S.N., and staff.

## Program For a Modern Navy

THE naval authorities will have an intricate problem to solve in carrying out the program for the modernization of the Navy under the appropriations made by Congress this year. The Secretary in a letter to the Director of the Budget declared that the estimate is sufficient to make a beginning on the project and undertake the necessary work on thirteen vessels.

This means that thirteen vessels must be sent to the yards for a period yet to be determined during the next fiscal year. It is not believed that three months will be long enough to do the work that is planned. Perhaps it would be better to say by the tentative plan, as a policy for the program has not yet been adopted. The Naval General Board has the matter under consideration, and all the bureaus will be asked to submit recommendations.

The Secretary indicates that the tentative program will spread over a considerable period, but at the same time it must be admitted that it is necessary to speed up the work. As a result, the work will probably be distributed among the large number of navy yards. In a manner this answers the question as to "What will we do with our navy yards?"

In order to keep the American Navy up to the standards set by the other naval powers, every year important improvements on the fleet would be necessary. There will be fewer new ships built, but more improvements will be made on the older ships.

The following is a text of the Secretary's letter to the Director of the Budget, which was transmitted to Congress by the President:

Dec. 27, 1922.

My dear sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith, with the request that it be transmitted to the Congress, supplemental estimate for the Naval Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, amounting to \$6,500,000.

This Department has heretofore maintained the attitude that it was better, in the interests of efficiency, to construct new capital ships rather than to fully modernize from time to time, similar but older vessels already in service. The Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments, which this nation has ratified, definitely stops, for the powers signatory, the construction of new capital ships for many years, and therefore imposes on this nation a different policy if our capital ships are to be maintained at a standard of efficiency comparable to that of similar vessels of foreign powers. Careful studies have been made as to the measures to be taken to place this new policy in effect, and this department is now ready to proceed with the modernization of certain capital ships provided funds for the project may be obtained. The program tentatively adopted is necessarily spread over a considerable period. The money requested in this estimate is sufficient to make a beginning on the project and to undertake necessary work on thirteen vessels.

That this policy should be inaugurated at the earliest moment is believed by me to be of major and vital importance from the standpoint of efficiency of our national defense. I strongly urge its favorable consideration.

I request that this matter may be considered as very urgent.

Very sincerely,

EDWIN DENBY.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

## Says Fish Bill Should Count Navy Service

OPINIONS of enlisted men on a proper 25-year retirement bill for the Army continue to come to this paper. The following is an interesting example of the many received:

"I am an enlisted man in the Army with over twenty-five years' military service to my credit. Five of these years were served in the Navy (1894-1899). Six more years of these twenty-five are credited to me for double time in the Philippines (1908-1914)."

"Unless all the advantages of the thirty year retirement, now provided by law, accrue to either one or the other of these new twenty-five-year bills they certainly will mean nothing to me gainfully, but will even prove a serious deterrent to my hope of getting on the retired list in a little over four years. There must be many others in like circumstances."

"Cannot the two foregoing features be written into the Fish bill? If so, I would be glad to cast my vote for it."

## Comptroller Not a Disbursing Officer

IN a 2,000-word opinion the Attorney General declares that the Accounting Office General Regulations No. 13, under which Government transportation accounts would be paid by the Comptroller General instead of by the disbursing officers, is illegal. The Attorney General declares that the Secretary of War is not authorized to turn this function over to the General Accounting Office, which is under the direction of the Comptroller General.

The opinion of the Attorney General is regarded as of vital importance not only to the War Department, but to the Navy and other departments. While in the regulations published by the Comptroller General it is proposed only to pay transportation accounts, the fear was entertained that this would establish a precedent under which the Comptroller General would eventually disburse all the funds for the different departments. In his opinion, which was addressed to the Secretary of War, the Attorney General declares that the regulation would revolutionize the system of accounting of the Government as far as transportation accounts were concerned. The Attorney General said:

"General Regulations No. 13 proposes to revolutionize the system of paying and auditing government transportation accounts. At the present time such accounts, just as other government obligations, are paid by the disbursing officers of the several departments. Payment is made only after the administrative officer in charge has by careful examination satisfied himself as to the correctness of the claim presented and certified the same to the disbursing officer for payment. The accounts of payments made by disbursing officers are forwarded to the department involved for administrative examination there, and after they have been thus examined they are finally passed upon and audited by the General Accounting Office.

"General Regulations No. 13, which by its terms is to go into effect on Jan. 1, 1923, provides that the claims of carriers should be presented as theretofore to the department involved, but that departmental action thereon should be limited to certification as to the services performed; that the services were properly authorized and necessary in the public service; and that the amount thereof has not been paid and is payable from the appropriation designated." After such certification the department is to forward the bills promptly to the General Accounting Office for audit and payment by it.

"The proposed order will not only eliminate all payment of transportation accounts by disbursing officers, but it will also largely eliminate the administrative examination of such accounts which is now made prior to or after payment. The proposed order will substitute a single audit for the present system of double audit, and the one audit which is made will take place in the same office which finally determines the rights of the United States in respect to the payment made."

Apparently, to make his opinion effective, the Attorney General discusses the question as to whether he is authorized to consider and render any opinion upon the question. He quotes numerous sections to establish his right to render an opinion, and then proceeds to take up the question as to whether the Comptroller General is authorized to disburse transportation funds. The strongest legal support for his position is the quotation from the Army Reorganization act. This act provides:

"The Chief of Finance, under the authority of the Secretary of War, shall be charged with the disbursement of all funds in the War Department."

Continuing on the subject, the Attorney General quotes from various sections of the Revised Statutes and concludes:

"There would be no occasion for departmental inspection of the accounts of disbursing officers if they did not pay out the public funds. Section 312(d) recognizes that such inspection will continue under the Budget and Accounting act. This indicates that nothing in the act was looked upon as taking from disbursing officers their existing power of paying the ordinary obligations of the Government upon presentation to them of proper vouchers."

"In view of the foregoing I am of the opinion that the Secretary of War would not be justified by reason of anything contained in General Accounting Office General Regulations No. 13 in failing to make, or in permitting or requiring disbursing officers under him to refrain from making payment as now authorized by law of transportation obligations created by and under authority of the Secretary of War; nor would he be justified in omitting, or in permitting or requiring the omission of,

the administrative examination now required by law to be made of disbursing officers' accounts of such payments prior to the transmission of such accounts to the General Accounting Office for settlement."

## Marine Corps Maneuvers at Camp General Russell

IN simulated warfare that was strikingly spectacular, and whose sequence of events was carried out in a flawless manner, the battalion of Marines under intensive training at Camp General Russell, Haiti, on Dec. 2, demonstrated the efficiency and thoroughness of the recently organized training center of the 1st Brigade. The maneuvers were witnessed by approximately 300 invited guests, including American High Commissioner John H. Russell and his staff, the various treaty officials, the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, President Louis Borno and Madame Borno, and members of the Haitian cabinet. Col. Theodore P. Kane, commanding the brigade, had selected the site of the remount station and from this vantage point the guests were able to follow clearly troop movements and the expert handling of the special arms.

The problem involved was based on the supposition that a brigade of Marines had been landed at Port-au-Prince to support the existing government, and that an enemy force of two Infantry regiments was marching south from Maissade with the intention of raiding the capital. Later intelligence was received that an enemy battalion was moving on the remount station, held by Maj. David M. Randall with his battalion.

Promptly at 8:30 a.m., the hour at which the guests assembled, airplanes from the 2d Observation Squadron, under command of Maj. F. T. Evans, were circling overhead and signaling by smoke bombs and Very pistols the whereabouts and strength of the invading force. One plane dropped a written report and then returned to harass the enemy with bombs. An enemy plane came into view and was engaged and defeated. Out from the jungle-covered plain, with hills on either flank and the sea at one end and Lake Samarre at the other, an armored car rushed into battle, and machine guns, Stokes mortars and one-pounders took up their positions on the hill to the north. Heliographs sent their messages from the outposts and scouts brought in the report that the enemy was within two miles of the remount station.

Casualties began to develop from the long-range fire of the attacking force and Surg. George Carr, regimental surgeon of the 1st Regiment, established his field dressing station in a well sheltered position. Here men were brought by stretchers and the more serious cases evacuated to the brigade field hospital at Bon Repos.

### "Village" is Bombed.

Twelve hundred yards distant from the remount station a typical Haitian village, its white walls clearly visible against the background of green jungle, became the center of activities for the enemy battalion had seized it and organized it as its center of resistance. The planes circled above it and dropped their smoke bombs, and through the glasses the formidable stronghold was shown as a village of white cloth and skeleton frame work. So cleverly had the village been built that the illusion was complete.

The order for attack was given and Randall's battalion moved on the stronghold, making excellent use of cover. A section of machine guns opened fire on the village and, with a tracer bullet to each five shots, one of the most spectacular incidents of the demonstration developed. The course of the tracer bullets was vividly clear in the strong sunlight and the shooting was accurate and heavy while under its barrage the attacking infantry moved on to its objective. At this point the Stokes mortars swung into action from a well concealed position, and with machine gun bullets whirring overhead and throwing up spurts of dust in the doomed village, and the Stokes shells erupting in its midst, it was difficult to realize that it was not real warfare, but was merely a splendid demonstration of an attack that was making use of all modern special arms.

From the jungle came the rattle of infantry fire and the shock of rifle grenades, and the bark of the one-pounders added to the power of the attack. Here and there a bursting bomb, a bullet or a Stokes shell ignited the cloth walls of the village, adding to the realism. Overhead the planes were adding their bombs, and finally, when the attacking infantry swept out of the jungle cover into the open, the covering barrage stopped and the Marines charged up the hill with bayonets fixed for the final assault.

The program had gone through with-

out a flaw and held the spectators fascinated by its remarkable approximation to real war. Colonel Kane and Major Randall were warmly congratulated on the spirit and splendid technique that they had developed in the training center. The system of communications functioned without a fault and the skill of the machine gunners, the Stokes and one-pounder crews was eloquent of the soundness and thoroughness of the system that had been followed.

The program ended with a further demonstration of the use of rifle and hand grenades and an exhibition of landscape target methods.

Camp General Russell would serve well as a model cantonment in every respect. The buildings, constructed under the general direction of Major Randall, have concrete decks and are screened and the troops that have just completed the first two months' course of intensive training were well sheltered, excellently fed and provided with recreation facilities as thoroughly as though they were in their permanent barracks at Port-au-Prince or Cape Haitien.

## Promotion and Retirement Bill for Marine Corps

THERE was introduced in the House on Dec. 22, the following bill to increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps:

H.R. 18556, Mr. Butler.—That no officer of the Marine Corps below the grade or rank of colonel shall be promoted or advanced in grade or rank on the active list unless the examining board provided for in the act approved July 28, 1892, entitled "An act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Marine Corps, and to regulate promotions thereon," shall, in addition to making such certificates of qualification for promotion or advancement as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, certify that there is sufficient evidence before the board to satisfy the board that the officer is fully qualified professionally for the higher grade or rank.

Sec. 2. That when the said examining board shall consist of seven or more officers of the Marine Corps, any officer whose case is before it may be found not professionally qualified without the right to be present or to challenge members of said board.

### Failure to Qualify for Promotion.

Sec. 3. That any officer of the Marine Corps who fails to qualify professionally upon examination for promotion or advancement shall be re-examined as soon as may be expedient after the expiration of one year if he in the meantime again becomes due for promotion, and if he does not in the meantime again become due for promotion he shall be re-examined at such time anterior to again becoming due for promotion as may be for the best interests of the Service.

Provided, That if any such officer of less than ten years' service, exclusive of service as midshipman or cadet at the U.S. Naval Academy or the U.S. Military Academy, fails to qualify professionally upon re-examination, he shall be honorably discharged from the Marine Corps with one year's pay.

Provided further, that if any such officer of more than ten years' service, exclusive of service as midshipman or cadet at the U.S. Naval Academy or the U.S. Military Academy, fails to qualify professionally upon re-examination, he shall not be discharged from the Marine Corps on account of such failure, shall thereafter be ineligible for promotion or advancement; and any such officer shall be retired with a percentage of the pay received by him at the date of retirement equal to 2½ per centum for each year of service, not to exceed 75 per centum, upon attaining the ages in the various grades and ranks, as follows: Lieutenant colonel, fifty years; major and company officers, forty-five years.

### Brigadier Generals from Colonels.

Sec. 4. That brigadier generals of the line shall, subject to physical examination, be appointed from colonels of the line whose names are borne on the eligible list prepared annually by a board of not less than five general officers of the Marine Corps, and approved by the President.

### Appointing Heads of Staff Departments.

Sec. 5. That hereafter, as vacancies occur, the heads of staff departments shall be appointed for terms of four years from officers holding permanent appointments in the departments in which the vacancies occur, whose names appear on eligible lists prepared annually by a board of not less than five officers of the Marine Corps above the grade or rank of colonel, including the major general commanding and the heads of the staff departments, and approved by the President, but no head of a staff department appointed for a term of four years shall sit as a member of the board during consideration of names for the eligible list for his department.

Provided, That in case there be no officer holding a permanent appointment in a staff department whose name is borne on the eligible list for appointment as head of that department, the appointment shall be made from officers of field rank of the Marine Corps whose names are borne on the aforesaid eligible list for that department.

Sec. 6. That any officer of the grade or rank of colonel whose name is not borne on one of the current eligible lists for appointment as brigadier general or head of a staff department shall, if more than fifty-six years of age, be retired with a percentage of the pay received by him at the date of retirement equal to 2½ per centum for each year of service not to exceed 75 per centum.

## Ninety-two Officers Retired on Dec. 31

NINETY-TWO officers of the Army were retired from active service for disability incident thereto, on Dec. 31, 1922, by S.O. 307, Dec. 31, 1921, War Dept. This is the largest number of officers, it is believed, so retired at one time in the history of the Army.

The list of officers so retired, which includes many well known names, arranged according to arms of the Service, is as follows:

### General Staff.

Col. John R. Procter, G.S. (Coast Art. Corps), and Lieut. Col. Dennis H. Currie, G.S. (Field Art.).

### Adjutant General's Department.

Maj. Chauncey S. McNeill, A.G.D. Judge Advocate General's Department. Col. Beverly A. Read, J.A.G.D.

### Quartermaster Corps.

Col. George G. Bailey, Lieut. Col. Francis H. Lomax, Maj. Edgar W. Mumford, Capt. Paul B. Harm, Capt. John J. McManus, Capt. Frank H. Scheiner and 1st Lieut. Earl F. Shriner, Q.M.C. Corps.

### Finance Department.

Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Hardin, Lieut. Col. Stanley S. Ross, Maj. William J. Lisle, Maj. Elmer E. Lockard and Capt. Guy R. Doane, F.D.

### Medical Corps.

Col. James S. Wilson, Lieut. Col. George H. R. Gosman, Lieut. Col. George F. Juenemann, and Lieut. Col. William M. Smart.

Maj. John P. Kelly, Maj. Frederick S. Macy, Maj. Joseph L. Siner, Maj. Corydon G. Snow and Maj. Henry N. Stilphen.

Capt. Zera E. Bolin and Capt. Samuel C. Gwynne, M.C.

### Dental Corps.

Col. George L. Mason, Lieut. Col. Harold O. Scott, Maj. Benjamin C. Warfield and Capt. Leslie S. Harlan, D.C.

### Veterinary Corps.

Lieut. Col. Coleman Nockolds and Maj. Henry W. Peter, V.C.

### Medical Administrative Corps.

Capt. Carl Graner, Capt. Edward A. Lovelly, Jr., 1st Lieut. Elmer H. Simons and 2d Lieut. Clyd A. Speight, M.A.C.

### Corps of Engineers.

Col. Thomas H. Rees, Maj. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, Maj. Paul Reisinger and Capt. Frederick W. Deck, C.E.

### Ordnance Department.

Maj. Alexander W. Maish, O.D.

### Air Service.

Capt. Roland L. Davis, Capt. Cassius H. Styles and 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, A.S.

### Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Frank B. Edwards, Maj. Ephraim F. Graham.

Capt. James H. Akerman, Capt. Frank R. Baker, Capt. Robert L. Cox, Capt. Randolph Dickins, Capt. John K. Gailey, Jr., and Capt. William H. Killian, Cav.

### Field Artillery.

Maj. John W. Rafferty, Capt. Edward M. Smith and Capt. Paul R. Wing, F.A.

### Coast Artillery Corps.

Col. LeVert Coleman, Lieut. Col. Charles E. N. Howard, Maj. Cyril A. Phelan, Maj. John S. Williams and Capt. Marshall McD. Williams, Jr., C.A.C.

### Infantry.

Col. John W. Barnes, Col. Patrick A. Connolly, Col. Robert W. Mearns.

Lieut. Col. Leonard T. Baker, Lieut. Col. Thomas T. Duke, Lieut. Col. William M. Goodale, Lieut. Col. Edward G. McCleave, Lieut. Col. George H. White.

Maj. Carl J. Ballinger, Maj. George R. Byrd, Maj. George T. Everett, Maj. Francis H. Farnum, Maj. Claude N. Feamster, Maj. Jess Gaston, Maj. Smith A. Harris, Maj. George F. Rozelle, Jr., Maj. Benjamin B. McCroskey, Maj. William A. Rafferty, Maj. John C. Walker, Jr., and Maj. Frank C. Wood, Inf.

Capt. Lara P. Good, Capt. Frederick Hahn, Capt. Frederick L. Gerlach, Capt. John G. Pickard, Capt. Verne Miller and Capt. Sidney A. Sands, Inf. (for wound in battle).

First Lieut. Hugh T. Edwards, 1st Lieut. John J. Dunn and 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Ross, Inf.

### Philippine Scouts.

Maj. Carlo A. Pivitotto and Maj. James H. Reynolds, Jr., Phil. Scouts.

## Resume of Report on National Guard

A RECENT report covering various phases of National Guard service has been submitted to the War Department by a General Staff officer with National Guard service detailed to visit various camps of instruction during the past training season. For the sake of brevity the report is condensed into the form of a résumé:

### Organization.

(a) It was believed (by N.G. officers interviewed) that the National Guard reserve, insofar as the officer personnel is concerned, should be developed more fully, such development to be hedged about by safeguards which would prevent its becoming a dumping ground for undesirable officers, or too easy to get into by those who have an apathy for the work which falls to the lot of the active National Guard officer. Length of service should be a strong factor in determining this eligibility.

(b) Establishment of an eligible list from enlisted men who have taken examinations and are found qualified for commissions. As vacancies occur (in peace time as well as upon initial expansion to war strength) these eligibles to be tendered commissions (second lieutenants only, except perhaps in specialist branches) without further examination—other than physical. Eligibility period should cover a specified length of time, at the end of which, if not commissioned, the man may be re-examined with a view to placing him again in the eligibility class. The War Department should authorize and provide some sort of insignia to distinguish these eligibles.

(c) In order to have a portion of the higher staff officers needed in the National Guard on hand and partially trained for the duties they will be called upon to perform in case of active service, authorize, for division and brigade staffs, at least, that they be organized, insofar as commissioned personnel is concerned, at war strength during peace time as well as war time.

(d) No desire was evidenced toward developing the enlisted part of the National Guard reserve to a greater extent than now exists.

(e) Corps area commanders fail, in some instances, to recognize the importance and magnitude of the duties and activities with which the officer in charge of National Guard affairs for each corps area is charged. The importance of this staff position should be again emphatically called to the attention of corps area commanders.

(f) As prescribed by law, the minimum number of drill assemblies per year for National Guard organizations is set at forty-eight. It was suggested that an enlisted man of the National Guard should be held at the end of his period of enlistment and not honorably discharged until he had made up any of these forty-eight drills from which he had absented himself without proper authority during his period of enlistment (armory drills and not field training to apply in making up the deficit). A period of time to be established at the expiration of which the man would be dropped from the rolls, without honorable discharge, unless he had made up the deficient number of drills charged against him.

### Training.

(a) Hold the Red C.M.T. camps at the various state National Guard camps whenever possible, the Red course to be under the senior instructor on duty with the National Guard for that camp and the course to start the same day upon which the National Guard camps start, but continuing for thirty days. The C.M.T.C. men not to be obligated in any way to join the National Guard nor Organized Reserves.

(b) Instructions which were issued to the effect that no maneuvers should be attempted this year for units larger than a battalion should be modified. At least a one-day or a day-and-night maneuver should be made possible, provided the march is not too long, and provided each unit has the opportunity of getting into "action" or into "contact with the enemy."

(c) The block system of training seemed to be producing excellent results generally. Attempting to force organizations, too many times through the blocks, however, will prove disastrous to morale during peacetime camps. It is believed that twice through the blocks should ordinarily be the maximum for a fifteen-day camp.

(d) Too much is often being attempted in a day's training schedule. The attempt to apply, in some camps, the pressure which was necessary in our training camps during the World War develops into a grind and the men go home with the feel-

ing of "never again." This should be remedied.

(e) Regular Army personnel for National Guard duty should include one officer and two sergeant-instructors for a regiment or similar unit stationed under the same roof, and from two to four officers and two to four sergeant-instructors for a regiment or similar organization divided among several different localities.

(f) Courses at the Service School might be so arranged that new classes would start every thirty or sixty days, thereby enabling the officer who found he could not start in September, for instance, to enter in November or January. Then the number of National Guard and Reserve officers who would find it possible to attend would be increased materially.

### Public Opinion.

(a) Public opinion toward each component of the Army and the military policy of the War Department was found to be generally one of tolerance, but not perfect understanding. The general public "believes" in the "One-Army" plan principally because of the words "one army." Further than that their understanding flounders about in deep water.

(b) To mould public opinion favorably toward the continued support of the Army of the United States, the great cry was a *publicity bureau* and "publicity," and more parades of organizations, displaying their coats of arms, crests, insignia and distinctive uniforms (for dress) with the meaning of same and the history of the organization played up in newspaper articles describing the parade or event; also, to periodically held maneuvers or camps in accessible localities to which the general public can be invited.

### Personnel.

(a) In the smaller camps of field instruction, where camp commander and senior instructor are both Regular Army officers of the same grade, but with the senior instructor ranking the camp commander, misunderstandings and strained relations may arise. Such a condition often makes for lost motion during the training period, and such an arrangement should be avoided if possible.

(b) Before a Regular Army officer is detailed to duty in the Militia Bureau he should have had at least one year's duty with the National Guard just prior to his detail.

### Supply.

(a) Surveys on property in the National Guard now have to go to the Militia Bureau for approval. This is a source of great delay in getting articles replaced. Time could be saved by having the Regular Army officer on duty with the National Guard or a suitable National Guard officer approve the surveys.

(b) At least two pairs of wool socks and one suit of underwear should be issued gratuitously to each enlisted man of the National Guard who attends a camp of field instruction.

(c) When equipment of any kind is about to be declared surplus a list of such articles should be published to the officers of the Service (Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves) for a specified period of time prior to their being offered for sale in lots to the highest bidder. Such a procedure would enable officers to purchase, at government price, for their own use or for the use of their organizations, such articles of equipment as might be needed to replace their equipment or to supplement same for training purposes.

Many National Guard commanders would be glad to purchase certain articles from the government rather than to make out a survey report for articles which have been lost or destroyed.

For example, cotton breeches sold by the government at 17 cents a pair in large lots were retailed by the dealers at 50 cents to 75 cents a pair. In one case, at least, the National Guard officer endeavored to purchase breeches at the lower rate from the government direct, but since the sales were made in large lots he was unable to do this and he ended by paying the higher price.

(d) Many government horses at R.O.T.C. institutions are not used during the period of the National Guard encampments. In such cases these horses could be sent to National Guard Cavalry camps, not too far distant, at much less expense than that incurred under the present system of contracting by the day for these animals for the duration of the encampment. In some cases no transportation at all for these animals will be required.

(e) Opinions were strongly presented to the effect that U.S. property and disbursing officers should be authorized to obtain, on consignment from War Department stores, articles of equipment for sale to officers and men of the National Guard.

(f) It is almost unanimously agreed by the National Guard officers interviewed that a clothing allowance for the enlisted men of the National Guard not only was feasible but would also prove ultimately to be an economical measure for the federal government.

(g) There was an almost unanimous complaint that requisitions for cleaning material of all kinds were a ridiculously long time being filled or were not filled at all; that other requisitions were not filled according to the requirements as to sizes, etc.; that in some instances requisitions were returned with information which indicated a lack of investigation as to whether or not the supplies requested were available, or else showing, perhaps, a tendency to quibble or to make difficult rather than easy the process of obtaining supplies.

(h) Much complaint was voiced because of the fact that in some instances bands had not been furnished with instruments. In the camps which the writer visited there were two bands which were present without instruments. This, no doubt, was due to the fact that because of the reduced appropriations for the National Guard the Militia Bureau has been compelled to withhold or delay the issue of certain equipment to units deemed to be the least essential from a combat point of view. Good bands are hard to organize and they are equally hard to keep after organization. It is believed that a way could be found to issue band instruments to National Guard organizations regardless of the reduced National Guard appropriations.

## How to be Successful in the National Guard.

"TO be a successful officer in the National Guard a man must be a devoted patriot and a good sport," says Capt. Abraham R. Ginsburg, U.S.A., in an article in the Daily Oklahoman. "He must be willing, out of unselfish devotion to his country, to spend several evenings a week in the armory drilling and studying the military science after a full day in the shop, office or factory while all his friends are visiting a theater or attending a dance. He must be prepared at all times to be called into active duty in case of domestic violence or national crisis.

### Must Carry On.

"As long as there is a strong National Guard recruited to full strength, with an adequate and efficient body of Regular Army instructors to teach and guide these state forces along the latest developments of military science, the future of America is safe. Congress does not always allot the funds or provide the instructors, and then the second essential attribute of a successful guardsman must come into play, the idea of being a good sport.

"Every soldier must be a good sport. He must be willing to stand with a smile any adversity affecting his person or pocketbook. The professional soldier has learned that by many years of experience, and although demotions and reductions in pay hurt and cause severe pain at times, the good soldier will always 'carry on.'

### Some Sacrifices by Officers.

"The National Guard class of officers which graduated the Field Artillery School on Dec. 9, 1922, was paid both compliments by the Regular Army officers at a banquet at the Midland Hotel in Lawton, Okla., on the night of Dec. 2. These officers, thirty-four of them, from twenty-one different states—from Maine, California, Dakota and Texas—gave up three months of their time from their normal occupations to take an intensive course of study in field artillery. Shortly after their arrival the Comptroller General gave an adverse decision affecting their pay anywhere from \$40 to \$80 a month, and still they carried on their work very creditably and showed that they were good sports.

### Advantages of Service.

"Although service in the National Guard is primarily patriotic, and although there are times when the caliber of a man is severely tested by his ability to stand up under strain, the service offers many compensations. There is, of course, pay for attendance at drills and summer encampments, which makes a very welcome addition to the individual budget. The armory serves as a convenient meeting place for discussion and social affairs. It gives the members a community of interest and a bond of good fellowship. The summer encampments provide a relaxation from the ordinary pursuits of life. Attendance at the schools provides an opportunity to meet men from all over the country. Invariably there develops a strong class spirit and a feeling of loyalty and co-operation."

## State Activities

### of National Guard

THE following are extracts from the Monthly Bulletin issued from the office of The Adjutant General of Georgia:

For a long time Georgia stood at the top of the list among the states in the 4th Corps Area as to the strength of her National Guard, but we are slipping, we are slipping. On Nov. 1 we stood No. 2, and unless we get busy we'll soon be No. 3. Here is the official table, published by headquarters, 4th Corps Area, showing the strength of the Guard in the various states as of Nov. 1:

State.	Off.	E.M.	Azg.
Alabama	161	2,670	2,831
Georgia	132	2,396	2,528
North Carolina	116	2,214	2,330
South Carolina	97	1,908	1,905
Louisiana	88	1,727	1,815
Florida	93	1,645	1,738
Mississippi	69	1,336	1,405
Tennessee	57	806	803

Now you know we can't stay away down to No. 2 on this list after being at the top so long. So: Let's go.

### General Russell.

Of course you all read the newspapers, so you know that Col. Henry D. Russell of the 122d Infantry has been appointed a brigadier general, and that he will be in command of the 59th Brigade, consisting of the 122d Infantry of Georgia and the 118th Infantry of South Carolina. In the allocation of troops by the War Department, Georgia was awarded the headquarters of this 59th Infantry Brigade and also the 55th Field Artillery Brigade, consisting of the 118th Field Artillery of Georgia and the 115th Regiment, located outside of Georgia.

The bulletin cannot let this occasion pass without extending its congratulations to General Russell on his advancement to the grade of general officer. Long-winded encomiums are frequently a bore, and therefore not often read, so we will condense our opinion into a single sentence. They could not have selected a better man. Howzat.

### Polo.

On Thanksgiving Day the polo team formed by members of the Headquarters Detachment and Troop C, 108th Cavalry of Atlanta, journeyed to Anniston, Ala., and engaged in a game of polo with the Anniston Polo Club and were returned the victors by a score of 9 goals to 2 by Anniston. The game was fast from start to finish, and the Atlanta team was somewhat razzled for a time as the Anniston field is so much larger than the one on which they have been playing, but they found themselves after the second period, and the game was never in doubt thereafter, their superior riding and hitting being too much for their opponents.

### New York.

COL. ELMORE F. AUSTIN, commanding the 25th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., and his officers entertained Brig. Gen. Willoughby Walke at dinner on Dec. 29, preceding the review in the armory in the Borough of the Bronx. The review of the command was a great success.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE R. DYER, N.Y.N.G., will review the 107th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., Col. W. H. Hayes, in its armory in New York city on Friday night, Jan. 26.

MONG the National Guard organizations of New York that journeyed to Albany to take part in the inaugural parade on Jan. 1 was the 165th Infantry, under command of Col. John J. Phalen, from New York city, which had a large turnout. The rain fell in torrents and the snowy slush in the streets made it very uncomfortable for those waiting to take part in the parade. Governor Smith seeing the drenched condition of the troops gave directions that the military honors to be paid him at the mansion be suspended and that the military program be gotten through as quickly as possible, to spare the Guardsmen further exposure and discomfort.

Mr. Miller and Mr. Smith went from the executive mansion to the Capitol without an escort of honor, beyond the members of their respective staffs, who went along comfortably enough in closed motor cars. The order suspending the military program of the inauguration was the first executive order issued by the incoming Governor.

## General O'Ryan Sets Excellent Example

MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN, N.Y. N.G., who was recently tendered the brevet commission of lieutenant general by Governor Miller of New York, set an excellent example when he declined the honor. His reasons for not accepting the honor are set forth in the subjoined letter.

December 29, 1922.

"My dear Governor Miller: I am advised by the Adjutant General that you have been good enough to confer upon me, under Section 76 of the Military law, the brevet commission of lieutenant general for distinguished conduct and public service in presence of the enemy.

"I feel that I should not accept it, and am embarrassed by the fear that this attitude might be construed as lack of appreciation of the honor accorded me and of your confidence and good will. However, upon reflection I feel sure that you will concur with me that my attitude is the correct one when I explain the ground upon which it is based.

"Our service in the war was Federal service. The merits of ranking officers were judged by standards that were common throughout the Army. Brevet rank is not given in the Army, although by the general public brevet rank is well understood to be a distinction accorded for special merit. Were I to accept this brevet commission of lieutenant general, I would be, I believe, the only division commander of the A.E.F. thus honored, and many persons would not understand that the brevet commission was one awarded me by my own state and not by the War Department. I feel certain that my duty to my war comrades makes this action the only fair and proper one.

"May I add that I accept the good will which prompted the award with the same appreciation that I would feel, had I been able to accept it.

"Very respectfully,  
JOHN F. O'RYAN,  
"Major General."

To His Excellency the Governor,  
Executive Chamber,  
"Albany, N.Y."

## Service Troop, 105th Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard.

THE Service Troop of the 105th Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard, located in a handsome armory at Eau Claire, was first organized in the spring of 1917 as Troop L, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, under Capt. Walter Cabill. It was ordered into Federal service in the following July and on Sept. 28 joined Troop C of its regiment in forming Battery C of the 120th Field Artillery, 32d Division. It was overseas fourteen months and served in three major offensives, as well as holding three defensive sectors.

The troop was reorganized as Troop L, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, on July 15, 1920, under command of Capt. Ira S. Horel, and was later federally recognized as Service Troop, 105th Cavalry. Captain Horel resigned on Aug. 31, 1921, on account of business.

He was succeeded by the present troop commander, Capt. Leo G. Belford, who has served in the U.S. Army for over ten years in enlisted and commissioned grades, all of it in the Cavalry. He was a captain of Cavalry, O.R.C., when he took command of Service Troop.

## 174th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., Makes Big Shooting Record.

A REVIEW of the 174th Infantry, N.Y. N.G., Col. William R. Pooley, by Hon. Albert S. Kinsey, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo, N.Y., was held in the armory at Buffalo on Dec. 29.

In addition to the review there was calisthenic drill by the 2d Battalion, guard mount by Co. A, machine gun drill by D, H, and M, and regimental parade. The exhibitions were finely executed.

During the parade there was a presentation of marksmanship trophies in which the regiment has made a remarkable record.

The 174th Infantry has for many years given special attention to rifle marksmanship. To encourage excellence in this work, the state of New York offers various prizes which are competed for an-

## Army Heraldry By a General Staff Officer

Crest for Color of New York Regiments. THE cut printed herewith shows the crest adopted for the color of New York Na-



tional Guard regiments. The crest represents the "Half Moon" in which Henry Hudson in 1609 discovered the river which bears his name.

### 98th Division, N.Y., Sleeve Insignia.

THE crest of the sleeve insignia of the 98th Division of New York, which is published herewith, shows an Indian head



with a fine-feathered top knot representing the Five Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy.

nually by teams representing regiments and smaller units of the National Guard of the state. The rifle team of the 174th made an unprecedented record by winning all of the matches last season; a record in fact never equaled by any other organization in the state. The matches it won were the following: The Governor's cup, won by Pvt. Donald B. Aldred, Co. G, score 91; the Thurston trophy, won by Maj. Alexander L. Gillig, 2d Batt., score 183; the State Match, won by the regimental team, score 3,617; the 54th Brigade Match, won by the regimental team, score 1,582; the Adjutant General's Match, won by regimental headquarters team, score 349.

The 174th Infantry entered six teams of three men each in the Adjutant General's Match, representing regimental headquarters, 2d Batt. Hqrs. Co., Co. K, Co. G, Co. E, Co. I, and won first, second and third places in the match.

## Annual Meeting of Foreign Wars Order

THE twenty-eighth annual banquet of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Pennsylvania Commandery, will be held in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, promptly at seven o'clock.

Among the speakers of the evening will be Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N.; Senator L. H. Ball and Representative John J. Rogers.

## RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

President: Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, 354 Fourth Ave., New York city.  
1st Vice President: Maj. Phelps Newberry, 1224 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.  
2d Vice President: Col. George F. Keenan, 207 Bay State road, Boston, Mass.  
3d Vice President: Maj. O. E. Engler, 4829 Dodge St., Omaha, Neb.  
Secretary: Capt. R. E. B. McKenney, Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.  
Treasurer: Lt. Col. Franklin J. Burnham, Hotel Plaza, New York city.

### National Council.

1st Corps Area—Lt. Col. E. G. Taylor; Lt. Col. C. S. Wentworth, 199 Hardy Ave., Watertown, Mass.; Maj. James C. Fox, 191 Middle St., Portland, Me.

2d Corps Area—Col. Charles S. Bryan, 76 East 54th St., New York city; Col. John Ross Delafield, 27 Cedar St., New York city; Col. Thaddeus T. P. Luquer, 101 Park Ave., New York city.

3d Corps Area—Col. E. G. Smith; Lieut. Col. W. I. Lee, 508 N. Allison St., Richmond, Va.

4th Corps Area—Brig. Gen. Cary F. Spence, Knoxville, Tenn.; Col. Joseph Lee, 25 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.; Lt. Col. G. G. Reiniger, War Department, Washington, D.C.

5th Corps Area—Brig. Gen. Sanford B. Stanberry, 2802 Union Central Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Brig. Gen. Leigh R. Gignilliat, Culver, Ind.; Capt. Hart G. Foster, Box 445, Lexington, Ky.

6th Corps Area—Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Lt. Col. Julius R. Kline, 1418-155 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Capt. Frederick S. Stearns, Frederick Stearns Co., Detroit, Mich.

7th Corps Area—Col. William H. Donahue, 535 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.; Col. A. J. Elliott, 930 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Capt. J. Van Rensselaer, 314 Union Pacific Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

8th Corps Area—Brig. Gen. Roy V. Hoffman, 906-912 First National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Maj. W. B. Tuttle, San Antonio, Texas; Lt. Col. Frank S. Roberts, Breckinridge, Texas (Box 1296).

9th Corps Area—Capt. (Chap.) John W. Beard, 210 K St., Hoquiam, Wash.; Capt. Drew W. Standrod, Pocatello, Idaho; Maj. J. Kanzler, Portland, Ore.

Information having to do with corps area, state, or small sub-division matters can be obtained from the nearest national councilman. Information of all kinds can be obtained from the president or secretary.

## Col. Bryan's Daughter Married on Jan. 4

A PROMINENT wedding in New York city Jan. 4 in St. Thomas's Church was that of Mary Spaight Shepard Bryan, daughter of Col. Charles Shepard Bryan, O.R.C., and Mrs. Bryan, to Mr. Harold Hartshorne. Many persons prominent in military and society circles were among those attending. A large reception at the home of the bride's parents, 76 East 54th street, followed the wedding ceremony.

Colonel Bryan, the father of the bride, distinguished himself during the World War as liaison officer with the French army. He is a National Councilman of the Reserve Officers' Association, and is taking a course at the Army War College.

## Charging Thunder Dead; Famous Sioux Warrior

CHARGING THUNDER, a former associate of Chiefs Gall and Sitting Bull, and a member of the hostile bands of Sioux Indians that made bloody history in Dakota territory in the early days, died Jan. 1 at Fort Yates, N.D., after a long illness. Charging Thunder's most memorable exploit, according to Sioux history, occurred in 1867, when he single-handed attacked Fort Reno, Mont., and ran off thirty head of government mules. Charging Thunder will be remembered by many of the old Army who fought in the Indian wars.

## Porto Rico Has New Reserve Association

THE Porto Rico Territorial Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, recently organized, on Dec. 2 met in San Juan, P.R., and passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Porto Rico Territorial Chapter of the Reserve Officers of the United States, as assembled in meeting on Dec. 2, 1922, at San Juan, P.R., hereby urges upon the Congress of the United States, the need for adequate appropriations to support the work of organizing the Reserve forces of the United States Army as contemplated under the act of Congress of June 4, 1920.

"That this chapter respectfully request careful and immediate consideration of the fact that the Citizens' Military Training Camps and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps have been unable to accommodate even a reasonable percentage of the young men desiring to receive the training contemplated by the law. That the said training camps are most beneficial in Porto Rico, as they are one of the best mediums to teach true Americanism to our young men.

"Further, the chapter goes on record as opposed to any reduction in the number of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Establishment, since such action is a manifest repudiation of a moral obligation both to the men in question and to the Reserves, who look for such men for training, and further that the enlisted strength of the Regular Army be fixed to a minimum of 175,000, in order that the nation may not be lacking proper protection should an unforeseen emergency arise."

It was further resolved that a copy of the constitution as adopted be sent to the National Council, with the request that the Porto Rico Territorial Chapter be accepted and a charter granted.

The officers of the association are: Capt. John L. Gay, president; Maj. A. G. Merhoff, vice president; Lieut. Ramon C. Julia, vice president; Lieut. Enrique N. Vela, secretary; Lieut. Athos Bonsu, treasurer. Council: Lieut. Rafael Nido, Lieut. I. M. Saavedra, Lieut. Gerardo Torres, Capt. Frederick M. Cutler, Lieut. Alfred Gumbus.

## Glides 104 Minutes

### With Motor Cut Off

THE French aviator, Lieutenant Thoret, says a report in the New York Times, is reported from Biskra to have accomplished the feat of flying one hour and forty-four minutes with the motor cut off, utilizing only air currents to sustain his heavy machine.

In a Harriot-14 plane weighing 1,135 pounds, and having thirty-four square meters of surface, Thoret used his motor to rise to a height of 100 meters. Then, taking advantage of the air current rising over Delouatt Hill, he cut off the motor and for an hour and forty-four minutes maneuvered the machine over the desert before he made a voluntary landing.

This was Thoret's first attempt at gliding with a machine, but he had previously experimented with air currents and had been able to cut down his motor from 1,000 revolutions essential to horizontal flight in a calm atmosphere to 450 revolutions.

Reports of the flight were corroborated by dispatches received by Rene Quinton, president of the National Air League, from two responsible witnesses—Captain Seyer and M. Schmitt, both reserve pilots.

Following receipt of the news, M. Quinton recalled the fact that in 1908 he founded a prize of 10,000 francs for the first aviator who, with motor dead, should succeed in gliding five minutes without descending more than fifty meters. The conditions were considered so prohibitive that governing regulations never were drawn to cover them.

Lieutenant Thoret recently was sent to Biskra by the Air Ministry in connection with the gliding competition which is to be held there at the end of this month. His feat is considered a good omen for the contest. His demonstration of gliding possibilities there it is believed will make the competition the greatest which has ever been held. It also should draw many observers, as it has demonstrated the possibility of new and startling developments in aviation, says the dispatch.

## Needs of Reserve Forces as Outlined in Statement to Chairman of Appropriations Sub-Committee by Reserve Officers' Executive Committee

THE Chairman, the House Committee on Appropriations, through the Chairman, the War Department Sub-Appropriations Committee.

SIR: The Executive Committee of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States has the honor to submit the following statement with respect to the appropriations having to do with the Reserve officers and enlisted men of the United States Army for the fiscal year 1924:

At the present time there are approximately 70,000 male citizens of the United States who hold commissions as Reserve officers in the United States Army and about 700 male citizens who have entered the Reserve as enlisted men.

As considerable confusion exists in the minds of many, the committee wishes to emphasize the fact that the term Reserve is confusing when applied to that part of the Reserve forces now known as the Organized Reserve. The Organized Reserve in reality is the successor of the National Army of the war, and, like it, is divided into divisions, both Infantry and Cavalry, brigades, regiments and smaller units which have been assigned to the same localities and given the same designations as was the case with the corresponding National Army units during the war, in so far as it has been possible. In other words, the Organized Reserve is not a reserve upon which the Regular Army and National Guard will depend to get the personnel to bring their units to war strength and to make good their casualties during war; but is a third force which, in the event of a sufficiently great national emergency, will increase our strength in the field by adding to the Regular and National Guard divisions complete reserve ones and the corresponding Army corps and Army troops.

### Reserve a Third Force.

In other words, in addition to the Regular units always on duty, and the National Guard units uniformed, equipped, trained and ready for duty at any time, both of which forces existed prior to the World War, Congress through the amended National Defense act of 1920 has added a third force, the Organized Reserves, of which only the framework of officers and a certain number of the more essential enlisted men will exist in time of peace, and which force can only be called for duty by act of Congress. Once so called, this framework already in existence will have to be filled up either by voluntary enlistments or by the draft. The men so brought in will then have to be uniformed, equipped and trained before ready for field service.

Thus the distinction is a clear one between the Organized Reserves and such Reservists as have been or may be designated to bring the Regular and National Guard forces to war strength, and then to make good casualties in the Regular, National Guard and Organized Reserve units serving at the front.

### Grouping of Citizens.

In general, it may be said that the amended National Defense act contemplates the grouping of American male citizens available for military service in time of war into four bodies: (1) The Regular forces always available; (2) the National Guard available on the call of a governor of a state or the President of the United States; (3) the Organized Reserves available as the result of an act of Congress; and (4) Reservists, to bring all three of these bodies to war strength and keep them there throughout war.

The committee desires to point out that entering the Reserve in time of peace is a voluntary act, and that the citizen who so enters does so for no other reason than his belief in the necessity to create in time of peace means by which the terrible waste of life and money, with the great risk of defeat, which has characterized all our wars in the past, may be avoided in the future. The great majority of the officer and enlisted Reservists now belonging to the Army know from their personal experience in the recent World War that the above statement is unfortunately only too true of this our most recent war.

Due to the many demands for copies of the statement of needs of the Reserve forces submitted by the Executive Committee of the Reserve Officers' Association to the Chairman of the War Department Sub-Committee of the House Appropriations Committee, on Dec. 18, and published on Dec. 16 in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, this important document is again being published.

In general, the needs of the Reserve forces may be classed under two heads, those of the overhead and those of the Reservist himself.

Under overhead, in general, may be placed the Regular officers and enlisted men needed for purposes of organization, instruction and administration, and the shelter and transportation essential if they are to carry out these duties. The Reservist in all classes, with the exception of the comparatively few on active duty for various reasons, is a civilian with all the daily cares and anxieties incident to business and family responsibilities. The time which he can give to military affairs is limited. This leads to a very justifiable desire that he be freed from all military responsibilities not having directly to do with his instruction in the duties which will be his in time of war. For the same reason it is essential that those from whom he gets his instruction be within easy reach in his own locality or else able to come to that locality with reasonable frequency. Therefore, if the Government is to get the maximum efficiency from the Organized Reserves, and also if the Reservist is to feel that he is being put on a proper status, which he does not in the majority of cases occupy to-day, it is essential (1) that sufficient Regular officers and enlisted men be assigned to Reserve divisions, brigades and regiments; (2) that proper transportation facilities be furnished these Regulars to enable them to visit the localities where the Reservists need them, and (3) that proper offices for headquarters of the different Reserve units be provided.

### Must Build Framework.

Only by such means will it be possible to build up in time of peace the framework of Reserve officers and enlisted men necessary if the Reserve divisions, brigades, regiments and smaller units are to come promptly into existence once war is declared. All Reservists are unanimous in their expression of the opinion that at the present time they are being hampered in what they want to do, and feel that they should do, because of the insufficient number of Regulars detailed for duty with the Organized Reserves, utter inadequacy of the offices provided for headquarters, and the woeful lack of transportation and other essentials needed to insure the proper carrying on of the work of organization, instruction and administration.

The Reservist, throughout the country feels that in return for the time which he gives, the personal funds which he spends on uniform and other unavoidable expenses, and his willingness to hold himself ready for service in war, he should be sure of receiving (1) adequate training, and (2) that he should be, when on duty, on the same basis as a Regular.

In the fall, winter and spring he knows from practical experience that he cannot take advantage of such short periods of time as may be available for either theoretical or practical training unless he has within easy reach a headquarters of some kind containing competent Regular instructors.

### Instruction Is Essential.

The resolutions passed at the first national convention of the Reserve Officers' Association; the resolutions passed at the various state conventions which have since taken place and are now constantly taking place; the resolutions received and constantly being received from the local units, without exception state that one-third the total number of Reserve officers is the minimum number who should receive two weeks' training each summer.

The failure, up to the present, to provide for the training of this number each summer is the subject of constant complaints. Thousands of officers call attention to the fact that they have now been in the Reserve Corps four years without once having the opportunity to go to camp. They point out that with appropriations no larger than those made the past fiscal

year it would take approximately twenty years for each officer to go to camp once. They claim, and with the greatest justice, that it is absurd to expect an officer, no matter what his past experience, to remain even moderately efficient if he cannot get proper theoretical instruction in the winter months of each year and a short period of practical instruction at least every third summer. They appreciate the opportunities offered for Reserve officers to go to Service schools, but point out that the number who can take advantage of this must necessarily remain limited, not so much because of the cost to the Government, but because of the difficulty which the average Reservist experiences, and must experience, in getting away even for two weeks. Even if the Government could afford to pay the sum necessary to send every Reservist to the schools, the number who could go would be extremely limited because of this difficulty.

The most important question in connection with the building up of the Reserve Corps to-day, and above all maintaining the interest of the officers at present in it, is the question of two weeks' summer training in camp for at least one-third or approximately 25,000 officers. It is understood that the War Department estimate of 1,500 officers to be sent fifteen days was not based upon the number which they thought could be gotten to go or should go, but upon budget limitations. Through the information in its possession the Executive Committee is certain that more than 25,000 applications can easily be obtained.

Officers of the War Department have frequently stated that when Reserve officers are ordered to duty the desire and the intention is to have them on exactly the same basis as Regular officers. The experience of Reserve officers the past year shows that when ordered to camp for the summer period of training they find this not to be the case with respect to (a) mileage, (b) rental allowances, and (c) pay for the thirty-first day of the month.

The Regular officer is allowed 8 cents a mile when traveling on duty. The same is true of the National Guard officer. The Reserve officer, due to an act of Congress, is allowed but 4 cents. This is universally considered to be a discrimination against the Reserve officer which should not exist.

### Denied Quarters for Dependents.

The Comptroller General of the United States, in response to a letter of the Secretary of War under date of Sept. 29, 1922, rendered a decision the practical result of which deprives the Reserve officer ordered to a training camp of the commutation of quarters for dependents which is allowed to Regular and National Guard officers under similar conditions. This plainly controverts the spirit of Sec. 37a of the National Defense act, added by Sec. 32 of the act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat. 776, which states:

"A Reserve officer shall not be entitled to pay and allowances except when on active duty. When on active duty he shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers of the Regular Army of the same grade and length of active service."

This also is considered by the great mass of Reserve officers to be an unfair discrimination.

Under a decision of the Comptroller General of the Treasury, based on an act of Congress, the month consists of thirty days for purposes of payment. The practical result of this decision is that Reserve officers who happen to be on duty the thirty-first day of any month containing that number of days are not paid for this day. This failure to pay for the thirty-first day operated in a large number of cases the past summer and was the cause of considerable dissatisfaction.

### Needs Enlisted Personnel.

If the framework of the Reserve units of the Organized Reserve is to be complete it must contain in addition to the

officer personnel a non-commissioned officer and enlisted specialists personnel. The original project, as laid down by the War Department, called for the training of 35,000 enlisted Reservists. This was abandoned because of lack of funds. The drastic cuts necessary because of budget limitations caused, it is understood, this item to be omitted from the estimates for the fiscal year 1924. The country at the present time is full of men with enlisted war service, many of whom have at various times in the past desired to enlist in the Reserve. The indications are that should the proper funds be made available there would be no difficulty in obtaining at least 5,000 of these men for two weeks' summer training. The average Reserve officer feels strongly that no further delay should take place in commencing to build up this most important part of the Organized Reserve.

A summing up of the sentiment of the mass of the Reserve officers of the United States, as determined by all the many means at the disposal of the Reserve Officers' Association, indicates that the following list of points, all of which have been explained above, should be provided for by the appropriations for the fiscal year 1924 in addition to those items carried in the War Department budget for that fiscal year:

Approximate	
Regulars for organization, in- struction and administration.	\$300,000
10,000 additional officers two week summer training at \$100	1,000,000
15,000 officers at 8 cents a mile instead of 4 cents.	375,000
10,000 additional officers at 8 cents a mile.	500,000
Rental allowances	500,000
5,000 enlisted Reservists at \$50.	250,000
Total additional	\$3,125,000
War Department budget	2,628,109
Total	\$5,753,109

### Protects N.G. Funds.

The committee respectfully calls attention to the fact that the Reserve officers of the country consist primarily of business men fully conscious of the need for national economy and fully in accord with every justifiable measure to bring it about. They believe in the budget system as a necessary means of insuring both economy in and co-ordination of government expenditures. Taking all this into the fullest account, they do not feel that the total asked for is more than the justifiable minimum necessary to carry out the provisions of the National Defense act with respect to the Reserve forces of the United States. They furthermore feel that unless the program which these appropriations will permit is carried out the coming fiscal year a serious blow will have been dealt to the Reserve forces as they stand to-day, and above all to their future development.

They know that a part can never be greater than the whole. They realize that the Reserve forces are but one of the three components of the Army of the United States as provided for by the National Defense act, the only military policy the United States has ever possessed. They know that the Reserve forces can only be efficient as the whole Army is efficient. They are fully aware of the fact that the amounts carried in the budget for the other components have been cut and more than cut to the bone. They have no desire to have the amount appropriated for the Reserve forces increased at the expense of any other component. They prefer to have it left at the sum indicated in the War Department budget, as damaging as the result inevitably will be.

They do, however, strongly urge the committee to seriously consider the question as to whether the saving of approximately \$3,000,000 to the United States can possibly compensate for the great damage such saving will cause to the Reserve forces of the Army of the United States.

We hereby certify that the undersigned members of the Executive Committee of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, who constitute a quorum of that committee, assembled in Washington for the purpose of appearing before the War Department sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee, agree unanimously that the above expresses the legitimate minimum needs of the 70,000 Reserve officers of the United States Army which this committee represents, as established by personal contact and correspond-

ence and resolutions passed by various subsidiary bodies of the association.

**HENRY J. REILLY,**  
Brig. Gen., O.R.C., President.

**GEORGE F. KEENAN,**  
Col., O.R.C., 2d Vice President.

**FRANKLIN J. BURNHAM,**  
Lieut. Col., O.R.C., Treasurer.

**R. E. B. MCKENNEY,**  
Capt., O.R.C., Secretary.

**CHARLES S. WENTWORTH,**  
Lieut. Col., O.R.C., Executive Committee-man, 1st Corps Area.

**CHARLES S. BRYAN,**  
Col., O.R.C., Executive Committee-man, 2d Corps Area.

**W. I. LEE,**  
Lieut. Col., O.R.C., Executive Committee-man, 3d Corps Area.

**CAREY F. SPENCE,**  
Brig. Gen., O.R.C., Executive Committee-man, 4th Corps Area.

**L. R. GIGLIATTI,**  
Brig. Gen., O.R.C., Executive Committee-man, 5th Corps Area.

**ARTHUR J. ELLIOTT,**  
Col., O.R.C., Executive Committee-man, 7th Corps Area.

**ROY V. HOFFMAN,**  
Brig. Gen., O.R.C., Executive Committee-man, 8th Corps Area.

## Advertising the Reserve Corps

THE problem of getting the newspapers to print constructive and helpful publicity for the Officers' Reserve Corps has perplexed many Reservists whose efforts have met with discouraging results. The following letter by a practical newspaperman, published in the Dec. 23 issue of the 83d Division, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, contains much valuable advice on the subject.

"AT the recent Reserve officers' convention in Columbus several speakers touched briefly upon the importance of Reserve officers making their influence felt in the community and upon impressing upon Congress and the public at large their strength and purposes. As a newspaper man the subject interests me, for I can see how, through proper manipulation, this object can be accomplished, at no expense and with surprising results.

"After diligent inquiry I found recently that the people of my home city had but a very hazy conception of the Officers' Reserve Corps. We started out to remedy this by means of publicity. The results have been astonishing. It is in the hope that the same can be accomplished in other cities that I am offering these suggestions.

"In the first place it must be admitted that the 'space-graft' is cordially detested in newspaper offices. The man who wants to get valuable space for nothing usually receives a cold reception. But there is a distinction between a 'space-graft' and a man who is offering real news. Reservists who want to get publicity for their organization must avoid the errors of the first and take on the virtues of the second if they hope to be successful.

"It is necessary here to remember that

the size of a newspaper is limited and that almost always there is a huge amount of material with which to fill the news columns. And so the editorial task becomes one of selection rather than collection. A successful newspaper is one which prints interesting things. Every piece of editorial copy is, consequently, judged from the viewpoint of interest. A story which will interest the greatest number of people gets, as a rule, the biggest play and the most space. Conversely, that which interests the fewest gets the smallest amount of space.

### Make News Interesting.

"And so—the problem of the publicity-seeker is to make his item interesting to many, not just to a few. If you take to your newspaper a mere announcement that the Reserve officers of such-and-such county will meet Tuesday night, that item is not going to get much space. It will interest only a very small proportion of the newspaper's readers, but if you can dress up your story so that it will interest a great many the editor, if he is a good one, will welcome you and be glad to spread on your story. He probably will even be willing to use photographs for you.

"One of the world's greatest editors once said: 'If a dog bites a man, that is not news; but if a man bites a dog, that is news.' Exaggerated, of course, but it gives the idea in forcible terms. That which is unusual always interests readers. So a touch of originality will help a lot to get space for you.

"A catch-word is also a big help. If you can express your idea in one or two words you will impress it upon the reader's mind. Here is an example. We wanted to tell the public about the Reserve Corps and we hunted for a comparison. We hit on the phrase 'Modern Minute Men.' The analogy is obvious. So a story was prepared explaining the Reserve Corps by comparison and showing how much better prepared they are than their predecessors. To this we added a list of local company commanders and the announcement that a convention was to be held. We printed photographs of our regimental commander and local officers. It went over big.

"All this, however, is merely primary. The real results came later. When, some time afterward, it was announced that Ohio Reserve officers in convention assembled had adopted certain resolutions, the readers knew who the officers were and why they were. It having been made clear that certain things are expected of the Reserves in time of war, the public, it is safe to assume, will not be silent when efforts are made to weaken this line of defense. When it is announced that funds are needed to keep these men trained the public knows what the money is going for and will not, I believe, be so easily misled by propagandists. They know it is their neighbor, and not some war-crazed imperialist, who stands for common sense in military affairs.

"The Reserve Corps is very small compared to the vast number who are not Reservists. If we can strengthen our cause by interesting the public, let's do so, by all means.

"C. R. CORBIN,  
"2d Lt., 332d Inf., O.R.C.,  
"News Editor, Toledo Blade."

## Reserve Officers Wanted to Go to Washington

THERE is no matter of more importance to the Officers' Reserve Corps than the revision of the regulations having to do with its personnel. For that reason the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States is glad to take advantage of the invitation of Brig. Gen. C. H. Martin, U.S.A., assistant chief of staff, G-1, extended to its members to visit the board that will be appointed by the War Department to change the regulations for the purpose of aiding the board in making its recommendations.

Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, president of the Reserve Officers' Association, has been asked to submit to the War Department a list of names of Reserve officers who would be willing to go to Washington from time to time to help in the work.

It is requested that officers who are willing to go to Washington or who want further information on the subject send their names in to General Reilly, 354 Fourth avenue, New York city.

## University of Washington Wins Rifle Shoot.

FOR the third successive year the University of Washington rifle team defeated the University of California sharpshooters, in the first indoor match of the season, held on Dec. 6, scoring 1,801 points to 1,793.

## General Wood on Value of Reserves

MAJ. GEN. LEONARD WOOD, U.S.A., Governor General of the Philippines, in a letter to Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, president of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States and editor-in-chief of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, printed below, in response to a telegram he had received from the first annual convention of Reserve officers last October, gives some sound advice.

General Wood, as the father of the Plattsburg idea of training camps, which produced such a large and fine body of Reserve officers, points out the importance of forming Reserve organizations as thoroughly equipped and trained units.

General Wood also touches on the importance of preparedness and the folly of being unprepared.

### Appreciates Cablegram.

In his letter to General Reilly, General Wood, referring to the cable sent him by the Reserve officers' convention, said:

I cannot tell you how much I appreciate this telegram and the spirit which prompted the organization to send it. I wish you would extend to the members an appropriate expression of my thanks and appreciation, and say to them that it is upon organizations such as theirs that we must depend for a sound policy for national defense and for the building up of a proper appreciation of the lessons of the war, which evidently we are already beginning to forget."

In regard to the responsibility of the Reserve Corps the General said:

"I feel that we must look very largely to the American Legion and the men who have had service in the recent war to keep alive the lessons of the war, which we are already forgetting. It is most important that the Reserve organizations should be real organizations, fully officered and equipped and capable of prompt mobilization; that they should stand ready immediately to supplement the other armed forces of the Republic. Indeed, they must be the bulk of our forces on the outbreak of war.

### Keep Up the Reserve.

"We have now a splendid body of officers who have had actual war service. The main thing is to adopt a definite policy of organization and training and keep these men throughout the period of their active service in a condition to respond promptly to call. This would be a real peace measure and quite the reverse of many of the measures which look to the disintegration of our Army and Navy. We have both of us lived through at least one period of 'The world has seen its last war,' and we are familiar with preceding ones. Let us do all that we can to see that we do not drift into another and be found as unprepared as we were this time. If we had been moderately prepared to play our part there would have been no World War, and if it had come our participation in it would have cost us very much less in life and treasure than was the case. Wars will come again. The best insurance for peace is to have the righteous and justice-loving peoples strong enough to make their voices heard; not drifting along unprepared and unready, paying for their stupidity in the blood of their children and a reckless expenditure of the nation's wealth.

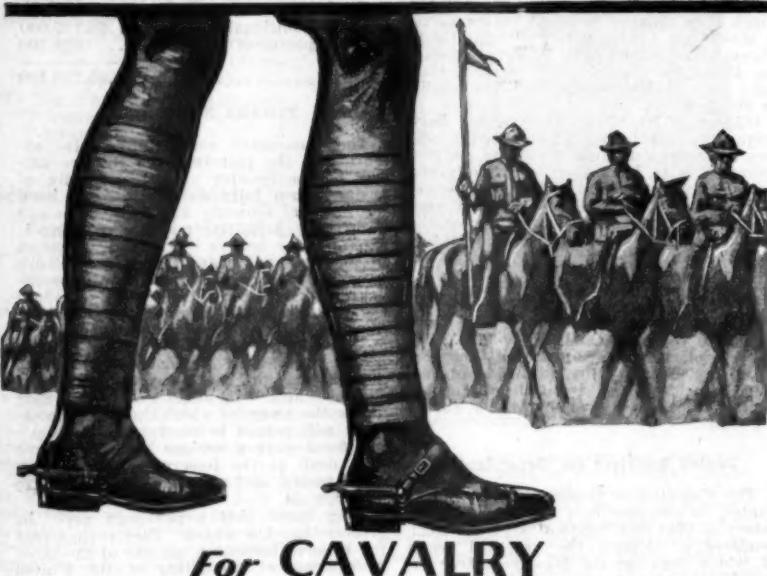
"The duty of maintaining a desirable condition of preparedness, one which would make for peace, rests, as I have stated above, very largely on the shoulders of the Reserve organizations of the United States. Their work and efforts will be supplemented by that of the officers and men in the Regular establishment and the National Guard and by intelligent and far-seeing citizens throughout the country, but no force which the latter can give to this movement will have quite the weight and impetus which will be given it by the Reserve Officers' Association and the Reserve organizations."

## Champaign County, Ill., R.O. Association.

THE Champaign County Chapter, Illinois Division of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, met at Champaign, Ill., on Nov. 22.

Officers of the chapter are: President, Maj. R. S. Snapp, F.A., O.R.C.; vice-president, Capt. H. E. Babbitt, Engr. O.R.C.; secretary, Lieut. George E. Ramey, Engr. O.R.C.; treasurer, Maj. W. M. Wilson, 311th Engrs.

Committee on constitution: Capt. H. J. Gilkey, 311th Engrs.; Capt. C. D. Gulick, Med. O.R.C.; Lieut. R. G. Tolman, 343d Inf.



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We do not publish any advertising matter unless we are satisfied of its truth.

## Promotions and Retirements

REAR ADMIRAL HUGH RODMAN, U.S.N., retires for age on Jan. 6, 1923, after a distinguished record of service, over thirty-one of which were spent on the sea, and some thirteen years on shore duty. He has more sea service to his credit than any other rear admiral now on the active list and has a record of splendid skill, ability and judgment, while his popularity was unbounded. He is the holder of the Navy Distinguished Service Medal.

During the World War he had the honor of commanding the 9th Division of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, which served in the stormy waters of the North Sea as a part of the British Grand Fleet, and among other activities he was present in his flagship, the New York, at the memorable surrender of the German High Sea Fleet at Scapa Flow, the greatest surrender in all naval history. Admiral Rodman has given a splendid description of the work of the British and American warships while on duty in the war zone.

Before his division of battleship left British waters for home, Admiral Rodman was the recipient of a silver loving cup from British navy officers, inscribed as follows: "Hugh Rodman, from the brother admirals of the Grand Fleet, 1918." The names of the admirals encircled the cup. They were Charles Madden, Montague Browning, David Beatty, Edwyn Alexander Sinclair, James Fergusson, Trevorian Napier, Arthur Leveson, Henry Oliver, Osmond Brock, Richard Phillimore, Douglas Nicholson, Allan Everett, Allen Hunt, Edward Broun, George Borrett and Walter Cowan.

Admiral Rodman was born in Kentucky Jan. 6, 1859, and was appointed to the Naval Academy Sept. 18, 1875, being graduated in the class of 1880. Among vessels Rear Admiral Rodman has served in are the Yantic, Wachusett, Hartford, Essex, Monocacy, Palos, Iroquois and Omaha, all very familiar names to officers of the old Navy. The modern vessels he served in included the New Orleans, Cincinnati, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York. He also served in the coast survey steamers Endavor, Bache and Patterson, in the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, in the Hydrographic and Coast Survey offices, and at the Naval Observatory. He served as a lieutenant in the cruiser Raleigh, Capt. J. B. Coghill, at the battle of Manila Bay in 1898.

When the United States battleships were ordered home from duty with the British Fleet, following the surrender of the German Fleet, Admiral Rodman on the reorganization of the U.S. Fleet was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet. He transferred his flag to the electrically driven and largest of battleships the New Mexico on July 16, 1919. He held the temporary rank of admiral while in command, and this was his last assignment to sea duty. At the time of his retirement he was in command of the 5th Naval District and the naval operating base at Hampton Roads, Va.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM M. WRIGHT, U.S.A., who was retired on Dec. 29, 1922, for disability incident to the service, was born in New Jersey Sept. 24, 1863, and after serving at the U.S.M.A. as a cadet from July 1, 1882, to Jan. 11, 1883, he was appointed a second lieutenant, 2d Infantry, Jan. 19, 1885. General Wright performed notable service and during the World War was awarded the D.S.M. for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded, in turn, the 35th Division, 3d, 5th and 7th Army Corps, under the 8th French army in the Vosges mountains, and later commanded the 80th Division in the St. Mihiel offensive and in the final operations on the Meuse river.

Among other duties General Wright served in the Cuban campaign of 1898, and in the Philippine Insurrection from November, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901. During the World War he was assigned to organize and command the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N.J. He was relieved from that duty and on Aug. 5, 1917, to perform duty in the A.G.O. at Washington. Subsequent duties included the following: Commanding 35th Division, Camp Doniphan, Okla., to Sept. 25, 1917, when he left the United States for France on special detail; returned to the United States and assumed command of the 35th Division November, 1917; sailed with division for France, April 25, 1918; temporarily in command of 3d, 5th and 7th Army Corps from June, 1918, to Sept. 6, 1918; in command of 89th Division to Nov. 8, 1918; commanding 1st Army Corps to March 24, 1919; commanding 35th Division to May 14, 1919; returned to the United States April 21, 1919; commanding Camp Dodge, Iowa, to Sept. 12, 1919; assistant to Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C., to Dec. 2, 1919; commanding 3d Division, Camp Pike, Ark., to Dec. 25, 1919; executive assistant to Chief of Staff since Dec. 25, 1919.

INCIDENT to the retirement of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Barth, U.S.A., for age on Dec. 28, 1922, which was announced in the AMERICAN AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 30, it is interesting to note that his nomination to be brigadier general from colonel of Infantry, was confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 2. The news of the confirmation reached General Barth by wireless aboard the U.S.S. Cambria, en route from San Francisco to New York, when his flag was at once run up, a special dinner tendered him by the ship people and he received many congratulations. General Barth and Mrs. Barth returned from the Philippines to San Francisco on the Loran on her last trip and there took the Cambria from the latter port to New York. General Barth was an honor graduate of the class of 1891 at the Infantry and Cavalry School and was recognized as

an authority on military tactics. A general officer in referring to him and his work writes: "He was a pioneer in and a leader of the movement to introduce into war service the applicatory system of the study of the lessons of war. There are many officers in our Service to-day, among whom I am one, who received from General Barth their basic training and interest in tactical studies." Another general officer says: "The promotion of General Barth to the grade of brigadier general meets the approval of the entire Service. In his retirement he carries with him the grateful appreciations of a host of friends who wish him many years of health and happiness."

Under the tutelage of his captain, Hugh Brown, Gen. Barth early acquired a taste for the study of military art, of which he remained an earnest student during his entire distinguished active career. While serving with the 12th Infantry he became an expert in the game of Kriegspiel, his captain having collaborated with Livermore in the development of that game.

During the Philippine Insurrection he was recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal because of the skillful handling of his provisional command at Zapote Bridge, his dispositions resulting in the capture of the enemy's strong position with comparatively little loss to his own troops. He was also recommended for the D.S.M. for services during the World War.

COL. BENJAMIN W. ATKINSON, Inf., U.S.A., was placed on the retired list Dec. 31, 1922, at his own request after more than thirty-nine years of service. He would have retired for age Jan. 2. He is known as a popular and efficient officer of wide experience. He was born in Missouri Jan. 2, 1859, and entered the Regular Army in October, 1883, as a second lieutenant, 6th Infantry. In March, 1891, he was made first lieutenant, 20th Infantry, but was transferred back to his old regiment, the 6th, four months later, remaining an officer of that organization until promoted major, 4th Infantry, in October, 1906. He was subsequently an officer of the 2d, 32d, 9th and 59th regiments of Infantry and was on duty in the A.G.D. He is a graduate of the Army War College and of the Infantry and Cavalry School. Colonel Atkinson, among other duties, served in the Cuban campaign of 1898, and later in Philippine campaigns. He went to the Philippines in 1900 as captain, 6th U.S. Infantry. For two years he was stationed on the Island of Negros and took part in ladrone fighting there. He returned home in July, 1902, but went out to the Philippines again in February, 1904, remaining until December, 1906. During that time he was stationed on the islands of Leyte and Mindanao and was in the famous engagement at Volcano Bud Dajo on the Island of Jolo against fanatical Moros.

During the World War he was colonel of the 59th Infantry and also served on the battle line in France with the A.E.F.

COL. JOHN C. GOODFELLOW, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired from active service Dec. 15, 1922, for disability incident thereto, was born in the District of Columbia July 20, 1874, and entered the Regular Army in July, 1898, from civil life as a second lieutenant, 7th Artillery. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1903, and was made L.L.B., '05; L.L.M., '06, Columbia University.

COL. JOSEPH F. JANDA, Adjutant General's Department, U.S.A., who was retired from active service Dec. 15, 1922, on account of disability incident thereto, is a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line, and a graduate of the Army Signal School. He was born in Wisconsin Aug. 29, 1875, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1898, when he was assigned to the 8th Infantry. Among other duties, Colonel Janda, in addition to services in the United States, has served in Cuba, the Philippines, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands, and was also in command of the cable steamer Cyrus W. Field.

COL. RUFUS HERMAN LANE, U.S.M.C., an officer with a distinguished record of service, has been nominated for the office of brigadier general, adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps. Colonel Lane is a native of Ohio and a graduate of Annapolis. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps in 1893, and in subsequent years served with distinction in the Spanish-American War and many other campaigns and expeditions, besides filling important posts in the administrative departments of the Naval Service. He performed especially noteworthy service recently in Santo Domingo, where he helped reorganize the school system and aided in the revision of the Dominican

laws. For several months he has been senior member of the adjutant and inspector's department at Marine Corps headquarters, Washington.

LIEUT. COL. GEORGE H. WHITE, Inf., U.S.A., a well known officer of the Army with an excellent record of duty, was retired from active service Dec. 31, 1922, for disability incident thereto. He was born in Michigan, Sept. 17, 1870, and served during the war with Spain as a first lieutenant, 35th Michigan Volunteer Infantry. After being honorably mustered out in March, 1899, he was appointed a first lieutenant in the 42d U.S. Volunteer Infantry and served with that command in Philippine campaigns. Colonel White was appointed in the Regular Army in 1901 as a first lieutenant, 18th Infantry, and was promoted captain in that organization in June, 1910, serving in the Philippines and Alaska with it. Among other duties he was an inspector-instructor with the New York National Guard for three years, from May, 1913, and won the high esteem of the National Guardsmen of that state for his efficient method of instruction, and was exceedingly popular. He was on duty with the Business Men's Training Camps at Plattsburg, N.Y., in 1915, and was assigned to the 28th Infantry in June, 1916; was appointed lieutenant colonel, 74th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., in July, 1916, and served with that command on the Texas border during the trouble in Mexico. He went to France with the 1st Division in June, 1917, as a captain in the 28th Infantry and returned to the United States on his appointment to lieutenant colonel in the National Guard in September, 1918. He was promoted major, Regular Army, in August, 1917, and temporary colonel, National Army, in August, 1917, and served as temporary colonel, National Army, from August, 1918, to June 30, 1920. He became lieutenant colonel, Regular Army, July 1, 1920. Colonel White was executive officer of Camp Dix, N.J., from March, 1918, to July, 1920. He is a graduate of the Infantry School, 1921, and of the School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, 1922. He was a member of the 1922-1923 General Staff class at Fort Leavenworth when retired.

WARRANT OFFICER WILLIAM HERZOG, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., was retired on Dec. 27, 1922, at Fort Hoyle, Edgewood, Md., after serving thirty years in the Army, sixteen of which were with the 6th Field Artillery. "Chief" Herzog has had direct charge of the 6th Field Artillery band since its organization in 1907, and during that time the band has been noted as being among the best in the Army. Upon Chief Herzog's retirement the commanding officer announced in G.O. No. 2 that the regiment would parade in his honor and that during Warrant Officer Herzog's service with the 6th Field Artillery it had been such as would enrage him to every member of the command, who had come in contact with him. Mr. Herzog was leader of the 6th Field Artillery band in the A.E.F. during the war and was stationed at Chauumont and enjoyed the distinction of being the leader of "Pershing's band." The best wishes of the regiment were extended for the future to Warrant Officer Herzog and his family.

AFTER thirty years of service in the U.S. Army, Master Sgt. Walter Ulrich of the Army War College Detachment was retired from active service Dec. 30, 1922, at Washington, D.C. Sergeant Ulrich enlisted before the Spanish War and served as a temporary captain and major in France during the World War. He served more than twenty years in the 6th Infantry, fifteen years of this time as sergeant major. His service comprises three tours in the Philippine Islands, the expedition into Mexico under General Pershing and the World War. He will make his home in California.

## Obituaries

Obituary notices must be signed by sender.

### BULLARD.

Mary Elizabeth Bullard, mother of Mrs. R. B. Miller, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Miller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Coblenz, Germany, Dec. 16.

### DOTY.

Maj. Lockwood West Doty, 98th Reserve Division, died at his home at Lockport, N.Y., after only four days' illness, Dec. 28, aged thirty years. At the beginning of the World War Major Doty

entered the officers' training camp at Madison Barracks and left there with rank of captain of Infantry. From there he went to Camp Dix, N.J., and was adjutant to the late Col. John Battle of the 303d Train and Military Police of the 78th Division. He went to France with that division in June, 1918, and was there a year. He was appointed major in the 303d Train while overseas and came back in June, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dix that same month. Major Doty later entered the Reserve and took an active interest in all affairs concerning it. He attended the Reserve camp last July at Camp Dix. "Beloved by his men and his fellow officers of the 78th," writes a correspondent, "his death comes as a great shock to them. He leaves to mourn his loss his wife, Flora Cady Weaver Doty, one son, Lockwood Richard Doty 2d, aged one year and a half, and his father and mother, Judge and Mrs. Lockwood R. Doty of Genesee, N.Y. He was buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Lockport, N.Y., the services conducted by the Leo Dolan Post, American Legion, and the prayers offered by the Rev. Stuart M. Robinson, former chaplain of the 78th Division in France."

## O'BRIEN.

Chief Master at Arms James O'Brien, U.S.N., retired, died suddenly at his home in San Diego, Calif., Dec. 19, aged 54 years. He was a native of New Hampshire and entered the Navy in 1890. He was placed on the retired list in 1919. He was a charter member of San Diego Post No. 6, Veterans of the World War, which afterwards became San Diego Post No. 6, American Legion, and had been a delegate to the national conventions in 1919 and 1920, serving one year as third national vice commander. One sister, Mrs. James Bohan, survives at Portsmouth, N.H., to which place the remains were sent for interment.

## OFFUTT.

Jane Ann Offutt, infant daughter of Maj. Harry D. Offutt, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Offutt, died on Dec. 24 at Walter Reed General Hospital, aged 20 months.

## POST.

William Strong Post, brother of Mrs. E. K. Sterling, wife of Lieut. Col. Sterling, Cav., U.S.A., died at his home in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 24 after a brief illness.

## STEECE.

Claribel Perry Steece, wife of Lieut. Delorimer M. Steece, U.S.N., died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 1. Burial services were held from 2088 Igelhart avenue, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5, and interment was at Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis. Mrs. Steece is survived by Lieutenant Steece, an infant son, John Perry Steece, a sister, Jane Perry, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Perry of St. Paul, Minn.

## VARNEY.

Col. Almon L. Varney, U.S.A., retired, died at the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C., Dec. 25. He was born in Maine, April 5, 1839, and served during the Civil War as a first lieutenant and captain of the 13th Maine Volunteer Infantry from Dec. 9, 1861, to Jan. 6, 1865. He entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of Ordnance April 7, 1865. He was retired for age April 5, 1903.

## WYNNE.

Charles Edisbury Wynne, father of Mrs. H. M. Dickmann, wife of Col. H. M. Dickmann, U.S.A., and of Mrs. H. S. Adams, wife of Maj. H. S. Adams, U.S.A., and of C. E. Wynne, Jr., and of A. L. Wynne of San Antonio, Texas, died at the home of Major Adams on Dec. 22, at the advanced age of 83. Mr. Wynne was born at Liver-

pool, England, Jan. 18, 1839. In his early years he was an officer of the British navy and visited India, Australia and the South Sea Islands. He resigned from the British navy in the years following the American Civil War and settled in Texas, residing in San Antonio from 1883 until his death.

## Engagements

Engagement notices must be signed by sender

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Margaret A. Snyder, daughter of Lieut. Col. O. F. Snyder, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Snyder, to Mr. John Darby, Jr., son of Mrs. Louise Darby and the late Dr. John Darby. Mr. Darby is a graduate of Georgetown University, B.A. degree, 1917, and LL.D., 1920, Georgetown Law School, and is a member of the firm of Cushman Bryant, Washington, D.C. Miss Snyder completed her education at the Visitation Convent, Georgetown, Washington, D.C., 1921.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fletcher announce the engagement of their daughter, Sybil Avery, to Lieut. Reginald Worth Hubbell, U.S.A. Lieutenant Hubbell is a son of the late Brig. Gen. Henry W. Hubbell, U.S.A., and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1920 (November, 1918).

Mr. and Mrs. John Warren Pillsbury of Lynn, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hope Pillsbury, to Lieut. DeWitt Clinton Redgrave, Construction Corps, U.S.N., son of the late Comdr. DeWitt C. Redgrave, U.S.N., retired, of the class of 1881, Naval Academy, and Mrs. Redgrave, of Baltimore and Annapolis. Lieutenant Redgrave is the grandson of Gen. Henry Martin Robert, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Harry Taylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Yates, to Mr. Alfred Craven Bruce of New York, U.S.A., 1922. Miss Taylor is the granddaughter of the late Capt. Arthur Reid Yates, U.S.N., and Mr. Bruce is the grandson of the well known engineer, Mr. Alfred Craven of New York.

## Service Weddings

Wedding notices must be signed by sender.

## BETHEL-WILLIAMS.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Williams, daughter of Lieut. Col. Charles R. Williams, Wisconsin National Guard, and Mrs. Williams, to Lieut. John Magruder Bethel, U.S.A., was solemnized at Camp Douglas, Wis., Dec. 27, at the home of the bride's parents. The home was beautifully decorated with Christmas greens and flowers. The bride wore a gown of ivory taffeta and her veil of old Spanish lace fell over a court train of taffeta. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Mrs. Williams, mother of the bride, was matron of honor. A reception and wedding breakfast followed the ceremony with about 150 relatives and friends as guests. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Holway, Gen. and Mrs. McCoy, Col. and Mrs. Clemens, Col. and Mrs. Salzman, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Driver, Maj. and Mrs. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. Schwartz, Ellis, Ritter and Butters. Lieutenant Bethel is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Bethel of Washington, D.C., and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1918. He is at present stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, where Lieut. and Mrs. Bethel will be at home after Feb. 1, 1923.

## HAFF—CONARD.

Dorothy Edmonstone, daughter of Capt. Charles Conard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Conard, was married to Lieut. Theodore Germond Haff, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Haff of Newton Heights, Mass., Dec. 26, in the picturesque little chapel of St. Peter at Mare Island, Calif. As Captain Conard was on duty at Washington in the Army Budget Bureau, the bride walked up the aisle on the arm of Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, U.S.N., commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard. At the chancel she was joined by Mrs. Charles Conard, who gave her away. Mrs. Cox, wife of Capt. Leonard Cox, U.S.N., softly played "Träumerei" on the violin during the service. The bride wore a cream white taffeta embroidered in silver with deep lace bertha, and carried a shower bouquet of pink rosebuds, orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Adelaide Conard, who wore pink

brocade satin and carried deep pink rosebuds. Mrs. Charles Conard was attired in black lace with a corsage of violets. After the ceremony the Navy contingent of Mare Island adjourned to the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Van Keuren, where supper was served amid Xmas decorations, and from which the young couple took their departure for San Francisco in a car festooned with old shoes and white ribbon. The wedding was planned and took place a few days prior to the departure of the family from San Francisco on the U.S. transport Henderson to join Captain Conard in Washington.

## FAENSWORTH—ALLER.

The wedding of Lieut. Raymond Earl Farnsworth, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Rebecca Aller of La Jolla, Calif., occurred in the Episcopal Church, St. James-by-the-Sea, in that place, Dec. 23.

## HALES—GIBSON.

Ens. Raleigh Stanton Hales, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Oklahoma, and Miss Constance Gibson, daughter of Mrs. Hope Woodbury Gibson of San Diego, Calif., were married at the bride's home on Dec. 27, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Charles L. Barnes, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of San Diego. Miss Lucia de Laveaga of San Francisco, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Ens. Jack Upshur, U.S.N., also of the U.S.S. Oklahoma, was best man. The bride was given away by her grandfather, Charles J. Woodbury of Oakland, Calif. A reception followed the ceremony, after which Ens. and Mrs. Hales left for northern points, planning to make their home in Long Beach, Calif.

## ROYAL—KNIGHT.

The wedding of Miss Katherine G. Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., retired, and Lieut. Forest B. Royal, U.S.N., took place at Davidsonville, near Annapolis, on Dec. 28, in All-Hallow's Church. The ceremony was performed by Father Hastings of the Episcopal Order of the Holy Cross. The church was decorated with Christmas greens, poinsettias and lighted candles. The lieutenant is taking a post-graduate course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

## SMITH—BOSWELL.

Lieut. Charles Raymond Smith, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Smith, and Miss Louise Boswell, daughter of Mrs. Joseph O. Boswell, were married at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Comdr. C. S. McWhorter, U.S.N., and Mrs. McWhorter, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Dec. 23. Mrs. Betty Dent Hill, sister of the groom, and Mrs. McWhorter, sister of the bride, were matrons of honor. Lieut. Carl K. Fink, U.S.N., was best man. The maids of honor were Misses Elizabeth Steeze of Atlanta, Ga.; Halie Ross of Asheville, N.C., and Miss Nannie McGraw, Wilson, N.C. Lieuts. T. G. W. Settle, U.S.N., R. McI. Smith, U.S.N., Morgan Watt, U.S.N., and Mds. Stanley Ring, U.S.N.A., were the groomsmen. The bride was given away by her brother, Major Walter O. Boswell, U.S.A., of the Army War College, D.C. Chaplain Sidney K. Evans, U.S.N., performed the wedding ceremony. The usual naval procedure of the groomsmen crossing swords, under which the bride and bridegroom passed, was observed. The ceremony was followed by the wedding supper at which the bride cut the cake with her husband's sword. Only relatives and intimate friends of the family were present. Lieutenant Smith and his bride left for their wedding trip, which will include short stays at New York city and South Bethlehem, Pa.

## STRITE—MOODY.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Moody, daughter of Capt. Roscoe C. Moody, U.S.N., and Mrs. Moody, to Ensign Robert Strite, U.S.N., took place Dec. 16 in Trinity Church, Newton Center, Mass., the rector, Rev. Edward T. Sullivan, D.D., officiating.

The bride is a graduate of the National Cathedral School of Washington, D.C. Ensign Strite is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Strite of Chambersburg, Pa., and is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of June, 1920.

The interior of the church was becomingly decorated with potted palms and ferns, yellow roses and yellow carnations. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of conventional white satin, which was made with a full court train hung from the shoulders, and her long veil of tulle was caught in place with a coronet of French lace and orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Marjorie Moody, who wore pink

gown of green taffeta and silver, with a hat of silver lace, and carried a bouquet of Aaron Ward roses. Ensign Strite was attended by his brother, Mr. Albert Strite, as best man. The following young officers of the Navy, who are all serving on ships now at Boston, were ushers: Ensigns Russell C. Bartman, Ralph H. Hudson, George D. Martin and Philip G. Nichols. Many Navy officers from the Boston Navy Yard and the ships in port attended the ceremony and the reception following. Upon the conclusion of the Episcopal ritual service in the church the usher with their swords formed an arch beneath which the bride and groom, followed by the maid of honor and best man, passed out of the church.

A reception was held at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Moody at 11 Rice street, Newton Center. Later the bride and groom left for a brief wedding trip. They were to include in their itinerary a visit to the home of Ensign Strite's parents in Chambersburg, Pa. Ensign Strite is at present stationed at the Navy Department in Washington in the office of Naval Operations, and the young couple will make their home for the present at 2735 Ontario road, Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. Moody had as their house guests for the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Strite, Messrs. Albert and James Strite, the parents and brothers of Ensign Strite, and Miss Elizabeth W. Pinkerton of Silver City, N.M., a schoolmate and close friend of the bride.

## WORTHINGTON—LOOMIS.

Mr. and Mrs. Fayette E. Loomis announce the marriage of their daughter, Bernice, to 1st Lieut. Josiah Wistar Worthington, U.S.A., Dec. 17, at El Reno, Okla.

## Births

Birth notices must be signed by sender.

## CHANDLER.

Lieut. T. E. Chandler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chandler announce the birth of a daughter, Theodora Edson, on Dec. 26, at the Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C.

## CLARK.

Capt. Thomas L. Clark, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Clark announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, at Flushing, Long Island, N.Y., Dec. 21.

## COWDREY.

Lieut. R. T. Cowdrey, C.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowdrey (Marguerite Briand) announce the birth of a son, Edmund Briand, at the New England Baptist Hospital, Boston, Mass., on Dec. 7.

## DILLMAN.

Maj. George Dillman, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Dillman announce the birth of a son, Robert Joseph, on Dec. 30 at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

## McDOWELL.

Maj. John M. McDowell, U.S.A., and Mrs. McDowell announce the arrival of their fourth daughter, Elaine, on Dec. 18.

## MCNIEL.

A son, Thomas Humphreys McNiel, was born to Lieut. J. R. McNiel, Finance Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. McNiel at Washington, D.C., on Dec. 27.

## MILBURN.

Maj. Eugene Milburn, Dental Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Milburn announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Jean, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Dec. 21.

## MORSE.

Maj. Edward Harris Morse, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Morse are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, Edward Northrup, at Baltimore, Md., on Dec. 21.

## OTTO.

Lieut. John A. Otto, 65th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Otto announce the birth of a daughter, Jeanne, on Nov. 28 at San Juan, P.R.

## SETTLE.

Maj. S. P. Settle, U.S.A., and Mrs. Settle announce the birth of a son on Dec. 4 at St. Louis, Mo.

## WANAMAKER.

Lieut. William W. Wanamaker, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Wanamaker announce the birth of a son, William Wesley, Jr., at station hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 25.

## Personals

Personal items must be signed by sender.

Capt. K. J. Fielder, U.S.A., entertained at a supper dance at the Hotel Hamilton in Washington on New Year's Eve.

Capt. William M. Cross, U.S.N., has been relieved from duty in the 11th Naval District and ordered to his home in Indianapolis, where he will await orders.

Maj. James R. Alfonte, U.S.A., and Mrs. Alfonte and baby, Mary Gates, have returned to Fort Sam Houston for a visit with their son, Mrs. Charles R. Morehead of El Paso, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis Smith entertained at dinner Dec. 30 at the Chevy Chase Club in compliment to their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Percy Lee Sadler of Fort Washington, Md.

Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale, 6th Corps Area commander, is on leave of absence for three months, beginning Jan. 1, and Brig. Gen. George V. H. Moseley will act as corps area commander during his absence.

Lieut. Col. James Hanson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hanson entertained at an evening bridge party at Fort Hayes, Ohio, on Jan. 4. In honor of Gen. and Mrs. McRae, Miss McRae, Mrs. Mixson and Captain McRae.

Capt. Elbridge Colby, Inf., U.S.A., presented an article last week before the Bibliographical Society of America, at New Haven, Conn., and was present at the meeting of the American Historical Society at the same place.

Capt. Percy Lee Sadler, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sadler entertained at dinner, Tuesday evening at their home in Fort Washington, Md., in compliment to Mrs. Knoll of Columbus, Ga., who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Lamoreaux.

Lieut. Henry Chester Jones, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones have returned to Fort Revere, Mass., after spending the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Jones' mother and father. Mr. and Mrs. Herman H. Muller, at Villa Anna, Bronxville, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. G. H. White, Inf., U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. White are spending the winter at 324 Prospect street, La Jolla, Calif. With them are Mrs. White's niece, Miss Margaret McAllister, and her brother, Mr. E. T. Humphrey of Battle Creek, Mich.

Mrs. Edward R. Stone entertained at luncheon Dec. 29 at the old Pierce Mill, Rock Creek, Wash., honoring Mrs. William Warren Owens of St. Paul, and Mrs. Robert E. Olds of Paris, France, house guests of Senator and Mrs. Frank B. Kellogg.

Army and Navy people will be interested in the short story in the January Atlantic Monthly, entitled "An Engagement on the Rhine." The story is written by Frances Kautz Read, widow of Col. A. C. Read, late inspector general of the A.F. in G., who died in Coblenz in January, 1920.

Capt. W. B. Wells, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wells of 318 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, N.Y., entertained for their daughter, Miss Mary Greenough Wells, at a dinner at the University Club preceding the Cinderella dance on Dec. 22. Among those present were the Misses Jean Ryan, Katherine Renwick, Mary Wells and Ensigns Dunne, Jerret, Schmidt and Riddle.

Maj. and Mrs. Frederick Arthur Hohner were dinner guests of their uncle and aunt, Maj. and Mrs. John Winthrop Loveland, at the Wardman Park Hotel on the eve of Major Hohner's departure to Fort Monroe, where he will be temporarily stationed as a student in the field officers' course. Mrs. Hohner will spend the greater part of the winter at the Westmoreland Apartments, where they have been living since their return from Stockholm. Major Hohner has been military attaché to the Court of Sweden.

The Christmas celebration at Key West Barracks, Fla., Dec. 23, was most successful. A large crowd was present and an attractive program was given. The affair was sponsored by a committee headed by Mrs. E. B. Wharton, wife of the commanding officer of the post, assisted by Mmes. G. R. Swett, M. A. Nichols and F. Prager. Rev. C. R. D. Crittenton of St. Paul's Church, was the speaker. The exercises were held in the officers' club house and Santa Claus, impersonated by Sgt. Felix Prager, was present. The rooms were beautifully decorated and everything was included to make the event one of especial merit. The singing was led by Mrs. Wharton assisted by Mrs. Swett.

Comdr. D. A. Scott, U.S.N., and Mrs. Scott are making an extended visit in Washington at the Wardman Park Hotel.

The address of Maj. Leon C. Garcia, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Garcia will be 1135 Ullion street and Forest Side, San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. John H. Dayton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dayton have returned to the navy yard at Washington after spending Christmas at Mrs. Dayton's home in Portsmouth, Va.

Col. Joseph S. Cecil, U.S.A., recently retired, and family are spending the winter in Florida. They are comfortably settled at No. 300 Grandview avenue, Seabreeze, Fla.

Capt. George Steele, Jr., U.S.N., accompanied by his mother, Mrs. George Steele of Marion, Ind., has taken an apartment at the Burlington Hotel in Washington.

Mrs. Kautz, wife of Capt. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon in Washington on Dec. 29 in honor of Mme. Peleeny, mother of the counsellor of the Hungarian Legation.

Miss Lalla Rookh Selbie, daughter of Maj. W. E. Selbie, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Selbie, a student at the University of Southern California, is spending the holidays with her grandparents at 62 North Meredith avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

Capt. Edwin A. Bethel, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., for the past year engineer officer at Coblenz, Germany, has returned to the United States, and has gone to Chattanooga, Tenn., to join Mrs. Bethel, who is recuperating from a serious illness.

Col. S. M. de Loffre, U.S.A., and Mrs. de Loffre, who have been at the Hotel Astor, New York city, for the past ten weeks, have arrived in Washington, where they have taken an apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel for the remainder of the winter.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. O. Bunker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bunker entertained at a buffet supper in Washington on Dec. 29 in honor of Miss Emma Stitt, débâutante daughter of the Surgeon General of the Navy and Mrs. Edward Rhodes Stitt, preceding the Junior League dance.

Maj. David McC. McKell, Coast Art., U.S.A., is among the officers who have asked for retirement under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1922. Major McKell was admitted to the California bar in June, 1922, and has opened an office at 68 Post street, San Francisco.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fullam entertained at luncheon in Washington on Dec. 29. Their guests included Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Viscount and Viscountess Henri de Sibour, Mr. Leander McCormick-Goodheart, Mr. Herbert Stabler and Mrs. Emory Sands, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Fullam.

Capt. Frank H. Brumby, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brumby have had as their house guests for the past month at the Washington Navy Yard, Mrs. Brumby and the Misses Brumby of Athens, Ga. Miss Mary Harris Brumby is now visiting friends in Baltimore and Mrs. Brumby with her other daughter has returned to their home.

Capt. William Dugald MacDougall, U.S.N., and Mrs. MacDougall entertained at dinner in Washington on Dec. 28 for their daughter, Miss Charlotte MacDougall, in honor of Miss Lispenard Seabury, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kautz. Later Capt. and Mrs. MacDougall and their guests went to the dance which Mr. and Mrs. Joseph I. Weller gave for their débâutante daughter, Miss Catherine Weller.

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coontz entertained at a dance in Washington on Dec. 26 in the Red Cross Hall at the navy yard in honor of their daughter, Miss Bertha Coontz, and their house guests, Miss Catherine Ely of Norfolk, Va., and Mrs. Marion Duncan, Brewington Hall, W. H. Standley, who were with them for the holidays. Mrs. Coontz, Miss Coontz, Miss Ely and Mrs. Albert Winterhalter received the guests.

Mrs. Coontz, wife of Admiral R. E. Coontz, U.S.N., received at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington on New Year's Day from four to seven. She was assisted by Mrs. Winterhalter, widow of Rear Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N.; Mrs. Gregory, wife of Rear Admiral L. E. Gregory, U.S.N.; Mrs. Beuret, wife of Rear Admiral E. G. Beuret, U.S.N.; Mrs. Stitt, wife of the Surgeon General of the Navy; Mrs. Preston, wife of Capt. Charles Preston, U.S.N.; Mrs. Hill, wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Hill, U.S.N.; Mrs. Ziesebeir and Mrs. James Drain.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Gordon, U.S.A., of Fort Benning, Ga., has joined his family at the Grafton Hotel in Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Soule, U.S.N., and Mrs. Soule of Elmwood Farm, Fairfax, Va., are guests at the Lee House in Washington.

Mrs. Margaret L. Larke of Buffalo, N.Y., widow of Lieut. Alured Larke, 10th U.S. Inf., is spending the winter in Pasadena, Calif.

Capt. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., and Mrs. McNamee entertained at a dance in Washington Dec. 25 for their nieces, Misses Roselle and Geraldine Ainsa.

Brig. Gen. Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Feland of Washington spent the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Feland's mother, Mrs. J. W. Corder, in Columbus, Ohio.

Maj. J. B. Bennett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bennett were the guests of Mrs. Bennett's grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, during the holidays at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington.

Cadets of the U.S.M.A. spending the holidays in Washington entertained at a supper dance at the Wardman Park Hotel on Dec. 27. Cadet John H. Evans was in charge of the arrangements.

Col. Charles B. Drake, U.S.A., and Mrs. Drake entertained at dinner in Washington on Dec. 28 in honor of Miss Josephine Williford, débâutante niece of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pembroke Thom.

Comdr. Emory S. Land, U.S.N., and Mrs. Land entertained at dinner in Washington on Dec. 27 in honor of the Misses Ainsa, twin nieces of Capt. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., and Mrs. McNamee.

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., and Mrs. Strauss entertained at dinner in Washington on Christmas Day in honor of their son and daughter, Mdsn. Elliot B. Strauss, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Strauss.

Capt. Theodore Richards, U.S.N., and Mrs. Richards entertained at luncheon Christmas Day in Washington for their daughter, Miss Dorothy Richards, and later attended the tea dance at 2400 16th street.

Col. Louis C. Scherer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scherer entertained at tea in Washington on Dec. 26. Mrs. Scherer was assisted in receiving by Mrs. S. E. Winslow, Mrs. Arthur Murray, Mrs. W. H. Carter and Mrs. Charles H. Barth.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Barth, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barth entertained at a tea dance in Washington Dec. 27 in honor of their son, Cadet Charles H. Barth, Jr., of West Point, who was their house guest during the holidays.

Col. Charles A. Romeyn, U.S.A., and Mrs. Romeyn of Fort Riley, Kas., and their son, Cadet Charles Romeyn of West Point, spent the Christmas holidays with Colonel Romeyn's mother, Mrs. Henry Romeyn, in Washington.

Col. M. M. McNamee, U.S.A., and Mrs. McNamee have returned to their home at Livingstone Heights, Va., after an absence of several months in California and the Hawaiian Islands, where they visited their sons, Lieuts. Alfred A. and Roland W. McNamee, U.S.A.

Capt. David St. Pierre Gaillard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gaillard entertained at a tea dance in Washington Dec. 28 in honor of their Christmas guests, Mrs. Gaillard's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Delos Blodgett 2d, and her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Walsh.

Maj. Parker W. West, U.S.A., and Mrs. West entertained at a small dance at their quarters at the Soldiers' Home in Washington on Dec. 28 in honor of Senator and Mrs. Arthur Capper. The house was decorated with Christmas greens and a buffet supper was served at 11:30.

Mrs. Hadsell, wife of Lieut. Col. G. Arthur Hadsell, U.S.A., who is on his way from the Philippines, and their son, Cadet G. Arthur Hadsell, Jr., of West Point, during Christmas week were the guests of Mr. Edmund Platt, vice governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Mrs. Platt in Washington.

Rear Admiral L. E. Gregory, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gregory entertained at a theater party in Washington on Dec. 28 in honor of the house guests of Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coontz. The guests included Miss Ruth Gregory, Miss Bertha Coontz, Miss Catherine Ely, Miss Dorothy Reid, Mdsn. M. J. Duncan, E. Brewington Hall, W. H. Standley, Knox Perrill, William A. Dolan, Clarence Pass, Willis King, Ralph Randolph and Hugh Turner of Bremerton, Wash., nephew of Admiral and Mrs. Gregory, who is spending the winter with them.

Cadet William A. Fuller, U.S.M.A., spent the Christmas holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Fuller in Washington.

Capt. W. D. Leahy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Leahy, and Mdsn. W. H. Leahy of Indianapolis spent the holidays at the Powhatan in Washington.

Maj. Gen. C. J. Bailey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bailey have closed their house in Washington and are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Gandy, wife of Maj. C. L. Gandy, U.S.A., at Fort Sill, Okla.

Maj. Charles E. MacDonald, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. MacDonald, who are enjoying a tour of Europe, were in Venice Dec. 7 and at Florence Dec. 15. They spent Christmas and New Years in Rome.

Cadet Bill W. Ragsdale, who is a student at the Tennessee Military Institute, is spending the holidays with his parents, Col. Robert O. Ragsdale, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ragsdale, at Melrose place, Knoxville, Tenn.

Mrs. Reginald Ducat and children, who have been at Lakehurst, N.J., have just joined Captain Ducat at Fort Constitution, N.H. They will be at the Rockingham Hotel, Portsmouth, until their quarters are ready.

Comdr. L. F. Kimball, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kimball are guests at Le Marquis Hotel, 12 East 31st street, New York city. Capt. and Mrs. David Foote Sellers, who make their home at Le Marquis, are spending the holidays with relatives in Chattanooga.

Mrs. Annie V. Partello, mother of Lieut. Col. Joseph K. Partello, U.S.A., is visiting her son and daughter-in-law at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., during the holidays. Madam Partello expects to return to her home at Ossining, N.Y., shortly after the holidays. Lieutenant Colonel Partello is a member of the General Staff School, class 1922-23.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Hay, U.S.A., who is a patient in William Beaumont Hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas, following a serious automobile accident in November, was decorated on Christmas morning with the Order of Leopold, grade of Commander, bestowed by Albert, King of the Belgians, and presented to General Hay by Maj. Gen. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A.

Two hundred children at Fort Sheridan, after being entertained by the 2d Infantry band and singing Christmas carols, heard sleigh bells during the "Skater waltz" played by the band, and saw Santa Claus rush in to the post gymnasium with a cargo of presents for them. Brig. Gen. George Van H. Moseley, U.S.A., arranged the Christmas party for the post.

Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., and Mrs. Niblack were the guests of Senator Frelinghuysen the week before Christmas on his houseboat Victoria for a shooting trip up the Cooper river in South Carolina. On the occasion of the recent visit of Vice President Coolidge to Charleston, Admiral and Mrs. Niblack entertained at luncheon at the navy yard in his honor.

Maddux, Marshall and Co. began work last week on the first five homes to be built in Battery Park, their new Service colony at Washington. These houses will be of modern, moderate-priced types requiring about three months for completion. Work will begin without delay on additional houses and it is contemplated to have fifty homes completed in Battery Park within one year.

The Corps of Cadets, U.S.M.A., for its Christmas greetings, 1922, sent out an exceedingly handsome card, measuring ten by eight inches. The greeting on the front page is beautifully printed in colors and gilt, while the inside page contains a most artistic drawing of the cadet chapel in colors. It shows the chapel standing in bold relief on the high bank of the Hudson, the illumination within showing through the windows on a clear starry night. A mantle of snow is seen on the trees and bank, and the star of Bethlehem shines brightly in the East.

"The Service suffered a distinct loss Dec. 15, 1922," says Col. John T. Axton, U.S.A., Chief of Chaplains, "when Chaplain James F. Houlihan voluntarily retired under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1922. He had served most acceptably with various organizations in the United States, Hawaii, the Philippines and France. During the period when the Congress was considering the amendments to the National Defense act, which so greatly improved the status of chaplains, Chaplain Houlihan made many trips from New York to Washington and spent much time working tactfully among those who were in a position to bring about favorable legislation. We shall miss him very much from the fellowship."

**a shoe lace that out-wears by months ordinary laces. Stays tied and never looks shabby**

**Cordo-Hyde**

**LAKE DIVISION**  
**O.A. Miller Treeing Machine Co.**  
**Brockton, Mass.**

**Some dealers are offering**  
**an inferior imitation lace for Cordo-Hyde**  
For more lace see records  
in the CORDO-HYDE  
WORLD'S BLACK  
**Cordo-Hyde**

**ARMY NOMINATIONS.**

Nominations Received by Senate Dec. 27.

**PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.**

Veterinary Corps.—To be first lieutenant: 2d Lt. R. H. Lewis, from Dec. 13, 1922.  
Chaplains.—To be chaplains with rank of captain: E. W. Weber, from Oct. 5, 1922; J. O. Lindquist, Oct. 10; A. W. Thomas, Oct. 19; F. C. Rideout, Oct. 28; A. C. Oliver, Jr., Oct. 24; P. H. Levesque, Nov. 7; J. Hall, Nov. 16; E. L. Trett, Nov. 27; C. C. Merrill, Nov. 28.

**G.O. 51, NOV. 29, 1922, W.D.**

Relates to the following subjects: Battles and campaigns of the United States. Headquarters personnel and staff and headquarters detachment, District of Washington. Organization of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

**I—Battles and Campaigns of the United States.**—Sec. V, G.O. 16, W.D., 1921, is further amended by adding the following paragraph:

**75. War with Algiers.**—For organizations that participated in the overseas operations of this war, between March 2 and June 30, 1815, a streamer with the word "Algiers."

**II—Announces the headquarters personnel and staff and headquarters detachment, District of Washington, heretofore noted.**

**III—Announces the organization of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.**

**G.O. 52, DEC. 1, 1922, W.D.**

Announces the award, by the President, by virtue of authority of certain acts of Congress, of the medal of honor to (1) the unknown, unidentified Belgian soldier; (2) the unknown, unidentified British soldier and French soldier, and (3) the unknown, unidentified Italian soldier.

**G.O. 53, DEC. 5, 1922, W.D.**

This order refers to the assignment of general officers, heretofore published by this paper.

**PAYMENT OF RETIRED OFFICERS.**

**CIR. 216, DEC. 28, 1922, W.D.**

I—Relates to procedure in cases of loss, damage or destruction of the clothing of enlisted men.

**II—Payment to Retired Officers.**—Pending the revision of Army Regulations, G.O. 15, W.D., 1914, is amended to read as follows:

1. All retired officers, except those assigned to active duty under laws entitling them to active pay or allowances, will be paid by the Finance Officer, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., unless they reside in the Philippine or the Hawaiian Department, in which event they may, if so desired, be paid by the department finance officer of those departments.

Retired officers who, in the operation of the foregoing paragraph, are to be paid by the Finance Officer, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., or by the department finance officer, Philippine or Hawaiian Department, will not be required to submit vouchers in order to obtain their pay, except as provided in par. 3 below, and will immediately upon retirement advise the proper finance officer of the address to which they desire their pay checks sent. Those who desire their pay deposited to their credit with a bank or other institution will sign and transmit to the proper finance officer a request, in duplicate, to that effect, as follows: "It is requested that my pay in full for the month of ..... 19..... and all subsequent months until further notice, be placed to my credit with .....

In cases of retired officers residing or traveling outside of the continental limits of the United States, the Philippine or the Hawaiian Department, the finance officer concerned will not make payments upon such request except upon advice from the officer concerned that he is alive on the last day of the period for which payment is made, and during continued absence, either temporary or permanent, outside of the continental limits of the United States, these reports will be made on the last day of each month during such absence. The receipt of Postal Card Form No. 728, furnished by the Finance Officer, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., or letter, cablegram, or radiogram, will constitute such advice.

2. The monthly pay of a retired officer, unless he be assigned to active duty carrying active pay or allowances, will be paid in full

**ARMY ORDERS**

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.  
Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.  
Assistant Secretary of War—J. Mayhew Wainwright.  
General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.  
Deputy Chief of Staff—Maj. Gen. John L. Hines.

by one check drawn to his own individual order or placed to his credit with a bank or other institution, as he may request. Credit to a joint account with a bank or other institution will not be made.

3. When an officer is entitled to both active and retired pay during a month, as happens on the retired list or the month during which a retired officer is assigned to or relieved from active duty, he will be paid on an account certified to by himself according to prescribed forms as provided in par. 1256, Army Regulations, as follows:

a. When an officer is retired effective on any but the last day of the month, the officer concerned will be paid both active and retired pay for that month on one pay voucher submitted by him to the Finance Officer, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., or the department finance officer of the Philippine or the Hawaiian Department as the case may be. All subsequent payments of retired pay for full months will be made by that office without submission of voucher on the part of the officer concerned.

b. When a retired officer is detailed to active duty he will be paid both retired and active pay on his first voucher and his active pay for all complete subsequent months by the finance officer at his station.

c. When a retired officer is relieved from active duty on an but the last day of the month he will be paid both active and retired pay on one voucher submitted by him to the Finance Officer, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., or the department finance officer of the Philippine or Hawaiian Department as the case may be.

d. The foregoing provisions, in so far as they have application, will be equal force with respect to retired warrant officers, members of the Army Nurse Corps and enlisted men.

Note.—Circular 215, W.D., Dec. 21, 1922 (Basic allowances of equipment special for Field Artillery troops, Table IV-C, Regiment 75mm. Pack Artillery—Supplemental to Cir. 169, W.D., 1921), will not be published to the Service generally, but mimeograph copies will be supplied to the branches and organizations principally concerned by The Adjutant General.

**G.O. 30, DEC. 29, 1922, 1ST CORPS AREA.**

1st Lt. J. C. Macdonald, Inf. D.O.L., having reported, is detailed as citizens' military training camp officer, 1st Corps Area, with station in this city.

**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.**

**BUL. 38, DEC. 26, 1922, 3D CORPS AREA.**

Except as prescribed by Tables of Organization, Intelligence officers will no longer be appointed by subordinate commanders.

Where Intelligence officers other than those specified above are now detailed, the detail will be terminated and all confidential and secret records pertaining to past activities will be incorporated in the local confidential and secret files.

The duties of Intelligence officers will be limited to those pertaining to Combat Intelligence.

By command of Maj. Gen. Muir:  
FRANK S. COCHEU, Chief of Staff.

**CIR. 156, DEC. 28, 1922, 4TH CORPS AREA.**

The establishment of a main station at Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., and the establishment of a substation in the Post Office Building at Augusta, Ga., to be operated from Augusta Arsenal, is announced.

The establishment of a subrecruiting station at Columbia, S.C., to be operated from Fort Moultrie, S.C., is announced.

**GENERAL OFFICERS.**

The appointment of Col. S. Heintzelman, Cav., as brigadier general, U.S. Army, to rank from Dec. 29, 1922, is announced. He will remain on his present duties. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

**GENERAL STAFF CORPS.**

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. OF A., C. OF S.

Maj. A. K. B. Lyman, acting, General Staff (Corps of Engrs.), is relieved from duty as military attaché, Havana, Cuba, as assistant to Maj. Gen. F. H. Crowder, and from detail as an acting General Staff officer, effective upon arrival in Havana of Maj. W. H. Shuman, Inf., detailed as his successor. Maj. Lyman will proceed to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty in G-2, General Staff. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Maj. R. C. Richardson, Jr., G.S., from Manila, P.I., and is assigned to duty with War Department General Staff, and will return to U.S. on transport to leave Manila about March 30 and proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty in G-2. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**

MAJ. GEN. R. C. DAVIS, THE A.G.

Maj. J. A. Ullo, A.G., from present duties in the office of The A.G. of Army, and will report to the director American Red Cross for duty, with station in Washington. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

**JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.**

MAJ. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Lt. Col. C. C. Wren, J.A.G.O.R.C., to active

by one check drawn to his own individual order or placed to his credit with a bank or other institution, as he may request. Credit to a joint account with a bank or other institution will not be made.

4. When an officer is entitled to both active and retired pay during a month, as happens on the retired list or the month during which a retired officer is assigned to or relieved from active duty, he will be paid on an account certified to by himself according to prescribed forms as provided in par. 1256, Army Regulations, as follows:

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**G.O. 30, DEC. 29, 1922, 1ST CORPS AREA.**

1st Lt. J. C. Macdonald, Inf. D.O.L., having reported, is detailed as citizens' military training camp officer, 1st Corps Area, with station in this city.

**QUARTERMASTER CORPS.**

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HART, Q.M.G.

Capt. G. R. Ford, Q.M.C., to New York city and sail about March 15 to Panama Canal Zone for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Col. S. F. Bottoms, Q.M.C., in addition to his present duties as department Q.M., Panama Canal Department, C.Z., is assigned to duty as assistant general superintendent Army Transport Service, Panama Canal Department, vice Lt. Col. F. S. Leisenring, Q.M.C., relieved. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Maj. J. H. Adams, Q.M.C., to Fort Humphreys, Va., for duty as Q.M. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Maj. O. H. Sampson, Q.M.C., is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves of 9th Corps Area, with station at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. He will sail from New York city about Feb. 10. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Capt. S. F. Bottoms, Q.M.C., to Panama Canal Zone for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Capt. G. R. Ford, Q.M.C., to New York city and sail about March 15 to Panama Canal Zone for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Capt. G. C. H. Franklin, M.C., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Capt. R. S. Loving, M.C., will report immediately, by letter, to commanding general 9th Corps Area for assignment to duty in Alaska, and to join station to which assigned. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Maj. W. A. Foertmeyer, M.C., is extended 1 month. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Maj. W. W. Vaughan, M.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Capt. A. T. Gilhus, M.C., to sail from San Francisco about Jan. 13 for Panama Canal Zone for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Maj. G. C. H. Franklin, M.C., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Capt. R. S. Loving, M.C., will report immediately, by letter, to commanding general 9th Corps Area for assignment to duty in Alaska, and to join station to which assigned. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Capt. J. E. Brannon, 6th Inf., to sail on transport to Chasmont to leave San Francisco for Hawaii Islands Feb. 16 for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

1st Lt. G. L. Hartman, Inf., now on duty at Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., is transferred from 22d Inf. to 6th Inf. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Maj. J. S. Sullivan, Inf., from attachment to 11th Inf. and will proceed to Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, via Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., about Jan. 1, 1923, for duty as officer in charge of C.M.T.C. affairs. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Maj. W. H. Shuman, Inf., to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty in G-2, General Staff. Upon completion of this temporary duty Maj. Shuman will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report to American minister, American Legation, for duty as military attaché, and to Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder, special representative of the President of U.S., for duty as his assistant. Maj. Shuman is detailed by direction of the President as an acting General Staff officer while on duty as military attaché. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

2d Lt. J. F. Lavagnino, Inf., will report immediately by radio to commanding general 3d Division, Camp Lewis, Wash., for assignment to duty with Inf. and join organization to which assigned. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

So much of par. 26, S.O. 299, W.D., Dec. 21, as relates to 1st Lt. C. A. Welcker, 21st Inf., is revoked. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

The following officers to sail on transport to leave New York city about Feb. 10 to Hawaiian Islands for duty: Capt. G. R. Wells, 2d Inf.; R. M. McFaul, 3d Inf.; F. W. Ferree, 12th Inf.; 1st Lts. V. C. De Voe, 10th Inf.; A. P. Fox, 3d Inf. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

The following officers now on duty with 8th Inf.: 1st Lt. W. K. McKittrick, Inf.; 2d Lt. C. M. Smith, Jr., Inf. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

The transfer of 1st Lt. W. H. Speidel, Inf., from 50th Inf. to 8th Inf., as announced in par. 8, S.O. 317, headquarters American Forces in Germany, Dec. 20, 1921, is confirmed. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Sgt. J. B. Jelkes, 25th Inf., will be placed upon retired list at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., and sent home. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Leave 4 months, about Jan. 1, with permission to leave U.S., to 1st Lt. W. J. Moroney, Inf., D.O.L., Champaign, Ill. (Dec. 20, 6th C.A.)

Capt. W. A. Hollyer, Inf., from further assignment and duty with 26th Inf., is assigned to duty with Inf. (Tanks) and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

2d Lt. F. E. Cookson, 2d Inf., from assignment to regiment and will proceed to Omaha, Nebr., and report in person to Maj. Gen. G. B. Duncan for duty as aid on his staff. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

1st Lt. L. Murphy, Inf., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

**OFFICERS PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.**

The retirement of Brig. Gen. C. H. Barth from active service on Dec. 28, 1922, for age is announced. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Capt. E. C. Hall, S.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright having been found

proper time to San Francisco and sail about Feb. 24 to Philippines for duty with Cavalry. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Capt. O. S. Peabody, Cav., from assignment to 1st Cav. and to Fort Leavenworth, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, for duty. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

1st Lt. D. W. Hale, 1st Cav., from assignment to 1st Cav. and will report at Camp Knox, Ky., for duty. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

**FIELD ARTILLERY.**

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

Leave 4 months to Maj. C. H. Hayes, F.A., about Jan. 1, 1923. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Capt. J. B. Hunt, F.A., is transferred from 10th F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash., to 82d F

incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto his retirement from active service is announced. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Col. B. W. Atkinson, Inf., upon his own application, is retired from active service Dec. 31, after more than 39 years' service. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

The retirement of Col. J. Millis, C.E., from active service on Dec. 31, 1922, is announced. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

A list of 92 officers placed on the retired list for disability incident to the Service by Dec. 30, 1922, will be found on another page in this issue.

#### WARRANT OFFICERS.

Wnt. Ofr. G. F. Van Fleet to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty at Corps Area headquarters. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofr. J. J. Murphy to Washington, D.C., to director of Red Cross for duty. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

#### D.E.M.L.

Mtr. Sgt. W. Ullrich, D.E.M.L., will be placed upon retired list at Washington Barracks, D.C., and sent home. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Mtr. Sgt. F. Nodale, D.E.M.L., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and sent home. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

1st Sgt. J. Bond, D.E.M.L., will be placed upon retired list at Alcatraz, Calif., and sent home. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

#### ORDERS RELATING TO RESERVE OFFICERS.

Maj. E. G. Byers, F.A.O.R.C., is ordered to active duty on Jan. 11 for pursuing a course of about 7 weeks' duration in the problems of military supply at Army War College. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

1st Lt. F. L. Clarke, A.S.O.R.C., to active duty at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, to arrive Jan. 2 for pursuing a 3 months' course of instruction in engine and plane maintenance. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

#### ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

##### Atlantic Fleet.

St. Mihiel—Left Cristobal, C.Z., Jan. 2; due New York Jan. 8.

Cambrai—Left Charleston Dec. 24 for Honolulu via Panama. Due Honolulu Jan. 11.

##### Pacific Fleet.

Thomas—Due Manila Jan. 8, from Honolulu via Guam.

Meigs—Due San Francisco Jan. 10 from Manila and Honolulu.

U.S. Grant—To leave San Francisco Jan. 12 for New York.

Chateau-Thierry—To leave San Francisco Jan. 27 for New York.

##### Atlantic-Pacific Fleet.

Edgemar—To leave New York Jan. 10 for San Francisco via New Orleans and Panama.

#### PROPOSED SAILINGS OF U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS.

(Effective Jan. 1—subject to change.)

##### New York-Porto Rico-Panama.

S.S. St. Mihiel.

Leave Due Arrive Leave Arrive Leave Arrive  
N.Y. San Juan Cristobal Cristobal San Juan N.Y.

8/15 4/16 8/21 3/24 8/27 3/31  
4/12 4/20 4/23 4/25 4/28 4/29  
5/10 5/16 5/19 5/22 5/26 5/26  
6/7 6/11 6/15 6/18 6/21 6/24

##### New York-Honolulu-San Francisco.

U.S.S. Cambria.

Leave Arrive-Leave Arrive-Leave Arrive  
N.Y. Panama Honolulu S.F.

12/22 12/28-12/28 1/11-1/16 1/23  
U.S. Grant.

2/10 2/17-2/17 8/4-8/8 8/15

##### San Francisco-Panama-New York.

Leave Arrive Leave Arrive

S.F. Panama Panama N.Y.

U.S. Grant. 1/12 1/23 1/24 1/31  
C.Thierry. 1/27 2/6 2/6 2/12

##### San Francisco-Honolulu.

Leave Arrive Leave Arrive

San F. Honolulu Honolulu San F.

Cambrai ... 2/6 2/13 2/18 2/25  
Cambrai ... 3/13 3/20 3/25 4/1  
Cambrai ... 4/17 4/24 4/29 5/6  
Cambrai ... 5/22 5/29 6/8 6/10

##### San Francisco-Manila.

Leave Arrive Leave Arrive

San F. Honolulu Manila San F.

Thomas ... 1/15 1/22 1/26 2/15  
Thomas ... 8/30 4/6 4/10 4/30  
Thomas ... 6/11 6/18 6/22 7/12

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS, ETC.

The following changes in stations, etc., of organizations were announced by the War Department Dec. 28:

##### Change in Station.

1st Batin., 25th Inf., Nogales, Ariz., to Douglas, Ariz.

Sales Commissary Unit No. 1, Clothing and Bath Unit No. 1, and Salvage Unit No. 1, Camp Dix, N.J., to Fort Jay, N.Y.

16th Service Co., Fort Howard, Md., to Baltimore, Md.

Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F and G, 5th Inf., Fort Williams, Me., to Fort McKinley, Me.

Co. H, 5th Inf., Fort Williams, Me., to Fort Preble, Me.

Troop F, 8th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex., to Columbus, N.M.

#### Changes in Status.

Mine planter Ringgold placed out of commission.

9th Disciplinary Co. organized at the Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Bks., Governors Island, N.Y.

20th Infantry Brig., Hqrs. and Hqrs. Co. reconstituted at Camp Gaillard, C.Z.

1st Batin., 16th F.A., reconstituted at Fort Myer, Va.

2d Batin., 2d F.A., made inactive; active associate, 1st Batin., 2d F.A.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

S.O. 1, JAN. 2, 1923, W.D.

The following officers are relieved from attachment to the 2d Infantry and are transferred to that regiment from the regiment specified after his name: Capt. E. G. Lindroth, 53d Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 1st Lt. F. H. Jack, Jr., 54th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich.; 1st Lt. T. T. Shannon, 55th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 2d Lt. J. R. Reilly, 54th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich.

Leave for one month to Capt. W. B. Wilson, Inf., upon his arrival in U.S., with permission to apply for an extension of two months.

Capt. W. F. Brown, Q.M.C., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty.

Col. O. W. B. Farr, 76th F.A., from assignment to that regiment and will proceed to San Francisco and sail on the transport to leave about March 13 to Honolulu for duty with the Field Artillery.

Capt. W. A. Ray, F.A., is detailed as an instructor of Field Artillery, Oklahoma N.G., and to station at Enid.

Maj. H. Coope, A.G., will report at the Army War College, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty as a representative of the A.G.D. during the current course, vice Maj. J. A. Ulio, A.G., relieved.

Maj. H. Coope, A.G., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to prepare a detailed plan for marking American battle fields in Europe and to supervise the execution of the plan after its approval by the Secretary of War, vice Maj. J. A. Ulio, A.G., relieved.

Maj. P. Remington, Q.M.C., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, will report to Army retraining board at Washington for examination.

First Lt. J. M. Hammond, Q.M.C., to New York city, general intermediate depot, Brooklyn, for temporary duty pending the departure of the transport to leave that port about Feb. 10 for Honolulu, and will sail on that transport, and upon arrival at Honolulu will report for temporary duty pending the departure of the transport to leave Honolulu about March 5 for Manila. He will sail on that transport to Manila for duty.

The resignation of Capt. W. O. Callaway, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

The resignation of Capt. A. W. Long, F.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

The resignation of Capt. H. T. Partridge, Q.M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

The resignation of 2d Lt. Dewy L. McLallen, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Capt. G. John, D.C., to Fort Williams, Me., for duty.

First Lt. H. F. Marshall, A.S.O.R.C., to active duty Jan. 5; to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, for the purpose of pursuing a three months' course of instruction in engine and plane maintenance.

Capt. W. J. Kiley, Inf., O.R.C., Montpelier, Vt., to active duty Jan. 10 at Washington, D.C., in Militia Bureau.

Capt. N. M. Walker, Inf., will report to commanding general 2d Division, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with the Inf.

Wnt. Ofr. M. M. Penney to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

Wnt. Ofr. W. E. Lansford to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for duty.

Wnt. Ofr. J. Vernon will sail on the transport Chateau-Thierry, to leave San Francisco Jan. 27 to New York city, and from there will proceed to Washington for duty with the property auditor.

Master Sgt. J. J. Rackley, retired, 506 E. Princeton Ave., College Park, Ga., to active duty Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.

Capt. W. J. Kinnealy, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Benicia Arsenal, Calif., and sent to home.

#### DESIGNATION OF AIR UNITS.

CIR. 112, DEC. 22, 1922, AIR SER.

1. In compliance with Par. IV, G.O. 39, W.D., Sept. 30, 1922, all units in the Air Service will hereafter show their designation in the following manner:

First, numerical designation; second, descriptive name; third, generic name.

(Note: Units whose authorized strength is below that provided by Tables of Organization will carry the words "Reduced Strength" in parentheses after their designation.)

Examples of proper designation are as follows:

42d School Squadron.

50th Service Squadron.

2d Photo Section.

33d Air Intelligence Section.

8th Airship Company.

24th Airship Service Company.

1st Pursuit Group Headquarters.

5th Composite Group.

1st Wing Headquarters.

88th Observation Sqdn. (Reduced Strength).

56th Service Squadron (Reduced Strength).

18th Airship Company (Reduced Strength).

2. All units of the Air Service will hereafter be carried under five general headings, namely, wings, groups, squadrons, companies, and sections. This requires a change in the designation of a number of Air Service units, and consequently the following changes will take effect immediately, and the new designation hereafter be used in all official reports and correspondence:

#### Old designation; new designation; station.

##### Air Park—

No. 1 (R.S.); 56th Ser. Sqdn. (R.S.); Belling. No. 2; 57th Ser. Sqdn., Selfridge. No. 3; 58th Ser. Sqdn., Langley. No. 4; 59th Ser. Sqdn., Langley. No. 5; 60th Ser. Sqdn.; Kelly. No. 6; 61st Ser. Sqdn.; Mitchel. No. 7; 62d Ser. Sqdn.; Brooks. No. 8; 63d Ser. Sqdn.; Panama. No. 10; 65th Ser. Sqdn.; Oahu. No. 11; 66th Ser. Sqdn.; Philippines Islands. No. 13; 68th Ser. Sqdn.; Kelly.

##### Air Intelligence Office—

No. 1; 31st Air Intell. Sec.; Mitchel. No. 2; 32d Air Intell. Sec.; Fort Bliss. No. 3; 33d Air Intell. Sec.; Crisby. No. 10; 40th Air Intell. Sec.; Panama. No. 11; 41st Air Intell. Sec.; Oahu. No. 12; 42d Air Intell. Sec.; Philippines Is.

##### Airship Group—

1st; 21st Airship Group; Scott. Hqrs. 1st; 21st Airship Group Hqrs.; Scott.

##### Airship Company—

No. 8; 8th Airship Co.; Scott. No. 9; 9th Airship Co.; Scott. No. 12; 12th Airship Co.; Scott. No. 18 (R.S.); 18th Airship Co. (R.S.); Aberdeen. No. 19; 19th Airship Co.; Langley.

##### Photo Section—

No. 1; 1st Photo Sec.; Fort Bliss. No. 2; 2d Photo Sec.; Langley. No. 3; 3d Photo Sec.; Bolling. No. 4; 4th Photo Sec.; Maxwell. No. 5; 5th Photo Sec.; Chanute. No. 6; 6th Photo Sec.; Philippines Islands. No. 7; 7th Photo Sec.; Fairfield. No. 8; 8th Photo Sec.; Mitchel. No. 9; 9th Photo Sec.; Riley. No. 11; 11th Photo Sec.; Oahu. No. 12; 12th Photo Sec.; Panama. No. 14; 14th Photo Sec.; Mitchel. No. 15; 15th Photo Sec.; Crisby. No. 20; 20th Photo Sec.; Langley. No. 21; 21st Photo Sec.; Scott. No. 22; 22d Photo Sec.; Kelly. No. 23; 23d Photo Sec.; Post. No. 24; 24th Photo Sec.; Brooks. Servic. Company (Airship)—

No. 24; 24th Airship Ser. Co.; Scott.

Tate, W. G., 2d Lt., Cav., Hazard, Ky.

Voelker, T. F., Capt., Inf., Belleville, N.J.

Watkins, H. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Anderson, S.C.

Webster, M. E., 2d Lt., Engr., Peoria, Ill.

Wescott, A. P., 2d Lt., F.A., Rockaway, N.J.

Williams, P. C., 1st Lt., F.A., Taunton, Mass.

Williams, W. C., 1st Lt., Chap., Elkins, W. Va.

Woodburn, R. S., Jr., 2d Lt., Engr., Rochester, N.Y.

Woodward, H., 2d Lt., F.A., Tampa, Fla.

#### Accepted Appointments Dec. 29.

Dobbie, J. G., 2d Lt., Fin., Fort Benning, Ga.

Dreher, E. C. Maj., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fagan, C. A., Jr., 1st Lt., F.A., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gale, T. P., 2d Lt., C.A., Santa Rosa, Calif.

Goldin, J. M., 2d Lt., Inf., Draketown, Ga.

Hamby, C. S., 2d Lt., Inf., Birmingham, Ala.

Howe, M. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Montgomery, Ala.

Hudson, R., Capt., Inf., Killen, Tex.

Kane, D. C., 1st Lt., Engr., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Maddux, H. B., Capt., F.A., Paradise, Tex.

Molseed, C. S., Capt., Med., Omaha, Neb.

Myers, J. W., New York, N.Y.

Newhall, A. P., 2d Lt., Inf., Newton, Mass.

Parnass, E. B., Capt., F.A., Chicago, Ill.

Parsons, F. H., 1st Lt., Inf., Chicago, Ill.

Pauslen, N. P., Capt., Med., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Pierce, H. G., 1st Lt., Inf., Mexia, Tex.

Parks, R. W., 1st Lt., Inf., Ingatan, Pa.

Radcliffe, F. E., 2d Lt., Inf., Chicago, Ill.

Rohrer, H. J., 2d Lt., Q.M., McAlester, Okla.

Stewart, E. F., Maj., Med., Fair Haven, N.J.

Stonesifer, E. M., 1st Lt., Inf., Dallas, Tex.

Tanner, P., 1st Lt., Ord., Franklin, Pa.

Emerson, H. Maj., Q.M., Boston, Mass.

Greene, T. M., 2d Lt., A.S., Boston, Mass.

Holland, J. J., 2d Lt., Inf., Pittsfield, Mass.

Holloway, D. W., 1st Lt., Inf., Manchester, N.H.

Knowlton, D. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Palmyra, N.J.

Lange, F. P., 2d Lt., Ord., Worcester, Mass.

Leavell, J. H., Maj., Engr., Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif.

Mayo, J. W., 2d Lt., F.A., Ithaca, N.Y.

Moe, J. G., Capt., Med., Pisa.

Morrissey, E. P., 2d Lt., Cav., Buffalo, N.Y.

Moss, M. M., Maj., Med., Bowling Green, Ky.

Muchow, C. H., Capt., M.P., Sioux Falls, S.D.

Nicholas, S. J., 2d Lt., Cav., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Perry, J. M., Maj., C.A., Elmhurst, Ill., N.Y.

Porter, G. H., Jr., 2d Lt., Sig., Atlanta, Ga.

Preston, P. H., 1st Lt., C.A., Cambridge, Mass.

Spencer, C. G., 2d Lt., C.W., Syracuse, N.Y.

Stackpole, E. J., Jr., Col., Cav., Harrisburg, Pa.

Ten Eyck, A., Capt., M.I., Belknap, N.Y.

Tilson, F. C., Capt., Inf., Burbank, Calif.

Vail, R. W., 1st Lt., F.A., Worcester, Mass.

Walker, J. M., 2d Lt., Cav., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Weeks, H. E., Capt., A.S., Washington, D.C.

Williamson, D. P., 2d Lt., Inf., Holyoke, Mass.

Woodrow, L. S., 1st Lt., F.A., Columbus, Ohio.

Ziegler, J. C., Capt., Inf., Franklin, Pa.

#### Accepted Appointments Dec. 26 to Correspond with National Guard Status.

Brocopp, H. A., Capt., Inf., Bismarck, N.D.

Fowler, H. J., Capt., Cav., Wahashie, Tex.

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## The Nation Needs a Naval Reserve

IT is gratifying that the Senate added \$1,000,000 to the House appropriation for the Naval Reserve; but it is too bad that the increase could not have been even greater. No measure of naval preparation is more important than provision for a Naval Reserve adequate to our probable needs in the event of war. We should not forget the lesson of 1917, when it became necessary to strip our battleships of their highly trained personnel in order to meet demands for such duty as furnishing armed guards for merchant vessels. The battleship fleet then of necessity became merely a training fleet, and could not have fought a fleet battle efficiently.

The Navy Department originally made an effort for an appropriation of \$6,000,000, which would have resulted in a Naval Reserve of about 3,500 officers and 11,500 men. Surely this is a moderate number under the circumstances of a Regular Service reduced thirty per cent. below the ordinary peace requirements of the treaty Navy, and of much larger Reserve forces being maintained by both Great Britain and Japan. The former nation has more than 40,000 officers and men in her Naval Reserve, and the latter more than 30,000. This is independent of the fact that both of them have a great seafaring population upon which to draw, and in addition maintain enough regulars to man their treaty navies properly.

But even the small estimates of the Navy Department failed to satisfy the Congressional views as to economy in the naval budget. The House appropriated less than half of what was asked. It sent the bill to the Senate carrying only \$2,994,000 under the item for the Reserves. The \$1,000,000 added by the Senate makes the total appropriation a little less than \$4,000,000. It is hoped that this will permit training and maintaining a Reserve Force of 2,000 officers and 6,000 men.

The woeful inadequacy of such a number is manifest when we consider that the strength of 86,000 men allowed for the Regular Navy is at least 34,000 short of the number needed for ordinary peace requirements. If we went to war and felt the grave urgency not only of filling up the fleet to a fighting complement, but also of caring for the manifold other naval activities that the Navy cannot escape shouldering, the Naval Reserve Force of 6,000 men would be as the proverbial drop in a bucket.

We should remember that our luck, in the last war, of being able to spend a year or two in preparation, under the shield of allied forces, until our Navy and Army could be formed and trained and get their stride on a major scale, may never be repeated.

### Increased Personnel is Needed by the Navy

IN the recent debate upon the Naval Appropriation bill Senator Poindexter maintained the very important point that the 5-5-3 ratio, in spite of its restriction to capital ships by the letter of the Naval Treaty, nevertheless represented the spirit of the treaty in its application to the aggregate strength of the respective navies concerned. That is, that the spirit of the treaty includes a limitation on auxiliary naval types, in the ratio of 5-5-3.

It was upon this assumption that Senator Poindexter successfully defeated efforts to reduce the enlisted personnel of the Navy to 67,000 men. He pointed out that Great Britain still retained 102,934 men in her Navy, as against the 86,000 men carried in the bill for our Navy; that Japan had reduced only to 65,460 men, whereas 51,600 should be her strength if she had reduced proportionately to us. The Senator also called attention to the numbers of officers in the three navies—9,400 for Britain and 7,700 each for the United States and Japan.

Personnel is as good if not a better measure than tonnage when it comes to a comparison of strength. On the above quoted figures the 5-5-3 ratio would become 11-9-7, with the United States represented by the middle figure. But this does not include any Naval Reserves, in which we are greatly deficient. Considering both Reserves and Regulars the personnel ratio becomes about 16-10-11, for Britain, America, and Japan, respectively. If it is truly the spirit of the treaty that 5-5-3 is the ratio that should exist in aggregate strength, there is manifestly a great need for revising our personnel figures upwards, unless the others revise downwards very shortly. There is also great need for objecting to the vast new Japanese program of naval construction.

## Changes in System

### U.S. Air Service Supply

THE following instructions relative to changes in the system of Air Service supply are published in Circular 108, Dec. 20, 1922, from the office of the Chief of Air Service. These changes will take effect on Feb. 1, 1923; Circular No. 46, O. C.A.S., July 12, 1921, and Paragraphs 4 and 5 of Circular No. 32, O.C.A.S., June 1, 1921, are rescinded effective Feb. 1, 1923.

The control functions at the following Air intermediate depots will be discontinued: Fairfield Air intermediate depot, San Antonio Air intermediate depot, and Rockwell Air intermediate depot.

The following corps areas, territorial departments and other sub-divisions will be grouped together and served by the Air intermediate depot indicated:

Middletown Air intermediate depot, 1st, 2d and 3d Corps Area, Panama Canal Department, Porto Rico and District of Columbia.

Fairfield Air intermediate depot, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Corps Areas.

San Antonio Air intermediate depot, 8th Corps Area.

Rockwell Air intermediate depot, 9th Corps Area, Philippine Department, Hawaiian Department and Alaska.

Requisitions for all classifications of Air Service supplies will be forwarded to the Air intermediate depots designated above except as prescribed in Paragraph 5 below. Requisitions initiated by activities under the administrative control of corps areas, district or department commanders will in all cases be routed through the corps area, district or department headquarters. Requisitions initiated by exempted activities will be forwarded direct to the source of supply.

Requisitions for the following classifications of Air Service supplies will be forwarded as prescribed below:

a. For aerial photographic equipment

and supplies (Classification 10), to the Fairfield Air intermediate depot.

b. For hangars and other demountable buildings and spare or repair parts for same (Classification 14), to the office of the Chief of Air Service.

c. For balloon and airship equipment and supplies (Classification 16), to the Scott Field Air intermediate depot.

d. For aeronautical gasoline and oil, to the Chief of Air Service.

e. For funds to procure equipment, non-personal services and personal services, to the Chief of Air Service.

Reports of stock on hand and changes thereto rendered on stores ledger, A.S. Form 1, will be forwarded at the designated reporting periods by all Air Service posts, camps, stations, fields and depots direct to the Property, Maintenance and Cost Compilation, Fairfield Air intermediate depot, Fairfield, Ohio.

When requisitions cannot be completely filled by an Air intermediate depot, due to stock depletion, the items available will be supplied. Where the total quantity of an item is supplied a red line will be drawn through it to indicate the action taken. Where only a portion of the quantity of an item requisitioned is supplied a red line will be drawn under the item and the quantity supplied will be entered in red opposite the item. The original requisition will then be forwarded to the Property, Maintenance and Cost Compilation for further action and the duplicate filed for record.

Requisitions and manifests will be referred to the Little Rock Air intermediate depot by the Property, Maintenance and Cost Compilation only.

## Death of Mrs. Little, Wife of Admiral Little

MRS. KATE SEWELL LITTLE, wife of Rear Admiral William Nelson Little, U.S.N., retired, and daughter of the late Capt. George Sewell, U.S.N., died at Pine Bluff, N.C., Jan. 2. The funeral was held at Pine Bluff Jan. 5.

## The Eclipse of American Seapower

By CAPTAIN DUDLEY W. KNOX, U. S. N., Retired

### OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED BY NAVY DEPARTMENT

A circular issued by the *Bureau of Navigation*:

"A recent publication by Capt. D. W. Knox, entitled 'The Eclipse of American Seapower,' has been sent out to practically all the libraries in the Service. It is suggested that all officers familiarize themselves with this book. There has been published much misleading information, both in book form and in magazines, relating to the results of the Limitation of Armaments Conference. If naval officers can thoroughly understand the facts in the case and make these facts known as widely as possible when opportunities offer they will be a distinct aid in correcting general misconception, now prevalent. It is believed that every officer should have authentic information as to the status of each country under the Limitations treaty."

In this book Captain Knox, who is one of the foremost naval experts in the country, presents the American version of the Arms Conference and relates facts that ought to have been given the widest publicity at the time in order that the American people might know what the results of the Conference really would mean to them.

It is a brief and concise analysis of the results of the Arms Conference treaties and points out the absolute necessity of America's maintaining her treaty navy at the utmost point of efficiency.

This book gives, for the first time, the American viewpoint of the International agreements reached at the Conference. Captain Knox, without prejudice or bias, points out just what each nation gained or lost and proves that the United States sacrificed more than any other nation.

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## JUNIOR OFFICERS, NAVY.

Jan. 3, 1923.

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

**Line.** Medical Corps.  
R.A.C.T. Vogelgesang R. Ad. A. M. D. McCormick  
Capt. H. C. Cooke Capt. H. C. Cull  
Odr. G. M. Courts Odr. R. A. Warner  
Lt. Cdr. W. S. Haas Lt. Cdr. F. L. Conklin  
Supply Corps.  
Dental Corps.  
Lt. Cdr. A. G. Lyle Rear Adm. L. Hunt  
Capt. V. S. Jackson  
Cdr. E. D. Stanley  
Lt. Cdr. J. D. P. Hodapp  
**Civil Engr. Corps.**  
R. Adm. F. R. Harris  
Capt. G. A. MacKay  
Odr. G. A. Duncan  
Lt. Odr. R. L. Martin

## NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers Dec. 23.

Lt. T. E. Chandler to Pittsburgh Experiment Sta. Bu. of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Lt. C. T. Joy to Pittsburgh Experiment Sta. Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Lt. A. D. G. Mayer to Pittsburgh Experiment Sta. Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Lt. (j.g.) J. G. Atkine to U.S.S. S-30.  
Lt. D. M. Muir to wait orders.  
Ens. K. Sommerfeld to U.S.S. Pueblo.  
Ens. P. Speight to U.S.S. R-22.  
Ens. J. R. Tate to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.  
Lt. H. A. Burke resignation accepted Dec. 20, 1922.  
Capt. E. W. Bonnaffon (S.C.) to senior member Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale, Washington, D.C.  
Lt. M. M. Witherspoon (Chap. C.) to Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.  
Bsn. J. W. Thrunck to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Mach. F. Carter to U.S.S. Cheewink.  
Mach. D. L. Jones to U.S.S. Beaver.

Orders to Officers Dec. 28.

Lt. S. P. Jenkins to Pacific Coast Torpedo Station, Keyport, Wash.  
Lt. (j.g.) R. F. Tyler to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.  
Ens. O. W. Gaines to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.; R. H. Hudson resignation accepted; J. B. Mallard to Destroyer Squadron, Scouting Fleet; J. F. Wegforth to duty under Cdr.-in-Chief, Battle Fleet; L. L. Young resignation accepted Jan. 31.  
Medical Corps—Odr. J. E. Gill continue treatment Naval Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; Odr. J. T. Kennedy to U.S.S. New Mexico; Lt. Cdr. D. Bobbitt to Marine Repair Station, Los Angeles, Calif.; Lt. Cdr. J. V. Howard to U.S.S. Idaho; Lt. Odr. E. C. White to U.S.S. Orlotan; Lts. F. H. Clements continue treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; W. W. Davies to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.; F. P. Field to Asiatic Station; H. User-Vincent to Rec. Ship, New York, N.Y.; W. S. Leavenworth to Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.; J. L. Schwartz to attendance upon officers and enlisted men of Navy and Marine Corps and their families residing in San Diego, Calif.; A. A. Shadday to Asiatic Station; Lt. (j.g.) J. F. Finnegan to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.

Lts. (j.g.) G. E. Gayler and F. K. Soukup (M.C.) to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; Lt. J. S. George (D.C.) to U.S.S. Arizona; Lt. F. L. Morey (D.C.) to U.S.S. Arostook.  
Chf. Gunn. H. W. Barnes continue duty U.S.S. Tennessee; Gunn. W. P. Monts to navy yard, Boston, Mass.; Gunn. G. W. Piper to Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Chf. Gunn. G. D. Barringer continue duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
Chf. Gunn. A. L. Johnson to Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va.; Chf. Pay Clk. J. J. S. Fahey to navy yard, Washington, D.C.; Chf. Pay Clk. J. A. Zinst continue duty U.S.S. Chamounix; Pay Clk. J. E. M. Moore continue duty U.S.S. Altair.  
Note.—No orders published Dec. 27.

Orders to Officers Dec. 29.

Lt. Cdr. G. B. Ashe to U.S.S. North Dakota as 1st Lt.  
Lt. Cdr. E. P. Nickinson to home relieved all active duty.  
Lt. (j.g.) P. Du Val, jr., to U.S.S. Wright.  
Lt. (j.g.) E. R. Winkler to U.S.S. Barry.  
Ens. P. A. Abernathy to U.S.S. Simpson.  
Ens. J. P. Cady to U.S.S. Wright.  
Ens. G. B. Cunningham to U.S.S. Scorpion.  
Ens. J. B. Donnelly to U.S.S. Coghill.  
Ens. T. S. Dunstan to U.S.S. J. K. Faulding.  
Ens. M. C. Hutchinson to U.S.S. Lamson.  
Ens. H. P. Shaw to treatment Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.  
Chief Bsn. N. E. Cook to U.S.S. Bay Spring.  
A.R. Clerk J. K. Chisholm to U.S.S. Pyro.  
Dispatcher from U.S.S. Pittsburgh, dated Dec. 24.  
Ens. C. B. Arney, J. E. Crowe and F. Kerr to United States.  
Ens. F. Leghorn and C. L. Waters and Lt. Cdr. J. C. Parham to United States.

Orders to Officers Dec. 30.

Lt. R. A. Deming to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-34 and in command when commissioned.  
Lt. W. H. Ferguson to U.S.S. Neches.  
Lt. J. H. Falge to U.S.S. Pope.  
Lt. H. E. Fischer to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.  
Lt. S. K. Hall det. U.S.S. Neches; to U.S.S. Henderson.  
Lt. P. Hendren to U.S.S. Wright as navigator.  
Lt. C. W. Hamill to U.S.S. Abaranda.  
Lt. D. J. O'Connell to U.S.S. Shawmut.  
Lt. T. D. Westfall to Inspector of Ordnance at Cavite.  
Lt. (j.g.) R. H. Cruzen to Destroyer Squadron, Battle Fleet.  
Lt. (j.g.) E. M. Grimsley continue duty U.S.S. K-1.

## NAVY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.  
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.  
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Coonts.

Lt. (j.g.) G. D. Morrison to U.S.S. Nevada.  
Ens. H. L. de Rivera, A. F. Dineen, D. Grover, Jr., and J. R. Hume to U.S.S. Chewink.  
Ens. B. J. Skahill to U.S.S. S-6.  
Ens. F. R. Wills to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.  
Ens. E. Wintermantle to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.  
Ens. J. F. Wegforth to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Cdr. F. Ceres (M.C.) to Medical Research Laboratory and School for Flight Surgeons, Mitchel Field, Mineola, L.I., N.Y.  
Lt. Cdr. R. G. Davis (M.C.) to Medical Research Laboratory and School for Flight Surgeons, Mitchel Field, Mineola, L.I., N.Y.  
Lt. S. M. Akerstrom (M.C.) to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.  
Lts. C. G. De Foney, G. T. Dill, E. E. Dockery, J. L. Farmer, B. Groesbeck, L. E. Mueller, G. D. Thompson and S. J. Trowbridge (M.C.) to Medical Research Laboratory and School for Flight Surgeons, Mitchel Field, Mineola, L.I., N.Y.  
Lt. J. E. Macleman (M.C.) to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.  
Lt. E. F. Slater (M.C.) to U.S.S. Antares.

Orders to Officers Jan. 2.

Lt. V. H. Godfrey to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Lt. (j.g.) D. A. Powell to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.  
Ens. H. Hogan resignation accepted Dec. 30.  
Lt. G. C. Wilson, M.C., to Medical Research Laboratory and School for Flight Surgeons, Mitchel Field, Mineola, L.I., N.Y.  
Boston, Mass.

Lt. W. M. Dillon to U.S.S. Langley.  
Lt. C. S. Norburn, M.C., to U.S.S. Mercy.  
Lt. (j.g.) C. M. Garrison, S.C., to U.S.S. Isabel.  
Cdrs. E. C. Gudger, S.C., to Naval Sta. Cavite; W. B. Izard to Rec. Ship at San Francisco.  
Lt. Cdrs. H. W. Browning, S.C., to Navy Purchasing Office, Shanghai, China; L. A. Odlin, S.C., to Naval Station, Cavite.  
Chief Bsns. B. O. Hallwell to Rec. Ship, New York, N.Y.; F. G. Mehling to Naval Sta. Cavite.  
Bsns. F. M. Kelley to Naval Training Sta. San Francisco, Calif.  
Chief Gun. J. O. Johnson to treatment Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.  
Carp. C. H. Langenstein to Naval Air Sta. San Diego, Calif.  
Chief Pay Clerk W. B. Hinckley to treatment Naval Hospital, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa.  
A.P. Clerk L. G. Robinson to navy yard, Chief Bsns. N. E. Cook to U.S.S. Quail; E. R. Wroughton to U.S.S. Mercy.  
Chief Mach. W. H. Muehlhausen and Mach. J. H. Chinn to U.S.S. Shawmut.  
A.P. Clerk G. Bevier to U.S.S. Black Hawk.

## Marine Corps

Major Gen. Commandant J. A. Lejeune.

## JUNIOR OFFICERS, MARINE CORPS.

Jan. 3, 1923.

Confirmed.

Made No. for promotion to rank indicated.

Col. R. M. Cutts  
Lt. Col. E. B. Miller  
Maj. G. A. Johnson  
Capt. J. F. McVey  
1st Lt. H. J. Norton

Col. H. C. Davis  
Lt. Col. H. H. Kipp  
Maj. H. Schmidt  
Capt. S. F. Birthright  
1st Lt. E. J. Farrell

## MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Received by Senate Dec. 27.

Col. R. H. Lane, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, to be the Adjutant and Inspector, with rank of brigadier general, for a period of four years from Jan. 1, 1923.  
Lt. Col. H. C. Davis to be a colonel from Jan. 2, 1923.  
L. A. Brown, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be a second lieutenant, for a probationary period of two years, from Dec. 20, 1922.

Nominations Received by Senate Dec. 30.

Capt. H. M. Butler to be a major from June 4, 1920.  
Following non-commissioned officers to be second lieutenants, probationary two years, from Dec. 23, 1922: Corp. E. F. Carlson, Q.M. Sergt. C. L. Marshall and Corp. G. A. Williams.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 28—Capt. G. K. Shuler resignation accepted Dec. 31.  
1st Lt. L. W. Putnam to Department of the Pacific.  
1st Lt. J. W. Beckett to Gendarmerie d'Haiti, Haiti.  
1st Lt. W. E. Quaster to Naval Prison, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., upon arrival in U.S.  
2d Lt. F. S. Chappelle to M.B., navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., upon arrival in U.S.  
DEC. 29—1st Lt. J. C. Grayson to Marine Detachment, U.S.S. Idaho.

DEC. 30—2d Lt. C. J. Hassenmiller to Marine Detachment, U.S.S. Florida.

2d Lt. E. W. Ojerholm to M.B., Quantico, Va.  
1st Lt. F. S. Robillard, 2d Lt. F. G. Cowie, S. E. Ridderhof, J. E. Strothers and Mar. Gunn. J. Roeller to Department of Pacific, awaiting further transfer to M.B., Quantico, Va., his first available Government conveyance.

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.

Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Coonts.

JAN. 2—2d Lt. A. S. Heaton retired Dec. 28, 1922.  
JAN. 3—No orders issued.

## Coast Guard

Secretary of Treasury, A. W. Mellon.  
Assistant Secretary, Col. Edward Clifford.  
Captain Commandant, W. E. Reynolds.

## COAST GUARD NOMINATION.

Nomination Received by Senate Dec. 30.  
Lt. (j.g.) W. N. Derby, to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from Sept. 1, 1922, in place of Lt. H. R. Searies, promoted.

## Late Army Orders

S.O. 2, JAN. 3, 1923, W.D.

The appointment of the following general officers are announced from Dec. 30, 1922: R. L. Howe and W. Lasister, major generals; W. Walk and E. B. Winans, brigadier generals; Gens. Howe, Lasister and Walk will remain on their present duties; Gen. Winans on expiration of his present leave will report by radio to The Adjutant General of the Army for orders.

Lt. Col. F. W. Griffin, F.A., to Army retiring board, Washington, D.C., for examination.

Col. H. L. Newbold, 7th F.A., to New York, sailing Feb. 10 for Honolulu.

Chaplain W. R. Bradley to Fort Thomas, Ky.

Lt. Col. R. F. Patterson, D.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

First Lt. J. R. McDowell, M.C., to Honolulu for examination for promotion.

The following resignations are accepted on the dates indicated: Capt. E. H. Welcome, M.C., Jan. 15; H. A. Spillman, M.C., Jan. 10; 1st Lt. O. R. McKinney, Inf., and H. P. Higgins, Q.M.C., Jan. 8; Second Lt. E. H. Holterman, A.S., O.R.C., to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, for three months of instruction.

Capt. J. S. Switzer, jr., Inf., assigned to 29th Inf.

Junior List of the

## United States Army

WITH the completion of the work of the reduction of the number of officers of the Regular Army the following have become the junior officers in the various grades:

Col. John D. Long, Cav.  
Lieut. Col. Kensey J. Hampton, Q.M.C.  
Maj. Leland H. Stanford, S.C.  
Capt. Overton Walsh, F.A.  
First Lieut. John J. Breen, O.D.  
Second Lieut. Austen F. Gilman, Inf.

## Maj. and Mrs. McCain

## Hold a Reception

Maj. William A. McCain, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., on duty in Brooklyn, N.Y., and Mrs. McCain gave a very enjoyable New Year's reception at their apartment on Riverside Drive, overlooking the Hudson River, on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 31. The reception was given in honor of Col. Hugh J. Gallagher, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gallagher, and was attended by a large number of officers and their wives in and about New York city, who highly appreciated the hospitality of Maj. McCain and his wife and who were delighted to meet the guests of honor.

## ANSWERS TO TACTICAL QUESTIONS.

(See also page 468.)

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2-year high school course admits to college. Grammar school course similarly condensed. Specially desirable for officers' sons.

# Prices Tumbling Quality Up Announcement

The officers of the Navy and Coast Guard have increased their patronage of the Officers' Uniform Shop to the extent that it has been possible to lower prices once more, effective on January 1, 1923. Greater volume will mean still further reductions. Use YOUR Uniform Shop and help the Service to still greater savings.

## A Few New Year Prices

Overcoat, venetian lined \$43.00

" satin lined - 55.00

Cloak, Boat, venetian lined 35.00

" " satin lined - 52.00

Raincoat - - - - 32.00

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**New Uniform Regulations, U.S.M.C., 1922, Issued**

THE Uniform Regulations of the U.S. Marine Corps for 1922, which supersede those of 1917, have been issued and are contained in a handily arranged pamphlet of 112 pages.

An index to these regulations will be issued later. Even without index, however, matter may be readily located if the plan of the book is understood, and to this end its arrangement, as outlined in the letter of transmittal, should be carefully noted in conjunction with table of contents.

**Inter-Fleet Athletics  
to be Held at Panama**

**ADMIRAL HILARY P. JONES**, commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, under date of Dec. 23, 1922, from on board his flagship, the U.S.S. Maryland, at the navy yard, New York, announces the following program of inter-fleet athletics to be held at Panama:

During the period of the stay of the United States Fleet in Panama, Feb. 17 to March 30, it is considered desirable that athletic competitions be held between the Battle Fleet unit and the Scouting Fleet unit.

Preparations therefor shall be made by the commander-in-chief, Battle Fleet, and the commander, Scouting Fleet, to compete in the following events:

**THE UNITED STATES FLEET**

Admiral H. P. Jones, Commander-in-Chief.

Corrected to Jan. 3.  
U.S. FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Adm. Hilary P. Jones, Commander-in-Chief.

Vice Adm. John D. McDonald, commander of Scouting Fleet.

Rear Adm. A. H. Scales, commander of Battleship Division Five.

Rear Adm. Sumner E. W. Kittele, commander of Destroyer Squadrons.

Antares, Philadelphia, Pa.

Arkansas, navy yard, Brooklyn.

Billingssley, Boston, Mass.

Bobolink, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brazos, en r. to Port Arthur, Tex.

Breck, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Bridgeport, Boston, Mass.

Brigade, Constantinople, Turkey.

Brooks, New York Yard.

Bruce, Boston, Mass.

Case, Boston, Mass.

Chas. Ausburne, Boston, Mass.

Chewink, Portsmouth, N.H.

Childs, navy yard, Brooklyn.

Coghlan, Boston, Mass.

Converse, Boston, Mass.

Dale, Boston, Mass.

Delaware, Boston, Mass.

Denebola, Constantinople, Turkey.

Florida, Boston, Mass.

Fluss-r, Boston, Mass.

Humphreys, Norfolk, Va.

Ishewood, Boston, Mass.

J. K. Paulding, navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

J. Fred Talbot, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lamson, Boston, Mass.

Langley, Hampton Roads, Va.

Jardine, Boston, Mass.

Lark, Portsmouth, N.H.

Mahan, Boston, Mass.

Mallard, navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Maryland, navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Maury, Boston, Mass.

Nevada, Norfolk, Va.

North Dakota, Boston, Mass.

Osborne, navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Owl, Hampton Roads, Va.

Preston, Boston, Mass.

Prometheus, Norfolk, Va.

Proteus, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Putnam, Boston, Mass.

Quail, Coco Solo, C.Z.

Rail, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rappahannock, Hampton Roads, Va.

Roid, Boston, Mass.

Relief, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reuben James, navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Robin, Norfolk, Va.

Rochester, New York Yard.

Sandpiper, Hampton Roads, Va.

Sands, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Sharkey, Boston, Mass.

Shawmut, Philadelphia, Pa.

Swan, Portsmouth, N.H.

Teal, Hampton Roads, Va.

Toucey, Boston, Mass.

Utah, Boston, Mass.

Vireo, Hampton Roads, Va.

Williamson, navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Worden, Boston, Mass.

Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wyoming, navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels in Pacific waters to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Adm. E. W. Eberle, Cdr.-in-Chf. : flagship, California.

Vice Adm. W. R. Shoemaker, commander of Battleship Divisions.

Rear Adm. G. H. Burrage, commander of Destroyer Squadrons.

Alden, San Diego, Calif.

Baseball—Enlisted men's team with but one officer on the team; baseball, officers' team.

Boxing—Eight classes.

Wrestling—Five classes.

Swimming—Individual, 50 to 440 yards, and 200-yard relay.

Race-Boat Race—Distance either two or three miles; to be determined later by mutual agreement of commander-in-chief, Battle Fleet, and commander, Scouting Fleet.

Whaleboat Race—Distance, two miles.

Dinghy Race—Distance, one mile.

Sailing launch, sailing race; whaleboat, sailing race; dinghy, sailing race, free for all, sailing race.

The commander-in-chief desires that if practicable a series of three baseball games be played by the officers' teams and enlisted men's teams.

Swimming events in all probability will be held in tanks. Contests shall be governed by existing Fleet athletic rules.

## Financial Digest

Hereafter the Army and Navy Journal will publish in this column a digest of the financial and investment situation, edited by Mr. Sykes, as an added service to its readers. This paper will be glad to furnish to its readers information on any brokerage house. A letter addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, 384 Fourth Avenue, New York city, will bring the information desired.

The statements made herein are based upon information and statistics which we consider reliable. But as not made upon our personal knowledge we do not, of course, guarantee their correctness.

By Raymond V. Sykes.

Taking a broader view of railroad statistics than afforded by the monthly statements of earnings, weekly compilation of carloadings, or even by those afforded in annual reports, some very interesting information is revealed. Data covering a long period of years is readily available and extremely comprehensive, but it is doubtful if a greater distortion of perspective is found in any other industry. It is possible that the great mass of figures presented from time to time discourages interpretation based on the whole. In any event, there are more bright spots in the transportation problem than many of those chronically pessimistic would lead us to believe.

## Question of Freight Rates.

Everyone is more or less directly concerned over what the future may hold in store for the carriers. Without taking a stand in the validity of the claims that the present level of freight rates is so high as to stifle business in general, or so low as to lead to financial encasement of the transportation companies; whether or no the periodic labor disturbances are based upon legitimate grievances; and other questions which are constantly before the public, a few points may be brought out which will assist the reader in crystallizing his own opinions.

There is an established policy among railroad executives of endeavoring to fix rates at a level known as "all the traffic will bear." This works both ways. When it was seen, early in 1922, that freight rates were curtailing business, the railroads voluntarily petitioned the I.C.C. to adjust numerous tariffs downward, and by the time the general reduction was effective in July, rates were already not far from the new levels ordered. By October—and the effect would have been apparent some time before but for the coal miners' and shopmen's strikes—traffic had approximated that of 1920, the best month in railroad history, and by November surpassed any previous record for that season of the year.

## Satisfactory Gross Operating Revenues.

On the opposite side of the rate question it is found that gross operating revenues of the Class 1 railroads for 1921 were only 9.75 per cent. short of 1920, the year of greatest gross income by a margin of over \$1,000,000,000. This was accomplished in a year of acute depression, and it is questionable if any other industry fared so well. By instituting economies, net railway operating income (all operating expenses, taxes, uncollectable revenues, rents and hire of equipment deducted) for 1921 was 34.3 times greater than in the preceding year, and equalled 3.05 per cent. on property valuation compared with 0.09 per cent. in 1920, 2.46 per cent. in 1919, 3.51 in 1918, and 5.15 per cent. in 1918.

It is highly important to remember that gross operating revenues are, after all, the ultimate source of income, and if these are maintained in satisfactory volume it is a question of management, and, sometimes, influence outside of managerial control, which determines the net income and stockholders' position.

Following the reduction in rates last July, conditions affecting both gross and net were abnormal for several months, but by October gross had gained 2.5% on the same month a year previous, despite the lower rates. Operating expenses still reflected costs entailed by the shopmen's strike, but net was at the rate of 4.05 per cent. on an increased property valuation. The extraordinary equipment charges represented an accumulation and are now back to normal proportions.

## Wages and Working Conditions.

The subject of wages and working conditions is an involved one and can scarcely be more than touched upon without resorting to voluminous statistics to prove this, that, or the other. Simply presented, the average number of employees was reduced from 2,022,832 in the boom year of 1920 to 1,660,617 in the critical year 1921, a decrease of 17.90 per cent. Freight density declined 25.02 per cent., and passenger density declined 20.15 per cent. It would appear that the employees retained had lighter duties proportionately in 1921 than in 1920. Incidentally, freight density was 19.69 per cent. greater in 1918 than in 1921 and the average number of employees 0.81 per cent. less.

Average compensation per employee was cut from \$1,820.12 in 1920 to \$1,665.19 in 1921, or 9.87 per cent. The averages include clerical workers, shop employees, trainmen, those engaged in maintaining roadbeds, etc. The 1921 wage reductions were not effective until July 1, which for hourly employees amounted to 12 per cent. Another wage reduction, varying from 8 per cent. to 18.2 per cent., was ordered for July 1, 1922, and resulted in the strike of shipcraft workers and individual settlement by the several roads. The average annual wage of \$1,665.19 for 1921 compared with \$761 for 1918, or in the ratio of 219 to 100. The Bureau of Labor index of living costs is 166 and

100, respectively. However, an average annual wage of \$1,665.19 for 1921, remembering that many employees, especially clerical, did not receive this amount, does not seem exorbitant. Total wages paid, including general officers, amounted to \$8,681,801,193 for 1920, \$2,765,353 for 1921, and \$1,338,612,385 for 1918.

## Legislative Tampering Feared.

While revenues and expenses have been mounting, traffic expanding, and the number of employees increasing, the average mileage of main line operated by the Class 1 railroads has remained practically stationary. From 1918 to 1921 the increase in trackage amounted to only 5.04 per cent. The railroad industry is far behind in its development program, and periodically traffic congestion is the result. Private capital is somewhat reluctant to make investments in a field subject to legislative tampering. Government control may be the solution, but the failure to place the railroads on a fair earning basis during the war by over a billion dollars is not a strong recommendation.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4289, Mr. Johnson.—That the officers who were retired for incapacity resulting from an incident of the Service before July 1, 1922, be given the same pay, according to longevity, as if retired after June 30, 1922.

S. 4217, Mr. Dillingham.—To provide for the pay and allowances of certain officers of the Regular Army nominated to but not confirmed in higher grades.

Be it enacted, etc., That all commissioned officers below the grade of colonel on the active list of the Regular Army on June 30, 1922, who had been nominated by the President between the dates of Aug. 1, 1921, and June 30, 1922, inclusive, for promotion to the next higher grade, and whose appointments were not confirmed by the Senate prior to July 1, 1922, shall be entitled, from the date of the vacancy to which nominated, to the same pay and allowances as though they had been confirmed by the Senate in said higher grades and had accepted appointments thereto: Provided, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay or allowances which any officer is now receiving.

Sec. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed so far as is necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

H.R. 13551, Mr. Swing.—That the officers who were retired for incapacity resulting from an incident of the Service before July 1, 1922, be given the same pay, according to longevity, as if retired after June 30, 1922.

H.R. 13594, Mr. Frothingham.—To amend Sec. 14 of the Military Services Act (Pay bill), approved June 10, 1922, by adding thereto the following new paragraph:

"Participation in an encampment, maneuver, or other exercise under Sec. 94 and attendance at a camp under Sec. 97 of the National Defense Act shall be deemed to be field duty within the meaning of Sec. 6 of this act."

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect as of July 1, 1922.

H.R. 13605, Mr. Hill.—That retired enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard shall not be construed to hold an office within the meaning of Sec. 2 of the act of July 31, 1894, and payments heretofore made to such retired enlisted men under appointments to civil offices with compensation of \$2,500 or more per annum be, and hereby are, validated.

## Building the Two British Battleships

THE Engineer of London, in speaking of the decision of the British government to proceed at once with the construction of two battleships permitted under the Washington Arms Conference agreement, says:

"The Admiralty have intimated that the hull of one of the vessels is to be constructed by Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., and the engines and boilers by the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Co., Ltd. The hull and machinery of the second vessel are to be built by Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd. Orders for the armor plate have been distributed between Sheffield, Manchester and Glasgow.

"The guns will be made at Newcastle, Sheffield, Barrow, Manchester, Glasgow, Darlington and Woolwich, and the gun mountings at Barrow and Newcastle. It is estimated that the vessels will take about three years to complete, and that some 500 firms will be engaged in the supply of material for them.

"During the first three months from 4,000 to 5,000 men will find employment on work arising out of the contracts, and by the end of a year the number will have risen to 29,000. Subsequently it will for a time be as great as 40,000, and on the average throughout the whole period will be about 21,000. The total wages bill will amount to some £10,000,000. Apart from these two battleships the Admiralty does not contemplate any more constructional work in the near future.

"The reference in the official announcement to the 'engines and boilers' of the first ship and to the 'machinery' of the second may lead some to wonder whether the second is to be equipped with propelling machinery of other than the usual type. We are informed by the Admiralty that there is no significance in the phraseology."

## GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY



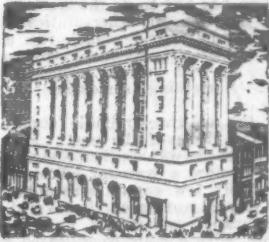
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## VOICE OF THE SERVICES

### PROPERTY ACCOUNTING.

TO THE EDITOR:

I GLADLY accept your invitation to suggest a solution to the problem of property accounting within the company. It gives me a chance to unload an idea that has burdened me for a long time. The gist of it is this: An administrative corps for the line. Apparently the Powers that Be have been convinced that a surgeon should not have to bother with details of administration; therefore they created a corps of officers to take care of these details for him, leaving him free to handle his real job. Is the work of the surgeon any more technical or absorbing than, say, the work of a battery commander? With the present shortage of commissioned personnel on duty with organizations (Messrs. Anthony and Borah may not believe this) no organization commander can do justice both to his training and his property. He must neglect one or the other, and so long as neglecting the property will probably result in stoppages against his pay he usually neglects the training in a more or less futile attempt to master the details of property accounting, company administration, and the eleven thousand circulars, changes, rescissions, etc., pertaining thereto.

True, the tables of organization provide enough officers so that one could be assigned to this particular duty, but will these officers ever appear anywhere but in tables of organization? And will they know anything about property accounting if they do? It has been my experience that one, or at most two, officers per organization has had to do the work of four, and in addition to other duties sit on courts, boards, attend school, run an exchange, athletics, play polo (by order), and keep up with current professional literature. Something, somewhere, has got to slide.

And the old-time reliable supply sergeant is a thing of the past. He disappeared after the war—either commissioned, quit or is now a warrant officer. There are probably few supply sergeants to-day whose service antedates the World War. The company commander finds himself, therefore, with a more complicated administration and less competent man to handle it.

To me the answer is obvious: Create an Administrative Corps for the line. Establish schools for the training of these officers (or warrant officers—here's a good place for them), who in turn can train clerks and supply sergeants. And give to each organization commander one of these officers (or warrant officers) to whom he can delegate the administrative routine duties, including property accounting, leaving the company commander free to assume his real duties—combat training. We are becoming a paper work Army. Our greatest battle is with the old paper work bugaboo. We are literally swamped under it, submerging all other interests to it.

I once heard an instructor tell a class of officers that administration was the real important subject; a mistake in tactics or firing was excusable, but let an officer make a mistake in paper work and he would probably be put in Class B. While, of course, this was an exaggeration, it shows the tendency of the times. And, of course, it is important. Why not, then, train a crew to handle it?

If the Medical Administrative Corps is necessary for the Medical Department, why not an Administrative Corps for the line?

A. C. D.

### A BRIEF FOR THE INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR:

FOR years I was unable to read an issue of your paper without losing my temper because there was always some slam or implied slur on the Infantry in each issue.

Since the new management this has not been so and it has been a pleasure to read a paper devoted to the broad lines of national defense and army efficiency.

An echo of the old school appears in your edition of Dec. 23, 1922, under "Voice of the Services" and signed "Retired Officer Who Loves the Army."

A perusal of his epistle would lead the average reader to believe that he had little love for the principal and most important arm, viz., the Infantry. See paragraph 123, Field Service Regulations.

This retired officer is clearly a representative of "le ancien régime" now happily past and never due to return. This na-

tion is going to have a military policy and a sound military system from now on.

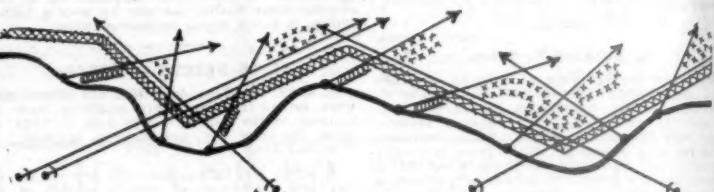
Retired Officer should have submitted

his criticisms of the General Staff training program and policy to the War Department for full consideration instead of making an attack through a Service publication.

His illustrations, as he himself states, sound foolish.

The Quartermaster, Medical Department, etc., are being directed by the In-

## Field Engineering



Field Engineering—The Organization of the Ground for Defense—by Col. P. S. Bond, Corps of Engineers, presents the sound principles and standardized methods of the United States Army. In a thor-

oughly practical manner, it sets forth a clear and detailed exposition of the use of fortifications in the organization of the ground for defense, as developed by the United States Army in the World War.

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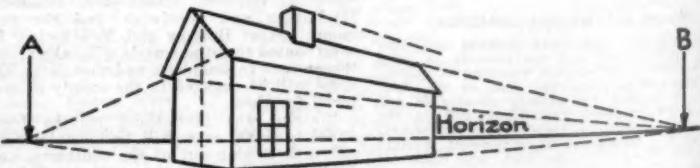
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I think it the very best book on the subject I have ever seen in my entire service.—Col. Orrin R. Wolfe, 18th Inf.

I want to comment on one thing in particular and that is your plates showing not only the correct position of the soldier, but those showing the common errors as well. This is quite an innovation and I believe will be conducive of good results.—Brigadier General C. E. Black, I.N.G.

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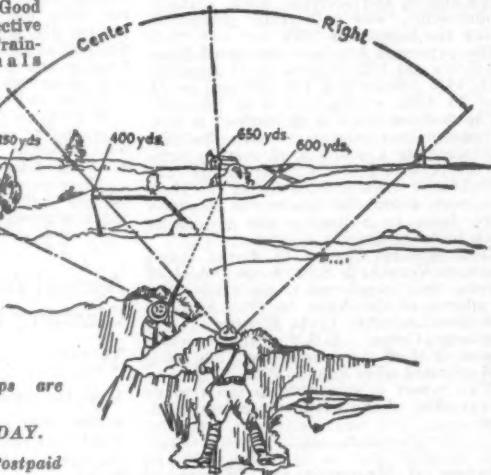
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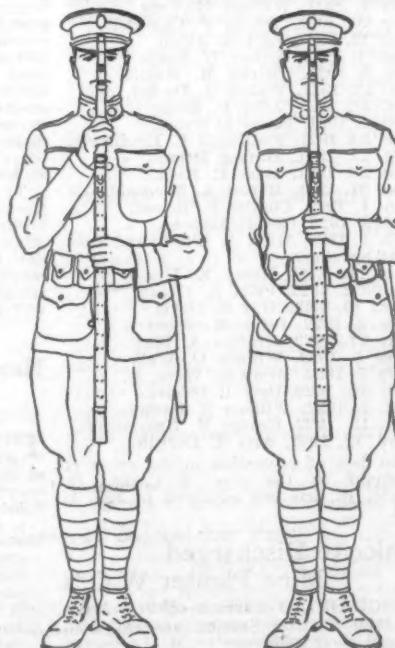
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fantry commanders. The Infantry division commander instructs the Engineer about the bridges.

The reason for an Army is a fight. If there are never to be any fights, we need no armies. Therefore, without disparaging the non-combatant branches, it is ridiculous to attempt to equal them with combatant branches.

The Infantry has never asked for anything but justice for itself and a sound military system.

When any person talks about the Infantryman being "the least important man in the organization and the one easiest to replace because less intellectual effort is required" he simply shows his ignorance of matters military and should study the World War as well as past wars.

MAJOR, Infantry.

### STABLE DEVICE FOR ARTILLERY HARNESS

TO THE EDITOR:

IN reference to your article, New Device for Artillery Harness in Stables," appearing on page 398 of your Dec. 23, 1922, issue, while not meaning to discredit Battery B, 11th F.A., I would like to state that the R.O.T.C. stables at the University of Illinois have had a somewhat similar device in operation, the only difference being that the heel posts are permanent while the harness rack, harness and cover move up and down by means of the rope and pulleys on the heel post.

These stables also boast of an electric "buffing machine." This consists of an electric motor with a shaft extending out each side of the motor. Brushes and buffing wheels are fastened to the ends of the shaft and with the motor going full speed, bits, strings, trace chains and buckles on saddles and harness can be buffed in a very short time.

PIERRE MOLLETT,  
Capt., F.A., U.S.A.

### RECOGNITION OF WAR COMMISSIONS

TO THE EDITOR:

CANNOT something be done to bring up for consideration in Congress the Capper bill (S. 3263) to so amend Section 127a of the National Defense act as to give to all enlisted men who held commissions in the World War the same benefits on the retired list as now or hereafter accrue to those enlisted men who held commissions in the war and were retired prior to March 3, 1921, and to give these men the rank and pay of second lieutenant, retired?

Some of those who held war commissions were retired after March 3, 1921, in the grade of sergeant and receive the retired pay of that grade. Others who held war commissions but who retired as sergeants before March 3, 1921, are receiving pay of warrant grade, retired.

I know of one sergeant who has been eligible for retirement for some time, but he has continued in the active service because he would not be able to meet expenses of self and family on the retired pay of a sergeant. This man has an unbroken record of faithful service, all discharges honorable, never court-martialed or A.W.O.L. He has served in Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines, Moro expeditions and Sulu campaigns, and during the World War held commissions of captain and major, O.R.C. He now holds a commission as major in Cav. O.R.C. while continuing to serve as sergeant in the Regular Army.

He was assistant instructor in the first officers' training camp, Leon Springs, Tex., and commanded a company in the second officers' training camp, from Aug. 24 to Nov. 27, 1917. He commissioned ninety-four men. He was assigned to and joined the 90th Division Dec. 15, 1917; commanded horse section, 315th Ammunition Train, Dec. 15, 1917, to Feb. 27, 1918; commanded 315th M.P. from Feb. 28, 1918, to Sept. 6, 1918; commanded detachment (Cos. A and C), 315th Motor Ammunition Train, from Sept. 7 to Nov. 10, 1918; was present during all the fighting in the St. Mihiel salient and the Meuse-Argonne offensive; assistant to Provost Marshal, advanced section, Nov. 15, 1918, to Jan. 27, 1919; commanded 104th Btln. at Dijon, France, Jan. 28, 1919, to June 9, 1919.

Should men with such service be rewarded with nothing better than the retired pay of a sergeant?

WORLD WAR.

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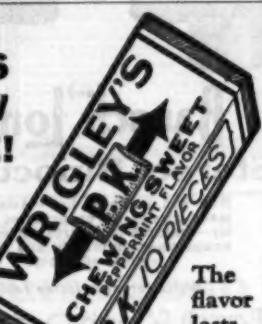
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AFTER EVERY MEAL

## Annual Report on Yards and Docks

IN the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the fiscal year of 1922, Capt. R. E. Bakenhus, U.S.N., the acting chief of the bureau at the time the report was submitted, among other data, gives the following information relative to the general development of yards and stations:

### Atlantic Station.

A number of important development projects have been carried on or completed during the year, although comparatively few of them have been prosecuted at Atlantic stations. A contract was entered into and completed covering the dredging of the navy yard basin at New York to a uniform depth of thirty-six feet. A contract for restoring the dredged depth of thirty-five feet at the merchandise piers at Hampton Roads was also entered into and completed early in the year. The last section of quay wall in the north side of Slip No. 3 at the Norfolk yard and the dredging of this slip have been completed under contracts, the latter contract including also the increase of dredged depths along the yard front. The contract, previously reported, for a 350-foot reinforced concrete extension to Pier 314 at the Charleston yard was also completed. The reinforced concrete pier at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was brought to practical completion during the year. This work was successfully performed by the station force after unsatisfactory bids for the performance of the work by contract had been received and rejected, with the result that a pier 360 feet long was constructed instead of the approximately 260 feet which could have been constructed under the bid price or under the original estimates.

### Puget Sound.

The shore and berthing facilities at the Pacific stations not being generally adequate for all the needs of the large Pacific Fleet, development projects at these stations were necessarily more extensive. At Puget Sound two important projects placed under construction by contract were the removal of the existing wooden Pier No. 5 and the construction in its place of a new reinforced concrete pier 80 feet wide and 1,200 feet long, and the construction of a reinforced concrete sea wall 1,100 feet in length along the face of the fill made in connection with the grading operations of recent years. The wall will provide berthing for craft of lighter draft, besides serving its primary purpose of protecting the fill from erosion.

### Mare Island.

A very extensive program for the replacement of water-front structures at the Mare Island Navy Yard has been made necessary by the unprecedented and unanticipated degradations of marine borers in those waters. Rebuilding of that portion of the yard quay wall which was in the most dangerous condition and the protection of a portion of Training Dike No. 12 by a riprap embankment of local rock have been undertaken within the limitations imposed by scarcity of funds. Since practically all of the wharves, quay walls and dikes are of timber and are in a seriously impaired or useless condition, plans are being made, in anticipation of appropriation being granted by Congress, as authorized, for carrying on the work of repairing or rebuilding these structures.

### San Diego.

At the San Diego naval base progress has been made in the development of the several stations. The station site acquired from the Shipping Board after the war is being prepared for its function as a destroyer base. This work involves the extension of the existing quay wall along practically the entire water front, the dredging of the bottom to a depth of sixteen feet in front of the station, the moving of the uncompleted 2,000-ton marine railway from the fuel depot to the new site and its increase in capacity to 2,500 tons, the installation of a system of dolphins for the mooring of destroyers placed out of commission, and the provision of storage and miscellaneous facilities. The marine railway and quay walls have been completed and the other work is under way.

At the naval air station, San Diego, the reinforced concrete pier and adjacent dredging and bulkhead walls have been completed.

### Pearl Harbor.

Considerable development work has been undertaken at the Pearl Harbor base. The

timber pier at the naval air station, Ford Island, has been completed, and the development of the water front at Merry Point in connection with the fuel-oil storage project has been begun. The latter development includes the construction of about 2,000 feet of reinforced concrete wharfage, dredging to depths of thirty feet and fifteen feet in the basins on either side of the point, and the filling of extensive low areas near the site. Revised plans were completed and bids have been invited for the completion of the quay wall at the naval station proper, so as to connect the dry dock and the present station 1,010-foot wharf, and for the further extension of the 1,010-foot wharf to the northeast to form a quay wall and pier. Plans have also been prepared for the construction of additional piers at the submarine base.

### Great Lakes.

Progress has been made on the harbor development work at the naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., and it is expected that the bulk of the work on the most important part of this project, namely, the breakwaters, will be substantially finished during the present construction season. Dredging of a portion of the harbor has been performed under contract, but the completion of dredging and the construction of new water intake, sewer outfall, pier, and quay walls cannot be undertaken until Congress appropriates further funds within the limit of cost authorized by the appropriation act.

### Personnel.

Speaking of the personnel of the bureau, Captain Bakenhus says:

The personnel of the bureau, including officers and civilians, has been too limited for the proper administration of the bureau's affairs, and overtime work, without compensation, was voluntarily performed during the fiscal year 1922.

The personnel has been decreased from 11 officers and 152 civilians as of June 30, 1921, to 7 officers and 122 civilians as of June 30, 1922, a reduction of 21 per cent.

The drafting force of the bureau is now so reduced that careful estimates indicate approximately a year's work now in hand for the present force, without taking into account new work to come during the year. It appears a doubtful economy to keep this force down to a limit which results in work being so greatly delayed.

Rear Admiral Charles W. Parks (Civil Engineer Corps), U.S.N., former chief of bureau, was transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy on Dec. 1, 1921, and Rear Admiral L. E. Gregory (Civil Engineer Corps), U.S.N., was commissioned chief of the bureau Dec. 23, 1921, and assumed office Jan. 5, 1922.

This report is submitted in the absence of the chief of the bureau on official business.

## Dates of Promotion, Navy Officers Advanced

THE dates of promotion to the grade of commander of the following Navy officers have been advanced, as indicated:

June 3, 1921, Frank J. Fletcher.  
June 25, 1921, John H. Towers.  
July 1, 1921, William H. Toaz.  
July 20, 1921, Turner F. Caldwell.  
Aug. 12, 1921, Earl R. Shipp.  
Sept. 1, 1921, Arthur W. Sears.  
Oct. 1, 1921, Charles M. Mustin.  
Oct. 12, 1921, Walter B. Decker.  
Oct. 21, 1921, John P. Miller.  
Dec. 2, 1921, Harry L. Pence.  
Dec. 20, 1921, Ferdinand L. Reichmuth.  
Dec. 23, 1921, Harvey Delano.  
Dec. 28, 1921, Isaac C. Kidd.  
Dec. 31, 1921, Robert A. Theobald.  
Jan. 1, 1922, Charles F. Russell.  
Jan. 2, 1922, Guy E. Baker.  
Feb. 1, 1922, Miles A. Libbey and Robert A. Spruance.  
Feb. 11, 1922, Henry K. Hewitt.  
March 2, 1922, Felix X. Gygas.  
April 18, 1922, Guy E. Davis.  
May 2, 1922, Leigh M. Stewart.  
May 21, 1922, Grafton A. Beall, Jr.  
June 3, 1922, William O. Wallace.  
July 7, 1922, Bruce R. Ware, Jr.  
July 12, 1922, Carl T. Osburn.  
Oct. 1, 1922, William S. Farber.  
Oct. 15, 1922, George M. Ravenscroft.  
Nov. 12, 1922, Arie A. Corwin.

The date of promotion to the grade of lieutenant in the case of Carroll Q. Wright, Jr., has been advanced to Feb. 1, 1922.

## Notice to Discharged Mine Planter W.O.'s

DISCHARGED warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, are requested to send their addresses to M. J. Suares, Fort Monroe, Va., at once.

## The Armies of Europe Today

(Continued from page 438.)

war needs of a modern army for a period of several years.

### F---Railroads

THE railroads of Germany are not only numerous, but also built to cover all the needs of mobilization and concentration in case of war on any of her frontiers. The right of way is excellently maintained; the personnel is highly efficient, and is rapidly reaching its pre-war standard of military appearance and accuracy. The rolling stock worn out by the war and the 5,000 engines and 150,000 cars taken at the time of the Armistice have been replaced by new material.

### G---Spirit

EACH former unit of the Imperial army is represented in the new regular army or Reichswehr by a captain's command of the same branch of the service. These cavalry squadrons, infantry companies and batteries of artillery are charged with preserving the traditions and histories of the organization of which they were originally but a part. These units are made the center of the regimental veterans' meetings which take place from time to time.

With the High Command and General Staff provided for, with a cadre of officers and non-commissioned officers for a war-strength army, with the means of transportation necessary for mobilization and concentration, with veteran organizations closely linked with active units representing their old commands, does Germany possess the means, through her great industrial system of arming, equipping and keeping armed and equipped the considerable army which she undoubtedly could mobilize and concentrate?

If this can be done, would this army be of sufficient size to be used on the offensive, or only large enough to conduct a vigorous defensive?

These are the two questions which the general staffs of all great powers are trying to answer to-day.

## Annual Allowance for Cleaning Uniforms, R.O.T.C.

WITH reference to Par. 10, S.R. 44,

Part II, as changed by Changes No. 4, May 18, 1922, the professor of military science and tactics of the University of California recently wrote to the commanding general of the 9th Corps Area, as follows:

"I request information as to whether the allowance of \$1 per student per year there is made is intended to apply to all students to whom the uniform is issued within any one academic year regardless of the length of time the student may wear the uniform. For example, the enrolment in the R.O.T.C. at the University of California at the beginning of the academic year in August is usually about 1,800. A considerable number withdraw before completing the academic year. At the beginning of the second semester of the academic year, that is in January, about 400 students enroll who were not in attendance during the first semester. Based on these figures, is the allowance to the University of California for the academic year, \$2,200?"

The commanding general of the 9th Corps Area replied as follows: "The allowance of \$1 per student is an annual allowance, and only that proportionate part of the annual allowance as the actual period the student engages in military training bears to the entire academic year will be allowed."

## New War Risk Provision for Disabled Veterans

THE bill, H. R. 8062, approved Dec. 18, amends sub-division (5) of Section 302 of the War Risk Insurance act to read:

"(5) If the disabled person is so helpless as to be in constant need of a nurse or attendant, such additional sum shall be paid, but not exceeding \$20 per month, as the director may deem reasonable, and if the disabled person is blind, legless or armless and is in constant need of a nurse or attendant, such additional sum shall be paid, but not exceeding \$50 per month, as the director may deem reasonable."

## President Vetoes Pension Increase

THE Bursum bill (S. 3275) which provided pensions at \$50 a month to all widows of the War of 1812, Civil and Mexican Wars; increased the pensions of Civil War veterans to \$72 a month; provided \$50 a month for Civil War nurses and increased pensions of veterans and widows of Indian Wars to \$30 and \$24 respectively, was vetoed by the President on Jan. 3. The bill would also have made it possible for widows married to veterans nearly sixty years after Appomattox to come on the pension list at \$50 a month. An immediate annual drain of about \$108,000,000 on the Treasury would result from the bill, says the President, and a precedent established which would have entailed a cost of more than \$50,000,000 within the next half century.

The President's veto message follows:

To the Senate: I am returning herewith Senate bill 3275, "an act granting pensions to certain soldiers, sailors and marines of the Civil War," etc., without my approval.

If the act were limited to its provisions in behalf of the surviving participants in the Mexican and Civil Wars and widows of the War of 1812, it would still be without ample justification. The Commissioner of Pensions estimates its additional cost to the Treasury to be about \$108,000,000 annually, and I venture the prediction that with such a precedent established the ultimate pension outlay in the half century before us will exceed fifty billions of dollars.

The act makes no pretense of new consideration for the needy or dependent, no new generosity for the veteran wards of the nation. It is an outright bestowal upon the Government's pension rolls, with a heedlessness for the Government's financial problems which is a discouragement to every effort to reduce expenditure and thereby relieve the Federal burdens of taxation.

The more particular objection to this act, however, lies in its loose provision for pensioning widows. The existing law makes the widow of a Civil War veteran eligible to a pension if she married him prior to June 27, 1905. In other words, marriage within forty years of the end of the Civil War gives a veteran's widow a good title to a pension.

The act returned herewith extends the marriage period specifically to June 27, 1915, and provides that after that date any marriage or cohabitation for two years prior to a veteran's death shall make the widow the beneficiary of a pension at \$50 per month for the remainder of her life. In view of the fact that this same bill makes provision for pensions for widows of the veterans of the War of 1812, the possible burden of the sweeping provision seems worthy of serious consideration. Frankly, I do not recognize any public obligation to pension women who now, nearly sixty years after the Civil War, became the wives of veterans of that war.

The Government has so many defenders to whom generous treatment is due that Congress will find it necessary to consider all phases of our obligations when making provision for any one group.

The compensation paid to the widows of World War veterans, those who shared the shock and sorrows of the conflict, amounts to \$24 per month. It would be indefensible to insist on that limitation upon actual war widows, if we are to pay \$600 per year to widows who marry veterans sixty years after the Civil War.

## Successful Candidates for Army Commissions

IT is stated that about eighty-five candidates for commission in the Army qualified in the recent examination. Three hundred and one candidates took the examination and eighty-five is regarded as a very fair portion of successful candidates.

Although the board has not compiled any statistics, it is stated that a surprisingly large number of candidates failed physically. It is estimated that the proportion of the candidates who failed physically was greater than that of those who failed to qualify in the mental examinations. The board will shortly make its report to the Secretary and the names of the successful candidates will be published in a few days.

## New York Officers

### Receive Decorations.

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT L. BULLARD, U.S.A., presented War Department decorations to the following officers on Jan. 2, at his headquarters on Governors Island, N.Y., for services rendered during the World War.

The Distinguished Service Cross was presented to 1st Lieut. Harry Merz for extraordinary heroism in action in the Dickebusch sector, France, Aug. 27, 1918, and the Distinguished Service Medal to Lieut. Col. Henry H. Rogers, Field Art., and Maj. Alfred L. P. Sands, Field Art., for exceptionally meritorious services in positions of responsibility.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

### Notice to Subscribers

A PACKAGE containing a number of signed subscription blanks from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, taken by Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hines as representatives of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, unfortunately became lost in transmission to this office, so that we have no record of these particular subscriptions. As the money was paid for the paper when the subscriptions were taken, those who subscribed are entitled to the paper, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL would greatly appreciate it if those who are not receiving the paper would notify this office. Upon receipt of notification their names will be put on the subscription list at once for the length of time for which they subscribed for the paper.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

### Congressmen to Attend U.S. Fleet Battle Practice

FROM the responses received to Secretary Denby's invitation to Congressmen to witness the maneuver of the fleet of the United States in March, there will be a distinguished party. The maneuvers will come after the adjournment of Congress and will give an opportunity to the members of the Naval Affairs Committee to witness the firing upon the old battleship Iowa.

It is planned to get as much out of the test with the radio controlled Iowa as possible. In all probability the Iowa will be sunk in the closing phase of the test, when a fire of 14-inch guns from the Mississippi will be directed against it.

Using the Iowa as a moving target five problems will be worked out against her. The first test will be with secondary batteries of 5-inch guns, which will try out the present fire control system with a rapid change of range. The Iowa will be run at varying speeds while under fire and the observers can thus ascertain whether the fire control system is effective under these conditions.

The second test will be for 14-inch turret guns, in which the two ships will change their courses frequently as commanders would in a duel between two battleships.

Turret guns will be employed in the third practice. The test here will be to determine whether accuracy of fire from turrets turning from the right to left can be obtained when the enemy turns to the right or left at frequent intervals.

The fourth test will be night attack. Searchlights, star shells and other modern systems of illumination will be employed, and 5-inch rifles will be used.

In the fifth exercise 14-inch guns will be used in indirect fire upon the Iowa. In clear weather the range will be 25,000 yards, but in hazy weather or with a smoke screen the range will be reduced to 15,000 yards. In this maneuver aircraft will be used for observation and spotting.

### Sailing Dates Changed of U.S.A.T. St. Mihiel

THE sailings of the U.S.A.T. St. Mihiel from New York on Jan. 18 and Feb. 15 for Panama will be canceled.

"It is recommended," says a communication from the Quartermaster General, Dec. 28, "that the personnel now under orders to proceed to Panama on this transport be directed to proceed on the U. S. Grant sailing from Brooklyn, N.Y., on Feb. 10.

The canceling of these sailings is due to the fact that in spite of all efforts to obtain full cargoes for these vessels present indications are that there will not be more than 300 tons of cargo available for each sailing, while the cargo capacity of the vessel is approximately 3,000 tons. The U. S. Grant, sailing Feb. 10, can carry all Panama cargo as well as all Honolulu and San Francisco cargo now in sight. By canceling these two sailings of the St. Mihiel a saving of approximately \$30,000 will be effected."

### General Crowder To Retire Feb. 15

IN announcing that Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., Judge Advocate General, would retire upon his own application after forty years' service on Feb. 15, the Secretary of War declared that not only General Crowder, but about forty other officers who served with distinction during the World War, were entitled to retirement at advanced grades. He expressed the opinion that General Crowder, on account of his war service, should be retired as a lieutenant general.

The Secretary also dwelt especially upon the case of Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., retired, who, he declared, commanded more than a million men in battle. This, he said, was five times the strength of any other force as ever commanded by an American officer. In the Secretary's opinion, General Liggett and other high ranking commanders should be rewarded by being promoted upon retirement to a higher grade, and that Congress had not even given General Pershing the recognition that he deserved. General Pershing, he declared, should remain on the active list as a general as long as he lives.

Asked as to whether General Crowder was to be appointed Minister to Cuba through the passage of a special act of Congress, Secretary Weeks stated that there had been some correspondence upon the subject with the State Department.

He had been advised that a bill had been prepared by the State Department authorizing the appointment of a Minister to Cuba, but there was no provision in it for General Crowder. In response to a question the Secretary said that General Crowder's successor had not yet been appointed.

### Denby Objects to Licenses for Naval Radio Operators

OBJECTIONS were interposed by Secretary Denby to the proposal of Secretary of Commerce Hoover under which naval radio operators would be required to take out licenses as commercial radio operators. This proposition was made by Secretary Hoover in testifying before the Senate committee.

It was insisted by Mr. Denby that it would be just as reasonable for the Department of Commerce to require naval officers to take out licenses to sail vessels of the fleet as it would be for naval radio operators to take out licenses from the Department of Commerce to serve in the Navy. The Secretary also took exception to the testimony of Secretary Hoover to the effect that the Navy was attempting to build up commercial business for its radio stations. He declared with considerable emphasis that the Navy only accepted commercial business when it was refused by private concerns. He explained how the Navy Department had been reducing the number of stations to the minimum requirements of the Navy.

THE President's yacht the Mayflower will be sent to Norfolk from Washington for a general overhauling on Jan. 7. She is to have a new weather deck, and her galleys are to be placed in the upper deck. She is to be put into condition for the cruise to Alaska, which the President expects to take next summer.

The commander of Destroyer Squadron 12 transferred his flag from the U.S.S. McDermut to the U.S.S. Mervine Dec. 29.

The U.S.S. Waters was placed out of commission at San Diego, Calif., Dec. 29. Capt. J. M. Luby, U.S.N., relieved Capt. D. E. Dismukes of command of U.S.S. Nevada Dec. 30.

### Two Captains of Navy Named for Rear Admirals

THE nominations of Capt. J. H. Dayton, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and Capt. Charles G. McVay, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to be rear admirals, will be sent to the Senate probably next week.

### N.G. Association of New York Meets Jan. 26-27

THE annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York, of which Col. Thomas Fairervis of the 105th Infantry (old 23d) is president, will be held in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 26 and 27.

At the banquet to be held on Jan. 27 Governor Smith will address the officers.

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able. The and Grace Dader. Dorothy E. Helen Mrs. Josephine. Wilkins. Harwood. E. Bruce. Charles Herman. Capt. to, where Langley L. Cdr. and Mrs. Lt. Cdr. Bill. William was cut Yorktown sent to yle, com- tainment Thursday. Fort Porter. It then action at, Fri- ell thirty- Christ- ch pleasure- which ained at of her for Miss Mc- tchments were n, Jane Jersey, Lebrick, atherine ined at H. F. in-law, delphi- mbering Mene- Mayo. ined at A. Ban- andrews, Briggs, Donald, Rock of tertained Virginia rd, and

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sheer, as he has done every New Year's Eve for years. In his remarks he mentioned the fact that the occasion was one which the Rhinelander family had observed for over fifty years of record and probably since the days of the American Revolution. A toast was given, in which all joined most heartily, to Mrs. Oakley, the hostess.

An unusual and pleasing incident of the evening was the announcement by Capt. Walsh, adjutant of the 107th New York Infantry, that Mr. Rhinelander had just been commissioned captain in that distinguished regiment. This was greeted with cheers by the company, and congratulations were poured upon the host for his promotion. Capt. Rhinelander had his early military training from the age of twelve at a Hudson River Military School and has served for twenty years in the National Guard regiment in which he has now received his commission of captain. Capt. Rhinelander is an associate member of the Governors Island Club and a frequent visitor in the post.

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1922.

A stately Christmas tree, laden with a Noah's ark of animals that could walk and dolls that could talk; the tree ablaze with lights and glistening snow. Dear old Santa had a welcome for the grown-ups as well as for the children and a gift for all. The spacious amusement hall was decorated with Christmas greens. One and all had a merry, festive time. So passed the first Christmas at Fort Porter for the 28th Infantry.

The men in the barracks dined off the fat of the land.

Mrs. Wade, who is the gracious "lady of the manor," asked her friends for a cup of Christmas tea at the Castle and a thimble party following.

Col. and Mrs. Wade were hosts for a dinner a few evenings ago and issued cards for a New Year's reception. Maj. and Mrs. Hernandez are visiting Mrs. Hernandez's family in Pennsylvania for the holidays.

Maj. and Mrs. Drury are in Athol, Mass., arriving there in time to have Christmas dinner with Maj. Drury's mother. Maj. Drury has been recently retired and the many friends of Maj. and Mrs. Drury hope they will make Buffalo their future home.

Miss Margaret Doty is the guest of Lt. and Mrs. Doty at Fort Porter. Miss McNulty, after a visit to Maj. and Mrs. Dimmer, has returned to her home in New York. Mrs. Renold of Belmont, N.Y., is enjoying Christmas festivities with her daughter, Mrs. Dimmer.

Lt. DuPree is at his home in Michigan for a short stay. Lt. and Mrs. Jones are away from the post for a week with friends. Capt. Casa, the new finance officer, has arrived. Mrs. Casa will arrive later. Capt. and Mrs. Poland entertained on Thursday evening.

Maj. and Mrs. Dimmer were hosts for the last Bridge Club party.

A few friends enjoyed a cup of tea and some of Mrs. Frank Andrus's dainties on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett P. Wiley gave a buffet supper before the Randall ball last Friday. Mrs. Wiley invited her mother, Mrs. D. D. Mitchell, and her cousin, Lt. Cdr. S. I. M. Major to be her guests for Christmas Day.

Lt. Henry P. Burgard and Mrs. Burgard are guests of his family, who gave a brilliant reception in their honor. Lt. Wade DeWeese, U.S.N., and his wife are spending their Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. DeWeese of Buffalo.

The charity ball of 1922 on Dec. 28 was the largest event of the social season. Mrs. John M. Horton invited Col. Wade and Mrs. Wade, Capt. and Mrs. Aiken, Capt. Ellis and Capt. Case to be their guests for the evening. Mrs. Horton and Col. Wade led the grand march. Cdr. Major, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett Wiley were with a large dinner party of friends.

#### CAMP EUSTIS NOTES.

Camp Eustis, Va., Jan. 2, 1923.

The children's Christmas tree party at the Liberty Theater was a great success. An interesting program was carried out, and presents to about 490 little children were handed out by Santa Claus.

Col. H. S. Wagner, commanding 34th Inf., and Mrs. Wagner gave a Christmas dinner dance to the officers and ladies of the regiment at the Officers' Club Christmas afternoon. Long tables were decorated with real Christmas trees, and each guest was presented with a tiny gift, and a Christmas candle burned beside each plate. The 34th Infantry orchestra played during the afternoon, interspersing Christmas carols, in which everyone joined. Capt. William Fleming was the toastmaster. Cleverly-acted charades followed the clearing of the tables, and dancing continued until late in the evening.

Mr. Harold F. Cloke, son of Col. and Mrs. H. E. Cloke, who is attending Schadmann's Preparatory School, Washington, is spending the holidays with his parents. Gen. and Mrs. Smith, parents of Maj. Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C., and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. R. H. Smith's mother, are spending Christmas with their son and daughter. Cadet Godwin Ordway, Jr., is spending his Christmas leave with his parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway, C.A.C.

Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Malone entertained at a dinner Monday for Col. and Mrs. H. S. Wagner, Lt. and Mrs. G. S. C. Mickle, and G. W. White.

Maj. and Mrs. Brady and Miss Amy Kimball are spending the holidays with their sister, Mrs. Millard, wife of Capt. Alfred Millard. Mr. William Wills, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. D. Wills, is home on holiday leave from William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

Mr. Mickie, father of Lt. G. S. C. Mickle, returned to his home Dec. 28 after a visit to his son.

Maj. and Mrs. E. L. Dyer entertained at a dinner for Col. and Mrs. H. E. Cloke, Maj. and Mrs. T. A. Clark and J. B. Taylor.

Lt. and Mrs. G. S. C. Mickle entertained at dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. H. S. Wagner, Capt. S. B. Tiffany, and Mr. Mickle from Alabama. Lt. and Mrs. R. R. Winslow gave a Sunday dinner to Col. and Mrs. H. S. Wagner, Maj. C. S. Little, Capt. S. R. Tiffany and Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. D. Wills.

Col. and Mrs. H. S. Wagner were at home New Year's Day to officers and ladies of the regiment. Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. D. Mills, 34th Inf., were at home Christmas morning, preceding the afternoon dinner dance given by Col. and Mrs. H. S. Wagner at the Officers' Club.

Lt. Col. F. J. Behr entertained at a dinner for Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Tidball on Christmas Day. A tea dance was held at the Officers' Club New Year's Day. All the members of the camp attended to exchange Happy New Year greetings.

A dinner party was given at the Officers' Club by the bachelor officers, 51st Artillery, to Maj. Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C., their former regimental commander. Those present were Maj. G. R. Meyer, Capt. L. A. Miller, G. H. Ericson, R. N. Mackin, Jr., H. C. Abbott, E. B. McCarthy, J. M. Miller, Lts. H. W. Smith, A. L. Bullard, H. P. Hennessey, C. O. Bell, W. L. Claxton and H. S. Aldrich. Col. H. E. Cloke joined the party after dinner. Maj. Smith was presented with a beautiful silver tray by the officers of the regiment.

Lt. Col. Francis J. Behr, C.A.C., entertained at his quarters New Year's Day for Maj. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor, C.A.C.

#### SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Dec. 28, 1922.

Maj. Theodore Macauley, who in the early days of aviation was in charge of flight training operations at Rockwell Field, North Island, and who later was in command of the aviation post at Tafiaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas, has been elected commander of San Diego Post, No. 6, American Legion. He has recently been active in the organization of Air Service Reserves in southern California.

Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Webb V. H. Rose came down from San Francisco to spend the Christmas holidays with their niece, Mrs. P. B. Ledbetter of this city.

Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Robert H. Skelton, U.S.N., arrived from Mare Island on Saturday to spend the holidays at their home on Sutter street.

Mrs. De Rosey Cabell, wife of Col. Cabell, U.S.A., returned to-day from San Francisco, where she has been visiting her daughter.

Maj. and Mrs. William H. Salmon entertained recently with a dinner party at their home in Chula Vista in honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton were among the guests.

Col. and Mrs. Watson were guests of honor at a dinner given at Hotel del Coronado Saturday, at which Mr. and Mrs. Irving Snyder were the hosts. Covers were laid for thirty-four.

#### ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND.

Aberdeen, Md., Jan. 2, 1923.

Maj. and Mrs. W. A. Borden spent the holidays in Washington with Mrs. Borden's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Adams. Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Hough, Jr., were guests of Capt. Hough's parents in New York. Lt. W. K. Phillips was also a visitor in New York during the holidays. Maj. and Mrs. C. G. Helmick were guests of Gen. and Mrs. Eli Helmick of Washington. Lt. and Mrs. S. H. Elliott spent Christmas in New York. Col. and Mrs. G. L. Wall spent the holidays in New York. Capt. and Mrs. Gaston W. Rogers were guests of Capt. Rogers' parents in Raleigh, N.C.

The Bridge Club held its usual meeting at the Officers' Club on Dec. 19 and Mrs. Lynn and Mrs. Proctor were the hostesses. Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Lynn entertained at dinner on Dec. 13 for Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Maj. and Mrs. Helmick, Maj. and Mrs. Borden.

Mrs. Borden on Dec. 15 gave an afternoon card party in honor of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Borden of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Tschappat and Mrs. Clark presided at the tea table. The other guests were Mrs. Helmick, Campbell, Elliott, Lynn, Kresge, Kelley, Luce, Proctor, Graybeal, Slattery, Kepner, George, Becker; Mrs. Wall was a tea guest.

Capt. and Mrs. M. W. Kresge on Dec. 28 gave an evening bridge party for Capt. and Mrs. Kelley, Mileau, Holmes and Lynn, Lt. and Mrs. McHugo and their guest, Miss Nichol of Virginia and Mrs. Mast.

Mrs. McHugo gave a card party on Dec. 28 in honor of her guest, Miss Myra Nichol of Virginia. There were four tables and six tea guests. Lt. and Mrs. McHugo entertained at an informal dance last Saturday evening for Miss Nichol. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Luce, Lt. and Mrs. Proctor, Lt. and Mrs. Moon of the Navy, Lt. and Mrs. George and their guest, Mrs. Helmick, Lt. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Mayers of the Navy, Lt. Melville, Phillips and Creffey.

Col. and Mrs. Tschappat entertained at dinner on Dec. 17. Mrs. R. B. Hough, Jr., entertained at cards on Dec. 20.

The children of the post school gave a play on Dec. 22 in the Administration Building, which was followed by a tree and the presentation of gifts to the children.

Maj. and Mrs. L. H. Campbell, Jr., gave a dinner on Dec. 20 for Maj. and Mrs. Borden and Capt. and Mrs. Hough. Maj. and Mrs. Campbell and Miss Virginia Campbell on Christmas Day were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Holmes Mitchell of Aberdeen, and on Dec. 26 Maj. and Mrs. Campbell entertained Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell at dinner.

On Dec. 28 Mrs. Samuel Jay entertained at dinner for Maj. and Mrs. Campbell; on Dec. 31 Maj. and Mrs. Campbell were dinner guests of Mr. Wilton Greenway of Hokland Farm, near Havre de Grace.

Capt. and Mrs. A. Mileau, Jr., entertained



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Jan. 16—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Brooklyn, N.Y., Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., 1st Ave. and 59th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Jan. 17—ELEC. MATERIAL—Rock Island, Ill., Sealed Bid. For catalog write C.O., Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

Jan. 19—Q.M. & ENG. SUPPLIES—Camp Humphries, Va., Auction. For catalog write C.O., Camp Humphries, Va.

Jan. 23—PLATINUM MASS—Philadelphia, Pa., Sealed Bid. For proposal write Philadelphia Dist. Ord. Salvage Board, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jan. 24—AIR SERVICE SUPPLIES—Fairfield, O., Auction. For catalog write C.O., Air Intermediate Depot, Fairfield, O.

Jan. 26—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Camp Jackson, S.C., Auction. For catalog write C.O., Surplus Property Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

Jan. 30—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Norfolk, Va., Auction. For catalog write C.O., Camp Humphries, Va.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. For further information regarding War Department sales, and in requesting your copy of the booklet, address Major James L. Frink, Chief, Sales Promotion Section, 2515 Munitions Bldg., Washington, D.C.



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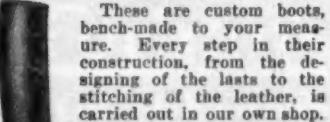
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at an evening card party on Dec. 27 for Maj. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Krege, Mrs. Mast and Lt. and Mrs. Slattery.

Capt. and Mrs. Lynn had as week-end guests Capt. and Mrs. Drewry of the Frankfort Arsenal. Mrs. Lynn entertained two tables of bridge on Dec. 30 in honor of Mrs. Drewry and for Mmes. Clark, Campbell, Slattery, Mileau, Mast, Krege and Kelley. Mrs. Mileau won the honors.

Maj. and Mrs. Pirie entertained Mr. and Mrs. Rogers of New York over the Christmas holidays.

Col. and Mrs. W. H. Tschappat on New Year's Day receive the ladies and officers of the post and Mrs. Helmick assisted Mrs. Tschappat.

**MANILA NOTES.**

Manila, P.I., Nov. 17, 1922.

Lt. and Mrs. Osborne Wood entertained at luncheon Sunday for Col. and Mrs. W. E. Gunster, Miss Jamison, Col. and Mrs. L. R. Sweet.

Maj. and Mrs. Robert A. Gillmore were hosts to Col. and Mrs. L. R. Sweet at a dinner last night. Maj. and Mrs. Irving Sloat entertained at a bridge dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. James M. Kennedy, Col. and Mrs. James H. Hess, Maj. and Mrs. D. J. Hayes, Maj. and Mrs. W. W. Southard, Capt. and Mrs. M. C. Culpeper, Lt. and Mrs. L. L. Tanne and Lt. John D. Foley.

In honor of Mrs. L. D. Collins, who is returning to the States on the next transport, Mrs. Frank L. Culin, Jr., entertained at bridge this morning.

Lt. R. P. Hendrick gave a dinner party at the Army and Navy Club on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. L. B. Pilsbury were hosts at dinner at the Army and Navy Club Tuesday for eleven.

Mrs. Leonard Wood entertained a large party at a luncheon at the Ma'sacan Palace Monday.

Lt. and Mrs. L. L. Tanney, who have been honor guests at many parties recently, will sail on the transport Grant for their new station at Fort Mason, San Francisco. Maj. A. F. Casad was host at a dinner last evening at the Army and Navy Club for fourteen.

Maj. and Mrs. B. Q. Jones entertained at dinner last night for Col. George H. McManus, acting chief of staff. The party later went to the Army and Navy Club for the transport hop.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore R. Winter entertained a few friends aboard the U.S. destroyer Truxton Sunday evening. Capt. T. P. Clarke was host at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club Tuesday, complimenting six of his friends.

Gov. Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood entertained at dinner Wednesday at the Palace. The guests included many high in church and Government circles. Col. and Mrs. Louis S. Chapela gave a dinner at the Manila Hotel Wednesday. Lt. Charles V. Bonfigli was host at dinner at the Army and Navy Club Tuesday.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George W. Read entertained at dinner for Gov. Gen. and Mrs. Wood and twelve others.

**SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.**

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Dec. 10, 1922.

Col. and Mrs. Irving J. Carr entertained at dinner on Thanksgiving night for Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Grote Hutchison, Col. and Mrs. Robert Brambila, Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. P. Reeder, Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. F. Hase and Mrs. Ralph Emory.

Mrs. Robert S. Beard gave a stag dinner as a birthday surprise party for her husband, Capt. Beard, on Tuesday. The guests were Captains J. F. Hyde, A. G. Doyle, J. F. Watson, W. J. Jones, Stanley Root, F. E. Sharpless, Frank Morell and Maurice Hockman, Lts. James Adams and Carl Meyers.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank Morell entertained at dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Pennington, and Capt. and Mrs. Paul R. Guthrie of Honolulu.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence C. Fenn entertained on Sunday at tea for Col. and Mrs. Brambila, Lt. Col. and Mrs. McNamara, Maj. and Mmes. Llewellyn, Capt. and Mmes. A. T. Knight, H. F. Tate, H. J. Collins, H. L. Barrett, C. H. Hagelstein and Paul O. Connor, Lts. and Mmes. Gilbert Proctor and H. T. Jensen, and Capt. Ralph Love.

The small pupils of Mrs. Ethel Stevens' private school gave a Thanksgiving entertainment on Wednesday in the form of a playlet, "When the Puritans Came Over." Those taking part were Mario Leisure, Rachel White, Anne Brooke, Minarda Bodell, Thelma Hapert, Dahlia McMurdo, Daryl Smith, Noree Lee Clampt, Beryl Summers, Allen Doyle, Donald Clay, Milton Beebe, Jack Owen, David Owen, Clarence Murray, Jr., Carlos Brewer, Harrison Dwire, Charles Cally, Philip Miller and Jack Riordan. Maj. and Mrs. H. Bernard McMurdo entertained with a hop supper on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Irving Carr, Maj. and Mrs. I. B. Summers, Capt. and Mmes. H. S. Cole, P. J. Lloyd, H. R. Hanson and L. M. Kilgarriff, Maj. H. F. Cameron and J. M. Swing.

The Tuesday Bridge Club was entertained last week by Mrs. P. J. Lloyd. Among the passengers who arrived on the Chateau-Thierry last week were Maj. and Mrs. S. A. Howard, who have spent two months' leave in California.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Stevens entertained on Thanksgiving with a supper for Maj. and Mrs. David Bower, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Jones, Lt. and Mrs. Logan Shurtliff and Mrs. S. C. Ellis. The 21st Infantry Bridge Club was entertained this week by Mrs. Kenneth Pierce.

Lt. and Mrs. Bob Childs returned from their honeymoon last Tuesday and are guests of Lt. and Mrs. Ray Caveness. Mr. John M. Doyle and Miss Marie Boyle of Philadelphia, father and sister of Mrs. Shelby Leisure, arrived on the City of Los Angeles. They expect to remain for several months as guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Leisure.

The Upper Post Bridge Club was entertained on Wednesday by Mrs. Joel Watson, Maj. and Mrs. H. B. McMurdo entertained on Saturday with a movie party, followed by a Welsh rabbit at their quarters, for Maj. and Mrs. B. G.

Ferris, Maj. and Mrs. I. B. Summers and Capt. and Mrs. P. J. Lloyd.

Miss Elinor Jones celebrated her eighth birthday anniversary on Tuesday with a supper and movie party for Beryl Summers, Dahlia McMurdo, Florence Venable, Alice Kiser, Minardo Bodell, Mary Dannemiller, Gladys Kendall, Kathleen Hanigan, Eleana Hannigan, Marie Leisure, Anne Brooke, Virginia Hammond, Betty Hammond, Mary Cairns and Frances Cairns.

Mrs. Nat Parkes of San Antonio arrived last week for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. P. J. McKenzie, wife of Capt. McKenzie, and Mrs. L. P. Butler, Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Blanchard of Honolulu, Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Sharpless and Miss Othelia Bindewade.

Capt. George A. Murray, who has been on a two months' leave in California, with his wife and small son, arrived on the Chateau-Thierry last week.

On Saturday evening of last week Samuel Harrison, Jr., entertained a number of his young friends at a dancing party in the 25th Infantry pavilion. Mrs. S. C. Harrison chaperoned. The guests included Mary Louise Watson, Dorothy Miller, Sue Estelle Milne, Louise Reeder, Alberta Tschellen, Mary Souder, Dorcy Cole, Albert Watson, Edward Slevin, James Slevin, Billy Dannemiller, Ned Moore, Jack Toffey and Dexter Babcock.

The 11th Field Artillery Bridge Club met on Tuesday evening with Capt. and Mrs. Howe.

Lt. and Mrs. Paul R. Smith entertained on Thursday evening with a dinner at Company B, 1st Gas Regt. Their guests were Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. P. Butler, Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Blanchard of Honolulu, Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Sharpless and Miss Othelia Bindewade.

Capt. George A. Murray, who has been on a two months' leave in California, with his wife and small son, arrived on the Chateau-Thierry last week.

A dinner was given on Wednesday, preceding the masquerade dance, by Maj. and Mrs. Charles G. Souder for Capt. and Mrs. Reigner, Capt. and Mrs. Belcher, Lt. and Mrs. C. D. Cally and Lt. and Mrs. B. G. Scott.

Maj. and Mrs. B. G. Ferris entertained on Tuesday with a bridge dinner for Col. and Mrs. Irving Carr, Lt. Col. and Mrs. McNamara, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Beverley F. Browne, Majs. and Mmes. Abraham, Dannemiller, McMurdo, Clav. Haze'line and Summers, Capt. and Mrs. P. J. Lloyd, Mrs. F. D. Sharp, sr., and Capt. F. D. Sharp.

**SOCIAL NOTES OF THE WAR COLLEGE.**

Washington Barracks, D.C., Dec. 30, 1922.

Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks entertained at dinner at the club for Cols. and Mmes. Parker, Lt. Col. and Mrs. T. H. Hayes, Henry Gibbons and Walter Krueger, and Maj. and Mrs. Gilbert H. Stewart. Mr. Philip Rhinelander of New York was a house guest of Col. and Mrs. Parker. Hitt for the week before Christmas.

Mdn. Ales Sledge of Alabama is spending the Christmas holidays with his classmate, Mdn. Charles S. Weeks, at the home of Col. and Mrs. Weeks.

The children's holiday dance at the club on Dec. 27 was a delightful success. All the young people on the post and their friends attended.

Three dark shadows have fallen on so many of our quarters here. First the disappearance of Col. Francis C. Marshall and the airplane in which he was traveling from San Diego—now supposed to have burned and killed—Col. Marshall and his pilot, Lt. Webber—saddens the home of Col. and Mrs. George S. Simonds, where Mrs. Marshall's mother, Mrs. J. H. Page, her three brothers, Col. J. H. Page, Jr., and Messrs. Page, and her sister, Mrs. Simonds, live.

The death of little Jane Ann Offutt, twenty months' old daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Henry D. Offutt, occurred at Walter Reed General Hospital on Dec. 24.

The third household to be in mourning is that of Col. James B. Gowen. Col. Gowen was called to New York by the death of his mother. Mrs. E. H. Gowen. Mrs. James B. Gowen and Miss Dorothy Gowen accompanied the Colonel to attend the funeral.

Mr. Van Alken of New York is house guest of Lt. Harry L. Calvin.

Miss Margaret Weeks entertained at a tea party on Sunday in compliment to her brother, Mdn. Charles S. Weeks, who is at home for the holidays, accompanied by his guest, Mdn. Ales Sledge of Alabama. Mrs. Churchill, Miss Elizabeth Embick and Miss Phoebe Weeks assisted. A large number of young people were present.

Lt. Joseph C. Odell, aid to Maj. Gen. E. F. McLaughlin, and Lt. Harry L. Calvin were hosts to all of the officers on the post on Wednesday evening.

Col. and Mrs. Parker Hitt entertained at dinner Dec. 23 for U.S. Senator Harry New of Indiana and Mrs. New. Brig. Gen. W. Weigel, Col. and Mrs. E. L. King and Col. and Mrs. W. K. Naylor.

The commandant and faculty of the Army War College gave a dinner party at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, in compliment to the officers of the National Guard and Reserve forces during this week. These civilian officers have just completed G-1 course at the Army War College.

**CHRISTMAS AT FORT BENJ. HARRISON.**

Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind., Dec. 20, 1922.

The Combat Train and the Service Section, 3d Field Art., introduced a pleasant change in their celebration of Christmas this year. Instead of eating their Christmas dinner by themselves at noon in the usual way, the men observed the day with an evening dinner, at which the officers and their wives and other friends were their guests. An elaborate menu was prepared under direction of Mess. Sgt. Guy Gibson, assisted by Corp. Coleman, Pvt. Dubey and Knight, and the dining room orderly, Zdrojewski.

Lt. H. P. Adams, commanding officer of the Combat Train, presided at the dinner, and Chaplain Bradley returned thanks for the bountiful feast. A letter was read from Col.

F. E. Hopkins, who was unable to be present. His generous commendation of the men for their efficient and loyal work in preparing the stables and quarters for use, with their own hands without expense to the Government, was enthusiastically received.

Among those present were Maj. and Mrs. Hollingsworth and their daughter, and Mrs. Hollingsworth's mother, Mrs. McAlister; Capt. and Mrs. Blue and Mrs. Blue's mother, Mrs. Garber; Lt. and Mrs. Adams, Lt. and Mrs. Conroy, Miss Margaret McGiffert, Master Sgt. and Mrs. Bauer, their daughter, Mary Emma, and their son, Miss Rudolph, and Miss Drake; Staff Sgt. and Mrs. Harry Page, Mrs. Guy R. Gibson and son Russell, Corp. and Mrs. Joseph Coleman and daughter Regenia, Mrs. John Volk and son, and a long list of unmarried privates.

A number of young ladies from Indianapolis, chaperoned by Mrs. Carter, were guests for the evening, and came to the post in busses chartered for the occasion.

After dinner the company was entertained by a real Santa Claus, whose every-day name is Sgt. Michael Degnan. Not only the children but the ladies were surprised and pleased by the distribution of presents. From the 3d Field Artillery building the men and their guests proceeded to the Service Club for dancing, for which the jazz orchestra of the 11th Infantry played.

Sgt. La Shelle was master of ceremonies for the dinner and dance. Following another engagement, Col. and Mrs. Hopkins and Capt. Wiener joined the company at the Service Club. Lt. S. Y. McGiffert, commanding officer of the Service Section, was away on holiday leave. But before going he and the men of his section celebrated the season with a dinner at the Hotel Lincoln in Indianapolis.

**CHRISTMAS DANCE AT BOLLING FIELD.**

Anacostia, D.C., Dec. 28, 1922.

A Christmas dance was given by the officers and ladies of Bolling Field on the night of Dec. 27 at the Officers' Club. The hall was tastefully decorated. Punch was served from the beautiful Air Service McKay punch bowl trophy. Music was furnished by a select orchestra of six pieces from the Army band, Washington Barracks.

Among those present were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Mason M. Patrick and their son, Bream Patrick; Brig. Gen. William Mitchell and Mrs. Dupee, Gen. and Mrs. Walsh, Col. and Mrs. Frank L. Lapham; Col. Joseph L. Hunter and Miss Margaret Hunter of Detroit; Messrs. John and William Hunter from Center College, Danville, Ky.; Miss Dorothy Reinhorn of Sweetbriar College, Lynchburg, Va.; Majs. and Mmes. George E. A. Reinhorn, George E. Lovell, Jr., H. H. Richardson, H. Burwell, L. H. Drennan, L. A. Watson, Maj. R. L. Walsh, Capt. and Mmes. Dunn, Reynolds, Street, Harpar, Capt. Scott and Ocker, Lts. and Mmes. Albro, Burgess, Smith and Beau, Capt. Rhodie and Miss Elizabeth of Washington Barracks, Capt. and Mrs. Parkin of Fort Washington.

**FORT NIAGARA.**

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1922.

Lt. and Mrs. Arthur D. Martin are spending the Christmas holidays with Lt. Martin's relatives at Geneva, N.Y. Lt. and Mrs. Frederic A. Savage are visiting friends in New York City. Miss Julia Huguet has returned from the Holy Angels Academy, Buffalo, and is spending the Christmas holidays with her parents.

Lt. George M. Grimes, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, and Mrs. Grimes are visiting relatives in Youngstown, Chaplain Herbert A. Rinard and Lt. DeW. McLallen entertained the Evening Bridge Club on Dec. 21, and Capt. and Mrs. Leslie D. Baskin entertained the club on Dec. 28.

Among those who were at home on Christmas Day were Col. and Mrs. Huguet, Capt. and Mmes. Poindexter, Eccles and Baskin.

The post Christmas tree, under the direction of Chaplain Rinard, was most successful. The children numbered forty-four, and all were remembered by Santa Claus. All the children contributed to the entertainment program. Mrs. Clifford Kershaw and Bandleader Tyler gave valuable assistance.

A number of the officers and ladies attended the community dance held at the Eldorado Hotel, Youngstown, on Dec. 22. Col. Frederic Evans spent a few days with Mrs. Evans, who is at Clinton Springs. Capt. and Mrs. William F. Lee spent the Christmas holidays in Buffalo with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Shugars. Chaplain Rinard visited friends in Buffalo. Maj. and Mrs. Ford Richardson and children arrived the day after Christmas.

**ST. AUGUSTINE NOTES.**

St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 28, 1922.

Lt. Sidney W. Kirtland, U.S.N., and his young bride came from Annapolis for the holidays with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Kirtland, in St. Augustine, where also the bride lived for some time with her brother, Mr. Noble Calhoun, brother of Lt. Calhoun, U.S.N. In honor of the bride and bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Kirtland gave a reception on Tuesday, inviting many friends. Included with the guests were Lt. Col. Paul Treadwell, a St. Augustine boy, who brought his classmate, Thomas Carlins, from Annapolis, from which Lt. Kirtland secured a gem. The Army was represented by Mrs. Sargent, wife of Col. F. H. Sargent, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Marcotte, and Mrs. F. Homer Sargent, Jr.

Ret. Adm. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Winslow of New Bedford, Mass., are included with the annual guests welcomed at the Alcazar by the people of St. Augustine. Brig. Gen. Martin D. Hardin, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hardin are occupying their winter home in St. Augustine.

Mrs. Tate, wife of Capt. J. S. Tate, Capt.

U.S.A., ended her visit with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Sargent, and, accompanied by her father, is now in Camp Travis, Texas, where Col. Sargent will remain until after the holidays. Cadet Andrew Foster, U.S.M.A., is passing the holidays with his parents and boyhood chums in St. Augustine.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 27, 1922. Brig. Gen. Dwight E. Aultman was the speaker of the evening at the last meeting of the Officers' Association, held at Fort Thomas through the courtesy of Col. Gohn. Gen. Aultman spoke on discipline, leadership and training. Discipline, the General said, should be founded on respect and perpetuated by proper leadership; the discipline based on fear could not endure. Leadership, he told them, was acquired, primarily through a thorough knowledge of themselves, and training was the acquirement of a knowledge of all weapons as well as the administration, supply, and all technical and professional knowledge of the problems of a modern army. About 150 officers of the three component elements of the Army were present.

Gen. Aultman was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gohn last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown entertained with a buffet dinner and bridge last Saturday for Maj. and Mrs. S. J. Randall, Capt., and Mrs. W. L. Dixon and Lt. and Mrs. C. R. Farmer. Mrs. A. Tabachnik, wife of Capt. Tabachnik, arrived last Saturday simultaneously with a nifty Hupp sedan.

Everyone in the post enjoyed the big Christmas tree in the drill hall at the post last Saturday. Two presents were handed to every child in the fort. The Christmas committee was composed of Capt. De Votie, Lampke and Dixon. Mrs. Gohn was in charge of the sub-committees, composed as follows: Purchasing, Mmes. Newhouse, Huntington and Farmer; decorating, Mmes. McDonald, Simpson and Yeats; entertainment, Mmes. Byerly, Moore and Brine.

#### CHICAGO SERVICE NOTES.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 25, 1922.

Mrs. White has just returned from ten days spent at Fort Thomas, Ky., with her family, Col. and Mrs. Gohn. On Dec. 7 Mrs. George M. Dailey spent a day in Chicago with Mrs. Nelly and Mrs. Smith. Maj. McChord is with Maj. Rice over the holidays.

The 6th Corps Area Staff Card Club met in Evanston with Mrs. Rigby, who entertained before the game with a luncheon.

Mrs. Dorothy Stritzinger on Dec. 5 was rushed to the hospital at Fort Sheridan, where she was operated upon for appendicitis. Since then Mrs. Stritzinger has spent three weeks at Fort Sheridan, where she was joined by the whole family for Christmas Day. Mrs. William S. Wood has been ill for some weeks, just missing pneumonia.

Louis Hinchman Ham has joined Col. and Mrs. Ham from Schadman's, for the holidays. Cadet Morgee McCloskey is home from the Point for Christmas. Maj. and Mrs. Meister have with them their daughter, Mrs. John T. de Camp, from Honolulu, and their granddaughter for a visit. Gen. Hale entertained a party of friends and relatives over Christmas.

After a dinner with Col. and Mrs. Wilson on Christmas Eve the party went for midnight service to the Church of Atonement. Col. and Mrs. Charles C. Smith dined with Col. and Mrs. William B. Graham on Christmas night. Col. and Mrs. McCloskey and family spent Christmas Day in Evanston.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 27, 1922.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met at Mrs. Sam G. Fuller's Dec. 18. Sixteen enjoyed luncheon and bridge.

Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Myers gave a buffet supper Dec. 15 for Col. and Mrs. H. La T. Cavenaugh, Capt., and Mmes. J. C. Mullinix and Sam G. Fuller. Miss Marjorie Velie of Moline, Ill., was week-end guest of Maj. and Mrs. Murray B. Rush.

The officers and ladies of the post gave a children's party Friday night. Invitations were in the form of subpoenas. Requirements for admission were that guests should dress as becomes a child between the ages of six months and six years. Some very original make-ups were in evidence. A slide, constructed from the stage to the dance floor, provided the chief source of amusements, as did also the baby parade.

Col. and Mrs. H. La T. Cavenaugh were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Finkbine at the opening of the Wakonda Country Club Dec. 18. Lt. Col. R. E. McNally has rejoined the 14th Cavalry. William and Robert Cavenaugh, who are attending Kansas A. and M., Manhattan, arrived Dec. 17 to spend the holidays with their parents, Col. and Mrs. Cavenaugh. Lt. and Mrs. R. C. Miller are new members of the garrison. Capt. Miller has joined the 9th Field Artillery.

Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Hawes, Jr., are spending the Christmas holidays with their parents in Nashville, Tenn. Lt. J. K. Mitchell is visiting relatives in Brooklyn, N.Y. Maj. F. Herr has gone East and will visit friends in Washington, D.C., and at his home in Flemington, N.J. Lt. F. K. Murphy, 14th Cav., who has been in St. Paul on leave, has rejoined. Allen Cavenaugh arrived Sunday from West Point and will spend the holidays with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Cavenaugh.

The children's Christmas party was held in the Service Club Christmas Eve. All the children of the post took part. Recitations were made and two tableaux were produced. A large Christmas tree, illuminated by colored globes,

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was located on the parade ground. Another tree was placed on the stage of the Service Club. Maj. W. H. Shepherd, 9th F.A., was Santa Claus.

Lt. and Mrs. W. N. White were supper hosts to Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Shepherd, Lt. and Mrs. R. C. Miller, Capt., and Mmes. H. A. Myers and E. A. Williams.

Allen, William and Robert Cavenaugh have been the recipients of many social attentions during the holiday visit. On Thursday, with their parents, they were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Watrous of Des Moines, and on Christmas were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Finkbine at dinner. William and Robert attended the Yggdrasil Fraternity dance at the Fort Des Moines Hotel on Thursday, and Christmas night, joined by Allen, they attended the private dance of Mr. James Windsor at the hotel.

Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Mullinix were dinner guests of Capt. Shipp and Tobin on Christmas. Lt. O. W. Koch and sister Marjorie have as their guests for the holidays their mother, Mrs. Emma Koch, and sister, Miss Lillian Cabys Koch, of Milwaukee.

Mrs. W. N. White entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mmes. Rush, McEnery and Judge. The ladies were joined at supper by Mrs. W. H. Shepherd and Mrs. Hammarskjold, Maj. and Mrs. H. A. Myers, and Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Watrous. The dance was played in the evening at Maj. and Mrs. Shepherd's.

Capt. and Mrs. Sam G. Fuller have as their guests over Christmas Mrs. Fuller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Goodjohn, and Miss Nine Koehler of Leavenworth. Capt. Daugherty, 9th F.A., is spending the holidays with relatives in San Francisco, and Lt. Dayton, 9th F.A., has gone to Little Rock, Ark.

Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Shepherd, Lts. Hurt, Corridon, Niblack and Rechle, 9th F.A., took Christmas dinner with the battalion. Capt. Shipp and Tobin entertained a group of friends in their quarters Tuesday night.

Mr. H. A. Patterson of Minneapolis is visiting his father, Lt. Col. W. H. Patterson.

**FIFTH CAVALRY NOTES.**  
Fort Clark, Texas, Dec. 28, 1922.

Mrs. Forsythe was the hostess for the bridge dance in the Officers' Club Dec. 14. Maj. and Mrs. Kelly's dinner guests Dec. 14 were Capt. and Mmes. Houghton and Bruck. Capt. and Mrs. Beylard on Dec. 15 entertained Capt. and Mrs. Houghton at dinner.

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Lt. Col. Sayles gave a luncheon in the Officers' Club on Dec. 17. Col. and Mrs. Forsythe, Maj. and Mrs. Kelly, Capt. and Mmes. O'Donnell and Houghton, Capt. Legge, Miss Jean Folks and Lt. Johnson.

Maj. and Mrs. Kelly gave a dinner on Dec. 21 for Maj. and Mrs. Petters, Capt. and Mrs. Lile and Lt. and Mrs. Knight, taking their guests afterwards to the dance at the Officers' Club. The dance hostesses were Mrs. Ingram and Mrs. Sheehan.

Mmes. Forsythe, Kelly, Davison, Petters, O'Donnell, Houghton, Barnhart and Snyder on Dec. 23 were bridge guests of Mrs. Statler

and Mrs. Rogers in Brackettville at the residence of Mrs. Rogers.

There have been many visitors at the post during the holidays. Col. and Mrs. Forsythe's house guest is Col. Barnard, formerly of the Remount Station in San Antonio. Col. Barnard will accompany Col. Forsythe on a hunting trip, then join Mrs. Barnard, who is the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Bannister of Omaha, and on Feb. 24 will sail for China, where Col. Barnard will become assistant military attaché in Peking.

Mrs. Livesey of Covington, Ky., is the guest of her granddaughter, Mrs. Lile. Lt. Col. and



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